30.24—6723

mist limited visibility to mid-Channel.

Little Daylight Activity

Only a few scouting Axis planes were seen scattered over parts of England during the daylight hours of the first day of 1941.

The evening's communique of the Air Ministry and Ministry for Home Security, issued at about the same time as London't first night alert, said of the day's German activity: "There is nothing to report."

R. A. F. Conducts Daylight Raids

The British announced yesterday a series of daylight raids against Nazi targets which neutral observers regarded as the most daring and significant blow of this winter's European air war.

Attacks Tuesday on selected objectives from the nearby Dutch coast to the Rhineland were disclosed by the Air Ministry to have been carried out with the loss of only two planes.

Neutral sources said this accomplishment—on the last day of 1940—indicated not only the growing strength of the R. A. F.'s bomber squadrons but the ability of new long-range fighters to protect a striking force far from home airdromes.

Nazi Anti-Aircraft Ship Hit

The Air Ministry, listing the R. A. F.'s targets during the daylight hours Tuesday, said bombs were seen to hit a factory at the Rhineland city of Cologne; that an anti-aircraft ship (something new in German coastal defense, apparently) was put out of action off the Dutch port of Flushing and that the docks at Ijmuiden and objectives at Rotterdam, the Netherlands, were attacked.

Also "an important bridge" near Emmerich, on the right bank of the Rhine, was bombed and demolished, official sources stated, and an airdrome building at Haamstede, on the Dutch island of Schouwen, was damaged.

The Blenheim (British-built) bombers, they said, flew through constant anti-aircraft fire on both land and sea.

Respite Welcome To London

The year-end silence in London was as welcome as the tenth round bell to a tiring fighter, for the British are confronted with an entirely new German air scheme—mass bombardment by incendiary bombs.

Firemen, with their hose dried by the raid recess, were at full strength for the next onslaught.

Plans for quick assemblage of fire-fighting equipment in the area around London were worked out by officials and the recruiting of a huge army of civilian "fire watchers" was begun.

1,180 Hours Of Raid Warnings

During 1940 London had 1,180 hours of air-raid warnings—forty-nine whole days if placed end to end—and the sirens sounded the "raiders approaching" signal 400 times.

Defense forces are prepared for continuation of the air war on the same or a larger scale.

Berlin Reports Attacks On British Shipping

Berlin, Jan. 1 (AP)—An attack by German warplanes on British naval and merchant ships off England's east coast in which several of the British vessels were damaged was reported tonight by DNB.

The official news agency said a direct hit was observed on one patrol boat while another patrol boat was seen to burst into flames. Bad weather, it said, prevented full observation of the effects of the attack, made by "armed reconnaissance planes."

Greece Reports Italian Network Of Forts Taken

Elaborate Defense Line at Klisura Falls and Tanks Fail in Sortie on Coast

ATHENS, Jan. 1 (AP).—Stemming fierce Italian counter-attacks, the Greeks were reported tonight to have captured an elaborate fortification line outside Klisura and to have turned back a tank assault along the coastal road to the Albanian port of Valona.

An official said the entire defense works, including machine gun nests and field guns, fell before the Greek advance in the snow-covered Klisura sector.

The system was described as deep, with inter-communicating trenches protected by double lines of barbed wire. A dozen heavy guns, fifteen machine guns, a number of trench mortars and automatic rifles were among materials left behind by the retreating Italians, the official said.

Efforts by tanks to halt the Greek advance along the coast, he continued, failed, and the Italians suffered heavy losses.

In the north, where weather conditions were bad, Greek troops were said to have occupied new heights. Greek planes machine-gunned and bombed enemy columns moving up to the front.

Premier Gen. John Metaxas declared in a New Year message that the Greeks were ready to fight "to the last breath until the enemy is exterminated."

"For this strife of ours—with full confidence it is right—we pray to God to ask His help," he said.

Italians Report Repulse Of Two Attacks in Libya

British Thrust Back at Bardia and Jarabub, Rome Hears

ROME, Jan. 1 (AP).—British attacks on Italian outposts in Libya were repulsed yesterday, the high command said today.

A communique said that the British had attacked an Italian outpost in the Bardia sector with armored cars, and that an attack had been made also on Jarabub, south of Bardia near the Egyptian frontier. Both attacks were thrown back, general headquarters of Italian armed forces said.

Activity in Albania was confined to scouting patrols and skirmishes between advanced units, the communique said.

Lictor Line Costs Up in Italy

ROME, Jan. 1 (AP).—The official gazette showed today that the cost of Italy's Lictor Line of forts on the Alpine frontier is rising. A decree in the gazette authorized the War Office to pay contractors more for materials used in the fortifications to meet "market conditions and burdens to which firms have been subjected." (The Lictor Line faces France, Switzerland and Germany.)

Call Wheeler Talk Impressive

ROME, Jan. 1 (AP)—Dispatches in the Italian press reported today that Senator Wheeler's speech criticizing President Roosevelt's policy toward the war caused "a very deep impression" in all circles in the United States. Fascist newspapers, however, did not comment on Mr. Wheeler's suggestion of "a working basis" for peace negotiations.

TENSION GROWS AS VICHY WAITS HITLER'S REPLY

Führer To Answer Petain Plan For Limited Collaboration

Marshal Fails To Give Any Hint Of Friction In His New Year Greeting

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Jan. 1—Tension noticeably increased in official circles tonight as the Government awaited, amid rumors of ruptured negotiations, Adolf Hitler's reply to the proposals of Chief of State Petain for limited French-German collaboration.

[A Reuters dispatch from Lisbon to London said negotiations between the two countries had been broken off, but this dispatch was not confirmed from other sources.]

The Government met all reports with silence, and at Marshal Petain's New Year's reception of foreign diplomats there was no indication of new friction in the negotiations. But Petain did tell those assembled:

"I am certain my country will resume its place among nations."

Negotiations At Standstill

Negotiations between Petain's Government and Germany have been at a stanstill since Naval Minister Jean Darlan took the old Marshal's latest proposals to Hitler somewhere in occupied France Christmas Day.

A reply was not expected before January 3, and the subsequent dead silence has caused a flood of rumors in Vichy.

In informed quarters, however, a German move to occupy unoccupied France suddenly is not expected. Instead these sources foresee a possible closing of the line of demarcation to cut communication between the two zones and thereby cut off food to occupied France except through Germany.

May Set Up Paris Regime

Germany might use this situation to force establishment of a friendly government in Paris, possibly under ousted Vice-Premier Pierre Laval. Laval still is in Paris.

Offsetting the possible food weapon of Hitler is the question of what might become of the French fleet and what the colonies, particularly those in North Africa, might do.

The fleet and most of the empire has sworn fealty to Petain, and in North Africa Gen. Maxime Weygand has at his command a sizeable colonial army.

A few parts of the empire have joined Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French movement, which probably would join forces with Weygand if the Franco-German armistice were denounced by Hitler.

De Gaulle 'Stay In' Test Declared Inconclusive

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 1—The first "stay in" test of the strength of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French movement in occupied and unoccupied France passed today without a clear decision.

For a week de Gaulle broadcast appeals to Frenchmen to remain indoors between 3 and 4 P. M. in occupied France and 2 and 3 P. M. in unoccupied France as a "protest" of sympathy for the Free French movement.

The demonstration was timed simultaneously for both areas since the occupied territory is on German time, an hour earlier than unoccupied France's.

Streets Bare

Streets were bare almost everywhere in both zones as the hour passed, but whether this bespoke a Frenchman's thoughts or de Gaulle and his movement or simply the day after the night before, when a Frenchman's fancy fondly turns to thoughts of a New Year's dinner and rest, could not be determined.

The hour de Gaulle chose was unusual in that it collided with his countrymen's beloved holiday dinner time.

In some French Alp and Riviera resorts, where the population is well acquainted with the British through the tourist trade, inhabitants indicated they had listened to and heeded de Gaulle.

Streets Deserted

During the "stay-in" hour the streets were virtually deserted, but promptly at 3 o'clock hundreds of promenaders poured out of homes for strolls along such avenues at Cannes' Boulevard des Anglais.

However, in Lyon and Marseille it was impossible to tell what was a pro-de Gaulle demonstration and what was just New Year's Day relaxation.

Officials at Vichy understandably declined any comment. As usual, the city was wild with rumors that Chief of State Philippe Petain still expected to achieve some show of this country's desire for German collaboration within limits.

One well-founded report from informed sources in Vichy said twelve to eighteen German divisions were concentrated on the eastern frontier of the occupied zone, but whether they were there for action or merely a threat remained to be seen.

BERLIN, JAN 1-(AP)-INFORMED PERSONS SAID TODAY THAT "NOTHING IS KNOWN HERE" CONCERNING A BRITISH REPORT THAT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE VICHY GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE HAD BEEN RUPTURED.

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SMUTS PREDICTS U.S. WILL ENTER WAR

Such Intervention Necessary for Britain to Win, Premier of South Africa States

NAZI 'MENACE' STRESSED

Roosevelt Leadership Praised —Choice Between a Free and a Slave World Is Cited

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP)—General Jan Christiaan Smuts, World War veteran and now Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, predicted today that the United States would intervene in the European war and said such intervention was necessary for Britain to win.

General Smuts, who directed British World War campaigns in South Africa and led his dominion into the present war against Germany, said in a New Year message to the world as published in London:

"Deeply as America desires to keep out of this war, they will find the necessity laid upon them and in the last resort they will not let freedom perish from the face of the earth.

"I feel assured that American intervention is necessary for victory and for the peace which must be shaped thereafter."

General Smuts said that the menace of Nazi Germany was such a real thing that he was "convinced that in the last resort America will not, as indeed she cannot afford to, stand out."

"Under the great and inspiring leadership of President Roosevelt," the statement continued, "she will once more freely and of her own choice dedicate herself to the greatest of human causes.

"In the spirit of Abraham Lincoln once more she will take her rightful place among the champions of a

free world against a slave world."

Hitler Seen Exhausting Resources

The rest of General Smuts's address, as broadcast by the British Official Wireless and recorded by THE NEW YORK TIMES follows:

"The year, in spite of its black beginning, ends on a cheerful note and so far as Mussolini is concerned even on a comic note. One of the two powers in the Axis is a very sick man and the Axis is in a bad way. Britain with her own gathering strength and with that of the Empire and Commonwealth behind her, is much stronger than she was at the beginning of the year.

"Hitler's position has definitey deteriorated. He is rapidly exhausting his own resources and those of the countries he has overrun and the final upshot of his victories earlier in the year will be to surround Germany with a wall of implacable hate of all neighboring countries which before had been good and friendly neighbors to her—a blockade of hate established by herself, far worse than the blockade by the British fleet.

"The final harvest which she will reap from her criminal victories over innocent neighbors may and probably will be deep fear and fierce hatred which may make the conclusion of a real peace in Europe almost impossible. World opinion no longer regards German victory as certain or even probable. The attitude of the neutrals will become stiffer.

"The glamor of a German connection has disappeared. The possible alternative before Hitler has thus become definitely more limited. Hitler's initial failure against Britain and Italy's disaster in North Africa have seriously changed the situation and have narrowed the choices before Hitler. This fact and his own pride and instinct will in all probability lead him to a desperate plan of winning the war in Britain itself.

"While other moves will have to be carefully prepared against, the defeat of Hitler in the invasion of Britain must, therefore, be and remain the pivot of British war policy. They say Hitler will probably seek a decision in 1941. If he is going to stake his fortune on the successful invasion of Britain, there would be no object in delaying the attempt. I presume Hitler is fully prepared. The British war effort is growing rapidly and behind that expansion is the immense effort of the United States of America to provide Britain with war supplies. The longer the invasion is delayed the stronger veritably the defense will become. A position, to be favorable for Hitler, must, therefore, be sought as soon as possible. It may come very soon in the new year and in any case he is not likely to delay beyond 1941.

Special Reasons Possible

"Of course Hitler may have special reasons for delaying the invasion. He may wish to continue Britain's air attacks on an intensified scale to destroy Britain's industrial and transport resources and sap the people's morale. Or he may plan to intensify his campaign against British shipping with more U-boats. Or he may intend to give time to his third partner in the Axis to develop her aggressive policies in the Far East and so deflect American attention and her resources in that direction.

"I doubt whether she would succeed in any of these objects, but they may at least cause him to postpone the moment of striking. However, with Italy in mortal difficulties and the internal situation in Germany and their occupied territory deteriorating all the time, it is questionable whether he can afford to wait beyond 1941. When the attack does come off, Hitler will put all the vast strength of his incomparable war machine into it. For him and his Nazi order it will be a mortal issue—a question of life and death.

"But so, also, it will be for Britain, her empire and the whole British commonwealth too. And so it will be for the cause of freedom throughout the world. It will be Armageddon from which will issue either a new birth of human liberation or an eclipse of human spirit and the falling back to another dark age. The year may, therefore, be the most fateful year in modern history for the New World as much as for the Old.

"Consciousness of the immensity of the issues at stake and their world-wide reach has been rapidly growing in America. I feel convinced that in the last resource America will not, as indeed she cannot afford, to stand out."

this serious moment, our national saying that God helps those who help themselves.

"Let us remember another ancient truth, namely, that every nation must shape her own destiny. That is why we must be aware of the fact that it depends largely on us what 1941 brings."

Immediately after the address, the Premier boarded a train for Vienna. He was accompanied by his wife.

Although officially he was taking the trip only for the sake of his health—and was expected to consult specialists in Vienna—some observers believed he would talk with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop or some other high Nazi official to learn what the Reich plans to do with its big army in the Balkans, and what part Bulgaria will be asked to play.

Philoff told the Bulgars "if we want to secure the vital interests of our country, if we want to secure a better future for our sons and grandsons, and if we genuinely want a happy new year, let us be ready to make all sacrifices imposed by the necessities of the moment for our well-being and success."

For that purpose, the Premier declared, Bulgars must "stand firmly united" around the throne

In Bulgaria: Unity Urged By Premier

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 1—Bulgarian Premier Bodgdan Philoff announced he would go to Vienna today for "medical consultation," then told Bulgars in a radio speech before leaving that "God helps those who help themselves."

The Premier spoke as Germany continued sending a steady stream of troops and materia' through Hungary to swell the already large Nazi army lined up close to Bulgaria's northern frontier.

Thanks Axis Leaders

The studious professor-Premier thanked the "great leaders of Germany and Italy" for their support in helping Bulgaria regain Dobruja from Rumania, then expressed his hope for a "better future for Bulgaria."

"But let us not forget," he said, "in

Scene Of Axis Sessions

Observers here recalled that Vienna, where conferences were held in which Rumania lost Transylvania to Hungary and southern Dobruja to Bulgaria, seemed to be a favorite place for the Axis to decide Balkan questions.

Philoff, however, has been kept away from his office for several days by kidney ulcers.

THANKS AXIS FOR GETTING BACK DOBRUJA

Trip Said To Be For Health, But He May Seek To Learn Hitler Plans

Minister Of Interior, In Favor Of Reich, Named Leader By Boris

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, Jan. 2—The London Daily Mail reported early today it had picked up a radio broadcast by Joseph Stalin in which the Russian dictator declared "Soviet Russia is ready for every eventuality, and for this purpose is in a state of total mobilization."

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Jan. 1—Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philoff, with a powerful German army steadily expanding in neighboring Rumania, dashed off to Vienna today "for his health," leaving the pro-Nazi Minister of the Interior to act as Premier in his absence.

Just before taking a train, Philoff made a New Year's radio address in which he thanked the Axis dictators for helping Bulgaria get back southern Dobruja from Rumania, but warned his people that the coming year might be a tough one.

Philoff's Vienna trip was described officially as for "medical consultation," but some observers believed his chief object was to learn what Adolt Hitler plans to do with Nazi troops in the Balkans and what part Bulgaria would be asked to play.

"God Helps Those . . ."

"God helps those who help themselves," the Premier told Bulgarians in his broadcast. "Let us remember another ancient truth: Namely, that every nation must shape her own destiny."

When Philoff left Sofia today King Boris III appointed dynamic Peter Grabovsky, Bulgaria's leading pro-Nazi and Minister of the Interior, as acting Premier.

Philoff was accompanied in his special railroad car by the German Minister to Bulgaria, Baron Herbert von Richthofen, brother of the German World War ace.

Where Axis Takes Over

His trip to Vienna was considered especially significant as that city seems to be the favorite place for the Axis leaders to decide Balkan questions. It was there that the Axis dictated the arbitration award by which Rumania lost Transylvania to Hungary and southern Dobruja to Bulgaria.

The Premier, however, has been kept from his office several days by kidney ulcers, a fact which gave weight to the official explanation of his visit.

Reports from Budapest said the steady movement of German troops through eastern Hungary into Rumania continued. Hungarian censorship cloaked the extent of these movements, but the best available sources estimated the flow at 10,000 men a day with complete equipment.

Rumania was virtually blacked out by censorship, so it was difficult to ascertain just where German troops were being sent inside the little kingdom which has become little more than a Nazi protectorate.

Viewed As Next Objective

Bulgaria, caught between leanings toward Soviet Russia and increasing Axis pressure, long has been viewed as the next possible objective of an Axis thrust into the Balkans, toward Greece, Turkey or both.

The nation had been considered a likely convert to the Axis, but Berlin sources disclosed over a month ago that Bulgaria, for the present at least, was staying out.

Diplomatic circles in Sofia at that time took this to mean that Germany and Russia had failed to see eye-to-eye on their respective spheres of influence in the Balkans and a high Bulgarian official commented:

"It now appears certain that Bulgaria will not be involved in war this winter."

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN EUROPE—

In France: Pathos

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Jan. 1—Chief of State Philippe Petain told the diplomatic corps at the New Year's Day reception today that "I am certain my country will resume its place among nations."

His statement was in reply to Msgr. Valerio Valeri, Papal Nuncio and dean of the diplomatic corps, who said diplomats who saw France fall also saw "the spectacle of rapid recovery" because of Petain's prestige and the confidence of the French people in him.

"I am profoundly touched," the Chief of State replied. "France occupies too great a place in the Western Christian civilization for this civilization to exist without France."

Today's reception was the first outside Paris in sixty-five years. It was held at Petain's residence, the historic Sevigne Pavillion. The diplomats attended without uniforms.

Berlin-Vichy Break Reported

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 1—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Lisbon today said Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain's Vichy Government and Germany had broken off negotiations.

(The Associated Press has received no confirmation of this report from other sources. A dispatch from Vichy reporting Marshal Petain's New Year reception of foreign diplomats gave no indication of fresh French-German troubles.)

Authoritative quarters here said "all reports of this character should be treated with reserve." No confirmation was avaliable in London.

(In Berlin informed persons said that "nothing is known here" concerning a British report that negotiations between Germany and the Vichy Government of France had been ruptured.)

Virtual Stalemate

Negotiations looking toward collaboration of the Petain Government with Germany have been in a virtual stalemate since December 14, when the old marshal ousted Pierre Laval, his vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, from his government.

Until then, Laval had been the chief negotiator with the Germans. He was replaced by Fernand de Brinon, designated chief representative for Petain in Paris.

Following conferences between Petain and Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's ambassador to Paris, Laval was released from custody by Petain and went to Paris, but the Vichy regime made it clear he was not there in any official capacity.

Darlan-Hitler Conference

Naval Minister Jean Darlan went to Paris Christmas Eve and was reported in advices reaching Bern, Switzerland, to have presented to Hitler, Petain's proposals on how French-German collaboration could be carried out.

The Darlan-Hitler meeting was said to have taken place in occupied France, somewhere north of Paris, on Christmas Day. Hitler was known to have been in France with his troops on Christmas Day.

Darlan was said, however, to have aroused the Führer's ire by being forty-five minutes late for the conference, which informed Bern sources said was held at a village near Beauvais. These informants said Darlan's chauffeur got lost.

Not Yet At Peace

At this meeting Hitler was said to have agreed to consider Petain's proposals and answer them. Informed quarters in Vichy said the reply was not expected until January 3 or later.

Technically, Germany and France are not yet at peace, but merely in a state of truce, their relations governed by the armistice signed in the forest of Compiegne, June 22. Germany can denounce this if she holds France has not fulfilled her obligations.

Threats Germany holds over France include the occupation of the entire country. France holds a card in the position of her still powerful army in northern Africa, commanded by Gen. Maxime Weygand, who, some observers believe, might take independent action should German pressure on the Vichy regime become too severe.

30.24—6725

In Italy: 'Watch Turkey'

Rome, Jan. 1 (AP)—The authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, started the new year today by declaring the "hostile" attitude of Turkey toward the Axis powers is "worthy of observation."

In the first Italian complaint about Turkey's position since the Fascist invasion of Greece, Gayda wrote in the newspaper *Il Giornale d'Italia* that Turkish newspapers for several weeks had been "raising their tone of irascibility toward Italy."

"What does all this mean?" he asked. "Does it deal of tribute on paper paid to the cause of the alliance with Great Britain or does it deal with other obscure reasons?

"We do not venture diagnosis and prognostications. It is enough for us to point out the facts, without comments."

In England: 'Direct Hit'

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 1—A single German combat plane, said to have dived to within almost one hundred yards of its target, was credited today with scoring direct hits on a British armaments factory at Essex.

The German high command said the factory was attacked yesterday along with other raids on "war-vital objectives" in London.

It reported two British planes shot down yesterday of a total of four attempting to raid a west German industrial area.

Both the German and British air forces abstained from attacking New Year's Eve, it said.

Warehouses Fired

The communique follows:

"On December 31 a German combat plane in a daring solo attack from only 100 meters (328 feet) altitude bombed an armaments factory in Essex, scoring numerous direct hits. In London also war-vital objectives were bombed.

"Further attacks aimed at a railway station as well as a harbor in the southeast of the island had observable results which were considerable damage to war-vital facilities and numerous fires in warehouses.

Blenheims Bagged

"Four enemy planes attempted under cover of clouds to fly over a west German industrial area. Of this number, two British Bristol Blenheims were shot down on the coast by anti-aircraft and the others were forced back before reaching their goal.

"Also yesterday there were no losses for us.

"On New Year's Eve the German air force made no attacks. The enemy also abstained from attacking."

In Germany: Moderation

Berlin, Jan. 1 (AP)—Germans generally welcomed the New Year at their homes listening to a midnight broadcast of the bells of Cologne Cathedral.

The rule was that since soldiers had to stand guard, the homefolk should be moderate in celebrations. Most Berlin amusement centers closed at 11 P. M. last night.

A custom of shooting fireworks and burning pinwheels and sparklers from balconies was eliminated under war blackout orders.

Petain's New Personal Ensign Flown In Vichy

Emblem Has Effect Similar To Fascists'—Chosen By Marshal Himself

Vichy, Jan. 1 (AP)—A new personal ensign chosen by Marshal Petain himself was flown from the Chief of State's automobile today when he was driven to his official residence for his New Year reception to foreign diplomats.

The emblem is a marshal's baton flanked on each side by battle-axe blades with French tricolors as a background. The effect is similar to that of Italian Fascist emblems.

R.A.F. Ship Escorts Flew 34 Million Miles in 1940

Guarded 2,000 Convoys, Totaling 200,000,000 Tons

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP).—Royal Air Force planes of the coastal command were reported by the Air Ministry today to have flown 34,000,000 miles during 1940, escorting more than 2,000 convoys representing 200,000,000 tons of shipping.

The Ministry said more than 3,500 enemy planes were shot down over Great Britain, the surrounding seas and the French coast during the year, admitting the British had lost 1,059 planes.

British fighter planes were credited with downing most of the German and Italian planes destroyed, but anti-aircraft gunners were credited with 444—334 since Sept. 1.

The Air Ministry news service said Berlin had been raided repeatedly, not in retaliation for attacks on London but because "it is the hub of all railways of central Europe and is a great industrial center as well."

It added that British bombers were following a systematic plan "from which they could be distracted by nothing except an urgent necessity, as when Germans made preparations in the Channel ports for invasion of this country, or a sudden opportunity as when German warships came into the open sea."

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 1—An airplane of unidentified nationality dropped bombs in County Meath near Drogheda, thirty miles north of Dublin, tonight. First reports indicated no damage.

Member Of Parliament Dies On Bombing Flight

John Rankin Rathbone Was Married To Boston Girl—Date Not Given

London, Thursday, Jan. 2 (AP)—John Rankin Rathbone, 30, Conservative member of Parliament for Bodmin since 1935, has been killed while engaged in bombing operations, it was announced today.

Rathbone's widow is the former Miss Beatrice Clough, daughter of the late F. Roland Clough, of Boston. They were married in 1932.

The time of his death was not given, but he previously had been reported missing.

SURVIVORS OF 3 VESSELS STILL ON SEA RAIDERS

496 From 7 Ships Freed On Pacific Isle Tell Of Others' Captivity

Germans Used Japanese Names And Colors, Some Of Rescued Say

[By the Associated Press]

Canberra, Australia, Jan. 1—Survivors from seven merchant vessels sunk by German warships in the Pacific disclosed today that passengers and crewmen from three other craft were still held captive by the raiders.

Vivid stories of the weeks that they were prisoners came from 496 survivors—including seventy women and seven children—brought to Australia after they were marooned December 21 on the lonely island of Emirau.

They reported their treatment was good, but rations were short. The thunder of guns in fresh engagements, they said, came to them several times between decks.

Japanese Colors And Names

Some survivors said the German raiders masqueraded under Japanese colors and names.

"The raider that captured us," said one of the rescued, "was steaming under the name Manyo Maru and was provisioned from a storeship under the name Tokyo Maru. Immediately before my ship was shelled the raider hoisted the Nazi flag."

[Lloyd's Register of Shipping lists a 2,904-ton Japanese freighter Manyo Maru and two Japanese-flag vessels named Tokyo Maru, one a 6,486-ton freighter and the other a 903-ton tanker.]

The former captives, apparently put ashore because the Germans could not continue feeding them, were rescued four days later—on Christmas Day—by an Australian ship.

Turakina Put Up Battle

Those reported still held captive were the crews and passengers of the 9,691-ton British ship Turakina, the 7,203-ton Norwegian ship Ringwood, and the 2,489-ton Notou, a French vessel.

From their German guards, the other survivors brought to Australia said they learned the Turakina, armed only with a defensive gun aft, fought for two and a half hours before it surrendered to a faster Nazi warship armed with several guns and a trained fighting crew.

35 Of Crew Reported Killed

Unconfirmed reports were that only twenty-three of the Turakina's crew of fifty-eight were alive when the battle ended.

The seven sunken ships from which the survivors here were taken were the 16,712-ton Rangitane, the 6,387-ton Triadic, the 6,032-ton Triaster, the 4,413-ton Triona, the 3,900-ton Komata and the 773-ton Holmwood, a four-masted schooner, all British, and the Norwegian merchantman Vinni, of 5,181 tons.

Raider "A Floating Fortress"

The Holmwood's crew and passengers were under three months of floating captivity.

"Our German captors treated us well and none of us had a really bad time," one of them asserted.

"A warning shot was fired by the raider. We stopped, and the captain addressing the passengers, said:

"'I'm sorry but we are going on a long cruise with the enemy. We must make the best of it.'"

The passengers were astonished by the efficiency of the German crews and the quantity of armaments on the raider.

Searchlight, Then Shells

The crew of one ship became aware of danger, the survivors said they were told, only when a searchlight suddenly bathed their ship in light and shells began dropping around them. The attackers were accused of attempting to prevent the merchantman from sending distress signals by "jamming" the ether.

The Rangitane, largest of the craft known to have been destroyed in the German forays into Pacific waters, suffered "many casualties" when set ablaze by shellfire November 26, they said.

Food staples were listed as black bread, raw bacon and sausage.

Pot Of Rice For 132 Prisoners

In one case, it was said, 132 prisoners were held beneath a single hatch for three days with only a pot of rice to share for their breakfast.

Captains and crewmen among the survivors told of being threatened with death if they were again taken by the Germans from armed ships.

After being landed on Emirau, an island of the Bismarck Archipelago 1,650 miles southeast of the Philippines, the survivors obeyed a warning from the captors to delay for twenty-four hours any attempt to reach Kavieng, in the mandated territory of New Guinea.

Later messengers were sent to Kavieng in a motor boat owned by islanders.

Italian Prisoners Reach India

LONDON, Jan. 1 (Canadian Press)—The first group of Italian prisoners from the western desert arrived today at Bombay, India, and left for a camp in the interior, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported tonight. The B. B. C. said the group consisted of four generals, 300 officers and 127 men.

TANGIER INTRIGUE HINTED BY SPAIN

'Misguided Pretentions' Of Certain Party Are Given As Cause of Madrid's Action

MADRID, Jan. 1. (AP)—Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner declared in a published interview today that Spain's hand was hurried in taking over the internationalized zone of Tangier in Africa by "the excessive and misguided pretentions" of a certain party which had not comprehended the "reality" of the situation in Europe.

The "party" was not named, being referred to only as "not one which could logically have expected anything in Tangier, regardless of what may be the final result of the war." This party, he said, "wanted others to share with Spain in the defense of Tangier."

(Spanish rule over the 225-square-mile area of Tangier, commanding the approach to the Strait of Gibraltar from the Atlantic, became absolute on Nov. 4, when Spain ordered dissolution of the four-power control commission, the legislative assembly and the international information office. Before then she had shared international control with Britain, France, and Italy.)

Recounting reaction of various countries to the absorption of Tangier, Serrano Suner dealt sternly with France.

"A people whose military prowess was not this time accompanied by fortune," he said, had surprised Spain with their lack of understanding.

The French, he added, had given themselves to "too simple worries, unjustified suspicions, formal words and useless process."

Invasion Dead Honored By King Christian X

Denmark's Monarch Reminds People Of Territories "Disconnected" From Country

Copenhagen, Jan. 1 (AP)—In an emotional new year radio address King Christian X paid tribute to those few who lost their lives when Germany occupied Denmark last April and expressed the hope for a better future.

"Only the confidence demonstrated in me by my people empowers me to uphold my tasks for the common benefit.

"Prominent in my mind are the populations of the Faero Islands, Iceland and Greenland with whom we presently are disconnected. May God bless Denmark, the Faero Islands, Iceland and Greenland."

Leahy Visiting In Madrid

Madrid, Jan. 1 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy arrived in Madrid by train from Lisbon today on his way to Vichy as United States Ambassador to France. He was expected to remain at the United States Embassy here until Friday.

Portugal Expels Correspondent

Lisbon, Portugal, Jan. 1 (AP)—Walter E. Lucas, Lisbon correspondent of the *Times*, of London, was ordered last night to leave the country within forty-eight hours because of the Government's objection to a series of articles he wrote entitled "In Portugal, Hitler Schemes Against Britain."

For U. S. Base "Victims"

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 1 (AP)—The House of Assembly appropriated £500 (about $2,000) today to help find new homes for St. David's Islanders to be dispossessed by the new United States defense bases.

CHINESE DANCE HAILS 1941

U. S., British and Axis Envoys Join in Chungking Fete

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 1 (AP)—United States and British Ambassadors and high officials of the German and Italian Embassies joined Chinese leaders today in a snake dance that welcomed 1941, the zodiac calendar snake year, which for the Chinese symbolized their hope to return their government to

Nanking before the year is ended.

Leading the twisting line of dancers in Chungking's largest hotel were Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Vice Premier and Minister of Finance, and General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War. Near the head of the line were the Ambassadors from the United States and Britain, and farther down the line the German and Italian Embassy members.

NEW ZEALAND SENDS GOLD

American Clipper Reaches San Francisco With $250,000 Of Metal

San Francisco, Jan. 1 (AP)—A consignment of $250,000 in gold arrived from New Zealand today aboard the American Clipper. Pan American officials said it was one of the largest such shipments ever made by air.

The metal, newly mined, was expressed in three boxes which together occupied about a cubic foot of space. Express charges were $311 and insurance $233. The gold was consigned to the Bank of America.

Japanese Accused of Mauling U. S. Marines in Peiping Fracas

By The Associated Press

PEIPING, Jan. 1.—Col. Allen H. Turnage, commander of United States marines here, was understood today to be preparing to demand a formal apology from the Japanese for asserted maltreatment of five marines after a cabaret fracas.

American officials said that the five were held for seventeen hours and that four of them were injured by Japanese gendarmes.

The American version was that the five were arrested in the cabaret just before midnight Monday by gendarmes, who threatened all marines present with pistols and swords and refused to admit Marine Corps military police who arrived during the incident.

Released after three demands by Col. Turnage, the five marines said they had been insulted and threatened in the cabaret by armed and drunken Japanese civilians. One of the marines was said by American sources to have been floored and kicked in the face by the gendarmes.

The four injured men were taken to the Marine Guard hospital, where it was said none was seriously hurt. The five men are Corp. George Petroff, of Washington; Corp. Francis A. Berber, of Dorchester, Mass., and Privates Walter G. Allen, of Waxahachie, Tex.; Hubert Sims, of Big Creek, Mich., and Merlin W. Ankrom, of Portland, Ore. Which men were injured was not indicated.

Peiping is under occupation by the Japanese Army. The United States government maintains a guard of two companies of marines here for its embassy.

Duchess, Policeman Dance

Maryland Officer Guest at Party in Nassau for Windsors

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1 (AP).—The Duchess of Windsor and a Maryland State policeman danced together at a party Christmas Eve. The dinner dance was given for the former Wallis Warfield, of Baltimore, and the Duke of Windsor by Mrs. Frank C. Munson in Nassau.

Present were Lieut. Ruxton M. Ridgely, member of the Maryland State police, and J. Marshall Boone, Baltimore broker and former Olympic athlete. Lieut. Ridgely is the only policeman belonging to the exclusive Baltimore Bachelor's Cotilion.

air attacks were made on Taranto and Naples. In addition, our aircraft bombed Palermo harbor and a chemical factory at Crotone. At Taranto naval units were the objective and eleven bombs were seen to burst around the target.

Bombs were also dropped on Torre Annunziata.

The southern Albanian port of Valona was raided yesterday for the twenty-third time. Weather conditions were bad, but all bombs were observed to fall in the target area and considerable damage was caused. Enemy fighters intercepted our aircraft and in the ensuing engagement one of the former was badly damaged. One of our aircraft failed to return to its base.

Our fighters, while on patrol Dec. 30, shot down another Cant-506 [Italian seaplane] in addition to the one claimed in yesterday's communiqué.

In Italian East Africa dive attacks were made on the enemy camp and landing ground near Gubbi [in Eritrea]. Fires were started inside the camp, while bombs fell close to an enemy aircraft, which was subsequently machine-gunned and is believed to have been destroyed.

At Assab [in Eritrea] attacks were made on stores, warehouses and other military objectives. Bombs fell along the waterfront, and motor transport was machine-gunned and set on fire.

Numerous fires were also started at Danghela [in Ethiopia] as Flushing an anti-aircraft ship was hit and put out of action.

Two of our aircraft are missing.

Greek

ATHENS, Thursday, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Greek High Command communiqué follows:

There were local operations [in Albania] on a reduced scale.

Prisoners were taken and two guns and other material have fallen into our hands.

The Ministry of Home Security issued this communiqué:

No raids on Greece.

According to supplementary reports from competent police authorities, the Italians when retreating from Santi Quaranta [Porto Edda, Albania] abducted fifteen more Greek notables, whose fate is unknown.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 1 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

In the Cyrenaican frontier zone [of Libya] there was activity by our artillery, which effectively pounded enemy motorized columns. An enemy attack on one of our outposts on the Bardia front was repelled. In another fight in the Jarabub zone our troops put enemy detachments to flight.

Our assault and fighter air formations carried out repeated action on concentrations of enemy mechanized equipment, inflicting considerable losses on them.

On the Greek front activity of patrols and, in some sectors, clashes between advanced troops were reported. Formations of fighter planes and dive-bombers cooperated with land forces.

factory in Essex, scoring numerous direct hits. In London also war-vital objectives were bombed.

Further attacks aimed at a railway station, as well as a harbor in the southeast of the island, had observable results, which were considerable damage to war-vital facilities and numerous fires in warehouses.

Four enemy planes attempted under cover of clouds to fly over a west German industrial area. Of this number two British Bristol Blenheims were shot down on the coast by anti-aircraft and the others were forced back before reaching their goal.

Also yesterday there were no losses for us.

On New Year's Eve the German Air Force made no attacks. The enemy also abstained from attacking.

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Royal Air Force issued this communiqué today:

Enemy troops and motor transports concentrating military stores in and to the west of Bardia, Libya, were heavily attacked by bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force yesterday. Several raids were made and on each occasion all bombs fell within the target area.

Our fighters were active throughout the day, but no contact with the enemy was made. One enemy aircraft was seen burning on the ground near Gambut [in Libya].

During the night of Dec. 30-31 the result of a raid on that encampment.

The British Army command issued this communiqué:

In the Bardia area our artillery again has been active.

On the frontiers of the Sudan and Kenya patrolling and artillery activity continues.

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué today:

Several of our bombers attacked targets in Germany and the Low Countries in the course of reconnaissance operations yesterday.

The weather was unfavorable, but bombs were seen to fall on a factory at Cologne. Objectives at Rotterdam and the docks at Ijmuiden were attacked, and near Troop concentrations and columns of supply trucks were machine-gunned and bombed. Numerous motor trucks were set afire.

Yesterday afternoon an enemy air formation attempted to raid Valona. The navy's anti-aircraft defenses and pursuit planes, which quickly intervened, shot down three Blenheim planes. Another was shot down by a divisional battery. All our planes returned.

In East Africa there was nothing noteworthy to report.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 1 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

On Dec. 31 a German combat plane, in a daring solo attack from only 100 meters [328 feet] altitude, bombed an armaments

ECCLES WOULD HALT ROOSEVELT'S POWER TO DEVALUE DOLLAR

Federal Reserve In Move to Curb Inflation Lists 5 Changes In Monetary Control

'Greenback' Legislation Repeal, Balanced Budget, Checks On Lending Also Asked

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—In an unprecedented move to forestall any possible inflation of the nation's money, the Federal Reserve System proposed today removal of the President's power to devalue the dollar, repeal of "greenback" legislation, an eventual balanced budget, and restrictions on bank lending.

System officials said it was not presented as an Administration proposal, and neither the White House nor other official quarters would express an opinion on the plan, which would require congressional action to make it effective.

First reaction among the few members of Congress in town was generally favorable. For example, Senator King (D-Utah) said the plan was "by and large very wise" and that the President's monetary powers constituted a "sword of Damocles hanging over the financial system."

Only Precautionary

At the Federal Reserve Board, spokesmen said that while the program was only precautionary and did not imply that there was any immediate t[illegible] of inflation, the rapidly incr[illegible]e of business under the [illegible]rogram had changed conditions so that so-called inflationary legislation of the past was no longer desirable, whatever merits it had before.

The plan was presented in five points in a "joint report"—first of its kind—by the Federal Reserve Board, the presidents of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, and the Federal Advisory Council, which represents the 7,000 individual banks belonging to the Federal Reserve System. Federal Reserve Chairman Marriner S. Eccles said the 30 members of the three groups had approved it unanimously.

The report gave no explanation of exactly what the inflation danger was, except to say the "vast expenditures of the military program and their financing create additional problems in the monetary field which make it necessary to review our existing monetary machinery and to place ourselves in a position to take measures, when necessary, to forestall the development of inflationary tendencies attributable to defects in the machinery of credit control."

Inflation Feared

As explained by government economists, the fear was that, either for monetary or industrial reasons, the day might come when prices of most articles got so high that money would lose much of its purchasing power. In Germany, after the World War, a monetary inflation went so far that a bushel basket of paper currency would not buy a loaf of bread.

The report asserted that while it dealt primarily with monetary aspects of the situation, protective steps should also be taken in other fields, "such as prevention of industrial and labor bottlenecks, and the pursuance of a tax policy appropriate to the defense program and to our monetary and fiscal needs."

At the White House, it was learned that the plan had been presented to President Roosevelt before its publication, but he was not ready to comment on it. A Treasury spokesman said Secretary Henry Morgenthau, also consulted by Eccles about it, was unwilling to comment but "saw no objection to the discussion of these problems at this time." Leo J. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, also begged time to study the plan before saying anything about it.

Opposition Not Hinted

Officials warned, however, against interpreting this silence as a hint of opposition. They noted that Eccles has been one of Mr. Roosevelt's closest advisers on many kinds of economic problems for years, even though the President has not always followed his advice.

The report listed five points as follows:

1. Restrict bank lending by increasing the percentage of deposits that the banks must lay aside as reserves. The banks now have a record total of $7,000,000,000 of idle money in excess of existing reserve requirements, and an increase in reserves would make some of this money ineligible for lending or investment.

2. Remove the President's power to make a further reduction in the gold content of the American dollar. (The President exercised this authority once, in 1934, and under remaining powers he could create nearly $4,000,000,000 of new money by raising the legal price of gold from $35 to $41.34 per ounce. This power will lapse next June 30, unless renewed. When the President asked its renewal in 1939 and ob-

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tained it over bitter congressional opposition, he said he had no intention of using it except when necessitated by a great emergency.) Repeal the "greenback" powers of the 1933 agricultural adjustment act, under which the Treasury could issue $3,000,000,000 of new money, backed only by the government's credit, instead of gold or silver. Repeal the Treasury's unused power to issue $1.29 worth of currency for every ounce of foreign silver purchased, regardless of actual cost. This metal is bought currently at 35 cents. The report made no recommendation about similar powers to issue $1.29 worth of currency for every ounce of domestically-mined silver bought by the Treasury, currently at 71.11 cents.

Neutralize Gold Flow

3. Neutralize the credit effects of imported gold. No method was suggested, but in 1936-38 the Treasury tried to do this by using borrowed money to pay for the gold. This meant that the Treasury was borrowing money from the public as fast as foreigners were creating new bank deposits with the cash they got for their gold, and the net effect was no substantial change in the amount of money available for credit in this country. At present, the Treasury pays cash for gold and gets the cash by reselling the metal to the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

4. Sell government bonds, in the future to the general public and not to banks. Monetary experts said that when the Treasury spends borrowed money, the contractors, employes or others who get the money deposit it in banks, generally, and thus create new lending powers for the banks. They suggested that if the government should borrow its money from individuals or corporations who would have to draw money out of banks to pay for the securities, this would offset the deposits made later by those who receive funds from the government.

Balance Budget

5. Balancing of the federal budget, increasing taxes gradually until they equal expenditures, was advocated by the report on a "some day" basis. Officials indicated no hope of accomplishing it quickly, since President Roosevelt was reported to be preparing a $17,000,000,000 budget for the next fiscal year which may involve a deficit of as high as $9,000,000,000. The report said the balance should be achieved "whenever the country approaches a condition of full utilization of its economic capacity." This was interpreted to mean a time when every employable person has a job and every factory is going full blast.

Apparently, the only immediate, positive action sought by the Reserve System was an increase in bank reserve requirements. The report asked that present powers of this type over banks in the Federal Reserve System be extended to all banks, including the village banks in rural areas and the huge "private" banks such as J. P. Morgan and Company.

Only One Immediately

The report asked Congress to make one small increase immediately—an increase that the Reserve Board already has power to make. It also requested authority to double any or all of the new reserve rates in the future.

The proposed immediate increases were:

Savings and time deposits in all cities, from $5 to $6 per $100 deposit. This meant that a bank receiving a $100 savings deposit, would have to set aside $6 in a reserve fund and could use the remaining $94 for loans and investments.

Demand (usual checking account) deposits—in New York and Chicago, from $22.75 to $26 per $100; in Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Richmond, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Dallas and San Francisco, from $17.50 to $20 per $100; in all other cities, from $12 to $14.

MARSHALL ATTACKS PLAN TO LEND ARMS

No Foreign War Committee Head Says "Our Own House Is On Fire"

Broadcasts Demand That Administration Reveal Peace Agenda

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 1—Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, reiterated tonight his organization's determination "to prevent the Roosevelt Administration from giving away our national defenses, or even loaning those defenses."

"In fact," he said, "we don't even favor lending that garden hose to a neighbor, since we believe our own house to be on fire."

Marshall, speaking over the Columbia Broadcasting System described William Rhodes Davis, wealthy oil executive, as among those who "really are his (Marshall's) friends," and a participant in the committee's campaign.

Wants Agenda Released

He demanded that the Government "release to the world" an agenda for peace which he said Davis brought back to Washington from Berlin in 1939.

Davis said yesterday that he had submitted a "peace plan" initiated by German officials and expressed confidence that his information would be made public when, "in the opinion of the Administration, the best interests of the country can be served."

He said he was "tremendously interested in any movement that might bring peace to the world."

Lee Issued Charges

Senator Lee (Dem., Okla.) charged yesterday that Davis was the committee's "angel" and that his record "shows conclusively the great financial stake he has in a complete Nazi victory."

Marshall charged that certain groups and publications were attempting to "smear" him, his organization and his friends.

"Those who know me outside of New York city—back in the United States of the Middle West—will attest as to my readiness to make both friends and enemies, the latter being individuals of whose antagonism I am exceedingly proud," said Marshall.

Willkie Again Urges All To Aid Britain

Tells Orange Bowl Crowd He Believes It Is Resolve Of U. S. To Give Things Necessary

Miami, Fla., Jan. 1 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, former G. O. P. Presidential candidate, spoke out again here today for aid to Britain.

Willkie told the massed thousands attending the Orange Bowl game that "preservation of the free way of life in Britain is essential to its preservation in our own land."

He added that he believed it was America's resolve "to give those things necessary to aid the fighting men of Britain so the free way of living may continue in other portions of the world."

WPA LEADER PROPOSES WOMEN BE MOBILIZED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Mrs. Florence Kerr, assistant WPA commissioner, proposed tonight that millions of women join in a voluntary mobilization for home defense.

After submitting to President Roosevelt a program to train women for national defense, Mrs. Kerr said in a statement that millions of women were ready to be "mobilized" in their home towns for a program of action.

She proposed setting up training programs for women "so broad that every woman in every home town in the nation who wants to do so can find her place in America's mobilization of women for home defense."

Fields of training, she said, might include:

Food training programs, training in aptitude testing, first aid, safety programs, community organization, map reading, map making, drafting, programs for children and civic aides, pre-vocational and vocational training, community health, sanitation and hygiene, communications and auxiliary nursing.

Probers Say Drill Manuel Proves Bund Military Unit

Dies Group Bares Booklet of Instructions For Nazi OD, Including Duties, Attack Signals, and Pledge to Risk Life

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Dies committee made public today what is called a German-American Bund manual which, the committee said, "proves conclusively that the bund is an absolutely militarized organization, patterned after the ruthlessly efficient military set-up which characterizes Hitler's machine in Germany."

The document declared that members of the Bund's "Orderly Service," or "OD," must be Aryans of "unshakable faith," willing to risk their lives in opposition to "Jewish-Marxism" or in defense of "everything that constitutes American-Germania."

The manual went on to say that the uniformed OD was not "a military order" but that "some drill is necessary in order to develop a disciplinary spirit." Members of the OD, it added, must defend with their lives the flags of the United States and Bund.

In a statement, the committee said:

"While this committee has had the Bund under investigation for almost three years, and has, as a result of its investigations, clearly established the fact of the Bund's tie-up with Nazi Germany, this is the first time that the completely military character of the organization has been exposed. * * *

"The document also shows the absolute loyalty which is demanded of the storm-troopers in the German-American Bund — a loyalty which comes before everything else and extends to the minutest details of the storm-troopers' life."

In a lengthy set of drill regulations, the manual set forth such commands as "signal to attack: Three short blasts. OD men off-duty and the roller command attack." The manual gave no explanation of who might be "attacked" but said that the duty of the "roller detail" was to remove "disturbers" from Bund meetings.

"No oath of any kind is required of any fuehrer in our ranks," the document continued, "but within the limits of the law every OD man is required to render absolute obedience and unreserved loyalty to his fuehrers.

"In this connection, however, it is to be observed that the orders of each successively ranking fuehrer are conclusive; the loyalty of the OD man does not terminate in the division fuehrer, but in the final analysis belongs to the fuehrer of the Bund above all others.

"Personal loyalties or dislikes play no part in the service of the proper OD man; the commands of a superior are to be enforced so long as he holds his position and does not oppose or contradict the commands of his superiors.

"The OD man must understand that from the day on which he became clad in the robes of honor of OD, renouncing all personal considerations, he became a defender of our movement and its fuehrers against all subversive and destructive movements from within or without.

"The OD man guarantees the assurance, at the risk of his life if necessary, that our movement will continue to remain the relentless opponent of Jewish Marxism and the uncompromising champion of everything that constitutes American-Germania, even though such a course might be regarded as improper by any group within the Bund.

"Whoever is not possessed of this unshakable faith and whoever cannot go along as a fanatic crusader has no place in the OD; for to have accepted the National-Socialistic concept of international relations means to have abandoned absolutely all associations with liberalistic half-measures. * * *

"We want men who would exterminate with all their power the stinking poison of Red Jewish infection in America."

The manual said that arming of the OD was prohibited but that drilling was important to the group since "drill demands absolute physical and mental subordination to the will."

The salute prescribed followed the Nazi method of extending the right arm straight forward from the shoulder.

Reuther 500-Plane-a-Day Plan Is Rejected by Defense Experts

Lack of Tools and Aluminum and Need of Plants for Other Armament Orders Cited as Obstacles to C. I. O. Official's Production Proposal

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Reuther plan for utilizing automotive industry facilities to turn out 500 warplanes a day was reluctantly termed impracticable today by high defense production experts. The plan, calling for use of now idle automobile plants and machinery to step up aircraft production, was fathered by Walter Reuther, director of organization for C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers at General Motors plants. It was submitted to President Roosevelt by Philip Murray, C. I. O. chief. Mr. Roosevelt said then that it was receiving serious consideration, but today defense experts who declined to be quoted by name listed these obstacles:

The difficulty of obtaining sufficient machine tools, either new or old.

The impossibility of obtaining sufficient aluminum products in the six-month preparatory period before the projected start of 500-a-day plane production.

The fact that automobile plants already were being assigned major defense jobs—the production of thousands of engines and of other parts for 3,600 bombers to be assembled in four Middle Western plants.

Lack of immediate armament for so great a number of planes as the U. A. W. plan contemplates.

Production experts said they were reluctant to find fault with the plan because it demonstrated the desire of labor to contribute to the defense program. But they added that the practical difficulties made it impossible, and insisted that the facilities of auto plants would be enlisted in plane production under present schedules as rapidly as other elements in the industrial picture would permit.

Mr. Reuther, in his proposal, asserted that many of the most precise parts for Allison liquid-cooled plane engines were being made with retooled machinery. The view of the production experts is that the automobile companies which have received or are about to receive defense orders may be relied upon to use existing machinery where possible.

As to aluminum, it was declared that the aluminum industry has had to expand swiftly to turn out the products for the current output of about twenty-five planes a day. Further rapid expansion of the industry is planned to keep pace with the increased plane production now in sight, but no official interviewed believed it possible to step up the production of aluminum forgings in six months to the 500-plane-a-day level.

British Believed to Have New Plane Detector To Enable Fighters to Combat Night Bombers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Military men expressed belief today that the British had developed a way to equip their warplanes with a detector for locating enemy aircraft in the dark.

Ground detectors of that nature have been in use in Britain for some time, and well-informed sources here said the statement of Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding at Ottawa earlier this week, that the menace of enemy night bombers would be greatly reduced sometime this Spring, indicated the device had been adapted for installation in Royal Air Force planes.

"It is just a repetition of the old military maxim that for every new weapon there is always a defense developed," one official said. "The question is whether the British can develop the defense in time."

Sir Hugh said the necessary equipment for Britain's new defense was being completed rapidly and by springtime would remove the "whole weight and sting" of the Luftwaffe night bombers. Both the United States and Britain have been working for years on various types of plane detectors, but War and Navy Department officials have maintained a tight-lipped silence regarding the success or failure of their experiments.

Some published accounts of a ground type of plane detector have described it as capable of accurately locating airplanes 100 miles away—150 miles under favorable conditions. It is said that clouds, fog and noise cannot interfere with it and airplane engines cannot be shielded or protected against it. The latter fact led to conjecture in some quarters that the device picks up infra-red rays from the exhausts of airplane engines.

Military aviators said that if such a device were perfected so that it could be installed in fighter planes, it would be quite possible to synchronize the plane's guns with it and thus make the detection and destruction of enemy craft almost automatic. If the equipment can be used only in the larger types of planes, such as bombers, its usefulness would be restricted. Adaptation for use in single-seat fighters and pursuit ships, however, one qualified official said, would be tantamount to the elimination of the factor of darkness, and aerial combat would resolve itself largely into contests between small, speedy fighters.

CHINA MAY OBTAIN PLANES IN SPRING

Capital Officials Say British Needs Bar U. S. Help Now To Nation Battling Japan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Possibility that China might be allowed to obtain several hundred fighter planes from the Curtiss Wright Corporation next spring was discussed in government circles today.

These conversations followed a statement by Secretary Morgenthau that President Roosevelt's lease-lend plan of supplying aid to Breat Britain "might apply" to Greece and China or "anybody."

Officials said that production of several hundred P-40 pursuit ships for the embattled Chinese might be sandwiched in next spring between completion of an existing British order and the change-over to an improved model ordered by the United States Army Air Corps.

This government has been informed that China's few present planes are no match for bombers brought out by Japan in the last year and a half. Bombers which are faster than the Chinese fighter planes are able to bomb bridges on the Burma Road, China's "life line," almost at will, according to this information.

Recently, a Chinese military mission headed by Maj.-Gen. Fan Chu-Mow has been in Washington conferring with Administration officials in an effort to obtain the release of modern fighter planes.

Asked this week why the Chinese had not received any planes recently, Morgenthau replied:

"Well, there are just not enough planes to go around."

Present indications are that virtually all plane production which American military authorities believe can be spared will remain available to the British during the next 90 days, a period considered one of gravest peril to Britain.

After that, officials said today, it might be possible to let the Curtiss Aeroplane Division of Curtiss Wright Corporation turn out several hundred of the P-40 fighters for China.

LONDON, JAN.1-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT EFFECTIVE JAN.22 EXPORTERS IN IRELAND (EIRE) MUST OBTAIN NAVICERTS FOR SHIPMENTS TO A NUMBER OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, INCLUDING SEVERAL EUROPEAN NEUTRALS, SOVIET RUSSIA, FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND CERTAIN SMALLER TERRITORIES, BUT NOT INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD IRELAND XXX UNITED STATES.

(NAVICERTS ARE DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES CERTIFYING THAT SHIPMENTS HAVE BEEN APPROVED FOR PASSAGE THROUGH THE BRITISH NAVY'S BLOCKADE.)

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LONDON, JAN.1-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF SOLDIERS OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS REGIMENT WERE BROUGHT TODAY INTO THE CITY, LONDON'S ANCIENT FINANCIAL CENTER, TO DYNAMITE SCORES OF BUILDINGS, MANY OF THEM FAMOUS, BURNED AND RENDERED DANGEROUS IN SUNDAY NIGHT'S MASS FIRE RAID OF GERMAN BOMBERS.

THE ENGINEERS WERE WITHDRAWN FROM DEMOLITION AND RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN OTHER PARTS OF LONDON TO SPEED THE CLEAN UP OF THE CITY.

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BERNE, SWITZERLAND, JAN.1-(AP)-PRESIDENT ERNST WETTER PROMISED HIS PEOPLE IN A NEW YEAR'S INAUGURAL BROADCAST TODAY THAT SWITZERLAND'S 650-YEAR-OLD TRADITION OF INDEPENDENCE WOULD BE PRESERVED THROUGH "THE DARK FUTURE."

THE NEW PRESIDENT ASSERTED THAT THE NEUTRAL SWISS MUST SUFFER WITH THE BELLIGERENTS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, SINCE WORLD ECONOMY WAS UPSET BY THE CONFLICT.

INCREASED PRODUCTION AND A CAREFUL ECONOMY, HE SAID, OFFER THE SOLUTION FOR SWITZERLAND'S PROBLEMS. THE FEDERAL COUNCIL WHICH GOVERNS THE SWISS FEDERATION FOUNDED BY THE MEN OF THE FOREST CANTONS IN 1291, HE ADDED, "CAN AND WILL SEE TO IT THAT THE BURDENS ARE EQUALLY DIVIDED."

REFERRING PRESUMABLY TO BOMBINGS OF ZURICH AND BASEL, WETTER NOTED THAT "RECENT EVENTS" SHOWED SWITZERLAND COULD NOT BE SPARED EVEN THE DIRECT EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

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ISTANBUL, TURKEY, JAN 1-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL OF GREAT BRITAIN SAID TODAY IN A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO THE TURKISH PEOPLE THAT "IN TIMES OF STRESS IT IS A BLESSING TO HAVE GOOD FRIENDS AND DURING THESE HARD MONTHS THAT HAVE GONE BY WE HAVE BEEN FORTUNATE IN HAVING THE UNWAVERING FRIENDSHIP OF TURKEY."

REVIEWING THE LAST YEAR, CHURCHILL SAID THE BRITISH WERE FACED WITH "GRIEVOUS TRIALS."

"THERE WERE MOMENTS WHEN EVEN OUR BEST FRIENDS DOUBTED OUR ABILITY TO PULL THROUGH," HE SAID. "FEW STILL HARBOR SUCH DOUBTS --NO ONE AMONG THE BRITISH PEOPLE."

Q701PES

MOSCOW, JAN.1-(AP)-THE SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHERIES AGREEMENT EXPIRED LAST NIGHT WITHOUT SIGNATURE OF ANY NEW ACCORD.

NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN UNDER WAY SINCE DEC.27 FOR RENEWAL OF THE AGREEMENT GRANTING THE JAPANESE THE RIGHT TO FISH IN SOME SOVIET WATERS IN THE FAR EAST.

QQ807AES

TOKYO, JAN.1-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-WARTIME RESTRICTIONS DAMPENED TOKYO'S CELEBRATION OF THE ADVENT OF THE NEW YEAR.

THE AMERICAN CLUB'S NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE ENDED AT 11 P.M. LAST NIGHT UNDER POLICE ORDER AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS WERE CURTAILED SHARPLY.

THERE ALSO WAS A SHORTAGE OF SAKE, LIQUOR MADE FROM RICE.

PS103PES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SINGAPORE, JAN.1-(AP)-A SERIES OF BLOWS AGAINST PACIFIC SHIPPING OVER A PERIOD OF "SOME MONTHS" BY GERMAN RAIDERS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN AN AUSTRALIAN NAVAL BOARD ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESCUE OF 500 PERSONS, COMPRISING PASSENGERS AND CREWS OF 10 SUNKEN SHIPS, FROM AN ISLAND IN THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO.

THE 500, INCLUDING 70 WOMEN AND SEVEN CHILDREN, WERE LANDED DEC.21 ON EMARAU ISLAND IN THE ARCHIPELAGO BY THE GERMAN RAIDERS AND SUBSEQUENTLY TAKEN OFF BY ANAUSTRALIAN SHIP WHICH ALREADY HAS LANDED THEM IN AUSTRALIA.

THEY WERE BRITISH, FRENCH AND NORWEGIAN NATIONALS.

THE 10 SUNKEN VESSELS, TOTALLING 62,772 TONS, INCLUDED SEVEN OF BRITISH REGISTRY, TWO NORWEGIAN AND ONE FRENCH.

LARGEST OF THE GERMAN VICTIMS WAS THE 16,712-TON BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMER RANGITANE, BUILT IN 1929 AND OWNED BY THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY, LTD. SHE PLIED BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ANOTHER OF THE VESSELS LOST WHICH BELONGED TO THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY WAS THE 9,691-TON TURAKINA.

THE OTHER BRITISH VESSELS SUNK WERE: TRIADIC, 6,378 TONS; TRIASTER, 6,032 TONS, AND TRIONA, 4,413 TONS, ALL OPERATED BY THE BRITISH PHOSPHATE COMMISSIONERS; THE KOMATA, 3,900 TONS, ENGAGED IN THE NEW ZEALAND TRADE; AND THE FOUR-MASTED SCHOONER HOLMWOOD, 773 TONS.

THE NORWEGIAN MERCHANTMEN WERE THE VINNI, 5,181 TONS, AND THE RINGWOOD, 7,203 TONS. THE FRENCH VESSEL WAS THE NOTOU, 2,489 TONS, FROM NEW CALEDONIA.

(OF THE 10 ONLY THE TURAKINA, NOTOU AND HOLMWOOD PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED LOST, THE FIRST OF THEM THE TURAKINA WHICH THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND LAST AUG.24 REPORTED SUNK "IN AUSTRALIAN WATERS.")

ADMIRAL SIR GEOFFREY LAYTON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH CHINA FLEET, SAID BOTH THE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN NAVIES WERE "WELL

AWARE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE RAIDERS AND APPROPRIATE MEASURES ARE BEING TAKEN."

IN VIEW OF THE LARGE EXPANSE OF OCEAN TO BE COVERED, HE ADDED, "IT MIGHT TAKE TIME TO BRING THE RAIDERS TO BOOK, AS IN THE LAST WAR, BUT DOUBTLESSLY THEY WILL BE ACCOUNTED FOR."

--DASH--

THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, A GERMAN PROTECTORATE BEFORE THE WORLD WAR WHICH BECAME AN AUSTRALIAN MANDATE, LIES BELOW THE EQUATOR ABOUT 1,650 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

BETWEEN 700 AND 1,000 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST LIES THE ISLAND OF NAURU WHICH AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER ROBERT G.MENZIES ANNOUNCED LAST FRIDAY WAS SHELLED BY A RAIDER FLYING THE JAPANESE FLAG.

ACTIVITIES BY GERMAN RAIDERS IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD HAVE LUDED THE MINING OF WATERS AROUND AUSTRALIA.

OAES

MEXICO CITY, JAN.1-(AP)-WHILE 14 UNIFORMED POLICE AND AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF PLAINCLOTHESMEN STOOD GUARD INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE THEATER TONIGHT, THOUSANDS OF MEXICANS CROWDED INTO THE PREMIER OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S PICTURE, "THE GREAT DICTATOR".

PASTED ON BUILDINGS ALONG STREETS LEADING TO THE THEATER WERE NUMEROUS UNSIGNED NOTICES CHARACTERIZING THE PICTURE AS THE "GREATEST ANTI-GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN THE WORLD."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE LAST WEEK REJECTED A PROTEST FROM THE GERMAN MINISTER HERE URGING THAT MEXICAN AUTHORITIES NOT PERMIT THE CHAPLIN PICTURE TO BE SHOWN.

PS1158PES

WASHINGTON,JAN.1-(AP)-THE AMERICAN RED CROSS PROVIDED CASH AND RELIEF SUPPLIES AMOUNTING TO $16,690,000 TO WAR VICTIMS AND REFUGEES OF 13 NATIONS DURING 1940, ITS ANNUAL REPORT SHOWED TODAY.

MORE THAN HALF THE TOTAL--$8,972,000--WENT TO GREAT BRITAIN. THE FIGURES INCLUDED COMMITMENTS FOR JANUARY SHIPMENTS.

OTHER NATIONS WHERE MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS WAS SPENT FOR RELIEF INCLUDED FINLAND, $1,879,000; GREECE, $1,069,000, AND FRANCE, $1,838,000.

RED CROSS FUNDS AND GARMENTS PRODUCED BY RED CROSS CHAPTERS ACCOUNTED FOR $11,887,000 OF THE TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS. THE REMAINING $4,803,000 WAS IN EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS FROM A $50,000,000 CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR PURCHASE OF SURPLUS FOODS FOR REFUGEES.

EG638AES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS THURSDAY,JAN. 1)

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON,JAN 1-(AP)-ESTIMATING BRITISH NEEDS AND AMERICAN ABILITY TO FILL THEM, THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION SAID TODAY THAT THIS COUNTRY ALONE WAS ABLE TO FURNISH ASSISTANCE ON "THE SCALE REQUIRED."

AND, IT ADDED, "OUR ABILITY TO FURNISH MATERIAL AID DEPENDS ON THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH WE CAN CONVERT OUR PEACETIME ECONOMY TO A WAR BASIS." THE REPORT EXPRESSLY DID "NOT ATTEMPT TO PASS JUDGMENT ON THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION OF WHETHER THE UNITED STATES SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT RESORT TO MEASURES WHICH MIGHT BE REGARDED AS ACTS OF WAR," BUT IT SHOULD TO "CLARIFY THE PURPOSE, THE MEANS AND

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THE DANGERS OF SUCH AID."

THE ASSOCIATION, A PRIVATE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION, LISTED THE FOLLOWING AMONG BRITISH NEEDS:

"IRON AND STEEL:" ENGLAND REACHED HER MAXIMUM PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF 14,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY LAST SUMMER AND THIS "FALLS SHORT OF DOMESTIC REQUIREMENTS."

FOOD: "SERIOUS SHORTAGES X X X HAVE DEVELOPED IN SPECIFIC FOODSTUFFS."

FINANCIAL NEEDS: BRITAIN HAS NOT YET REACHED THE END OF ITS FINANCIAL RESOURCES, THE ASSOCIATION REPORTED, BUT "THE CONSTANT DRAIN" COMPELS HER TO CONSIDER FUTURE OBLIGATIONS.

"SINCE THE OUTPUT OF THE AMERICAN MUNITIONS INDUSTRY CANNOT, AT BEST BE INCREASED VERY RAPIDLY," THE REPORT SAID, "THE UNITED STATES CAN HELP BRITAIN IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE ONLY BY ASSIGNING TO IT A LARGER SHARE OF CURRENT PRODUCTION."

SUCH PROPOSALS AS SEIZING AXIS MERCHANT SHIPS IN AMERICAN PORTS, THE USE OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS AS CONVOY ESCORTS, AND THE EXTENSION OF THE NEUTRALITY PATROL, THE REPORT SAID WOULD INVOLVE "THE RISK OF WAR WHICH COULD BE PRECIPITATED THROUGH HOSTILE GERMAN REACTION AS WELL AS BY THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES.

"NEITHER THE SERIOUSNESS OF BRITAIN'S SITUATION NOR THE DRASTIC STEPS NECESSARY TO AMELIORATE IT APPEAR TO BE GENERALLY APPRECIATED," THE ASSOCIATION SAID IN SUMMATION. "GERMAN AIR RAIDS AND SEA WARFARE ARE SLOWLY BUT SURELY UNDERMINING BRITAIN'S PRODUCTIVE POWER AND HENCE, IN THE LONG RUN, ITS MORALE AND FIGHTING STRENGTH. WHILE DEFINITE INFORMATION REGARDING THE EFFECT OF AIR RAIDS ON BRITISH WAR INDUSTRIES IS NOT AVAILABLE, IT IS CLEAR THAT PRODUCTION IN MANY INDUSTRIAL AREAS HAS BEEN SLOWED DOWN.

"THERE IS CONSEQUENTLY LITTLE PROSPECT THAT BRITAIN MAY ACHIEVE SUPERIORITY OVER GERMANY IN AIRPLANES AND OTHER WEAPONS. MEANWHILE LOSSES TO CONVOYS IN THE ATLANTIC HAVE RISEN TO AN ALARMING LEVEL, NECESSITATING STRINGENT FOOD RATIONING TO CONSERVE TONNAGE FOR OTHER IMPORTED PRODUCTS."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS THURSDAY JAN. 2)

(EDS: IN 2ND GRAF READ NEAR END XXX BUT IT SOUGHT TO "CLARIFY ETC)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

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THE WAR TODAY

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S CHARGE THAT THE FIERCE NAZI ATTACK ON LONDON YESTERDAY WITH INCENDIARY BOMBS WAS A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE CITY BY FIRE---A CHARGE WHICH CIRCUMSTANCES DO NOT REFUTE ---GIVES US AN ALTOGETHER TERRIFYING PREVIEW OF THE HELL WHICH THE WAR STILL HOLDS IN RESERVE.

IT IS INCREASINGLY CLEAR THAT AS THIS LIFE AND DEATH CONFLICT AMONG EMPIRES BECOMES MORE AND MORE CRITICAL, AND THE PROBABLE WINNER IS BETTER DEFINED, WE MAY EASILY WITNESS ACTS OF DESPERATION BESIDE WHICH THE EFFORT TO BURN THE HEART OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST METROPOLIS IS HELD. ↘

ONE OF THE GHASTLY POSSIBILITIES IS THE USE OF POISON GAS.

IT IS WITH CONSIDERABLE HESITATION THAT I RAISE THE SUBJECT OF CHEMICAL WARFARE. THE WORLD HAS BEEN PRAYING THAT THIS HORROR MIGHT BE AVERTED AND HAS AVOIDED DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT.

HOWEVER, WITH THE SMOKE RISING FROM OLD CHURCHES AND OTHER MONUMENTS WHICH HAVE LINKED ENGLAND WITH HER ANCIENT PAST, THERE WOULD SEEM TO BE SMALL REASON NOT TO FACE THE POSSIBILITY OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF GAS.

THERE HAS BEEN NO REPORT OF THE USE OF GAS THUS FAR IN THE PRESENT WAR. THIS PROBABLY HAS BEEN DUE TO TWO THINGS:-- (1). THE MECHANIZED WAR OF MOTION ON THE GROUND HAS BEEN TOO FAST TO PERMIT OF ITS EMPLOYMENT. (2). FEAR OF REPRISALS HAS RESTRAINED ANY BELLIGERENT FROM SPRAYING GAS FROM WARPLANES OR DROPPING GAS-BOMBS.

THERE ARE TWO SCHOOLS OF OPINION AMONG MILITARY MEN. ONE HOLDS THAT FEAR OF REPRISALS WILL CONTINUE TO PRECLUDE THE USE OF GAS. THE OTHER BELIEVES THAT IT WILL BE EMPLOYED IF IT SEEMS TO SERVE ANY USEFUL PURPOSE.

MANY EXPERTS HAVE BEEN WATCHING FOR ITS USE FROM THE AIR AGAINST MOBILIZATION AND MANUFACTURING CENTERS---AND EVEN AGAINST CIVILIAN POPULATIONS TO BREAK MORALE. DESPITE THE FACT THAT ALL MAJOR COUNTRIES ARE PREPARED TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST GAS, THERE IS SMALL DOUBT OF ITS EFFECTIVENESS UNDER MANY CONDITIONS.

THE GERMANS INTRODUCED GAS AS AN EFFECTIVE WEAPON IN WARFARE IN APRIL OF 1915 DURING THE WORLD CONFLICT. THEY USED CHLORINE AGAINST THE FRENCH ON A FOUR-MILE FRONT AND, BECAUSE OF THE SURPRISE, PARALYZED RESISTANCE TO A DEPTH OF SEVERAL MILES. THE ALLIES WERE QUICK TO REPLY IN KIND.

THE UPSHOT OF ALL THIS WAS THAT GAS ACCOUNTED FOR 800,000 CASUALTIES IN THE WORLD WAR.

MOST OF THESE, HOWEVER, WERE AMONG THE FIGHTING FORCES. THE WORLD IS STILL AWAITING THE USE OF THIS FRIGHTFUL WEAPON AGAINST CIVILIANS.

AT LEAST A SECTION OF BRITISH MILITARY OPINION BELIEVES THAT GAS WILL BE USED AGAINST ENGLAND, AND THE COUNTRY IS PREPARED BOTH DEFENSIVELY AND FOR REPRISALS. GERMANY HASN'T EXPRESSED ANY VIEW PUBLICLY, BUT SHE, TOO, IS SET FOR ACTION IF AND WHEN THE OCCASION ARISES. FOR THAT MATTER, WHEN I WAS IN BERLIN AT THE TIME OF THE MUNICH CRISIS, A YEAR BEFORE WAR BEGAN, CIVILIANS WERE PROVIDED WITH GAS MASKS AND WERE ORDERED TO KEEP THEM HANDY.

HOWEVER, WHILE CIVILIANS IN ALL BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES ARE SUPPOSED TO CARRY GAS-MASKS CONSTANTLY, AND THERE ARE GAS DETECTORS EVERYWHERE IN PUBLIC PLACES, EXPERTS HAVE SMALL DOUBT THAT THERE WOULD BE GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IF GAS WERE EMPLOYED AGAINST BIG CITIES. MASKS GET WORN OR DAMAGED, AND PEOPLE ARE CARELESS ABOUT CARRYING THEM.

THE WAY THINGS STAND AT THE MOMENT, WERE GAS WARFARE TO BREAK OUT BETWEEN GERMANY AND BRITAIN, THE LIKELIHOOD IS THAT THE LATTER WOULD GET THE WORST OF THE EXCHANGE. BRITAIN IS TINY, AND HER BIG INDUSTRIAL POPULATION IS CONCENTRATED IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE COUNTRY -- A READY MARK FOR GAS.

ALSO, SINCE THE NAZIS ARE ABLE TO WORK FROM AIRDROMES IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY THEY ARE BUT A SHORT FLIGHT FROM THEIR OBJECTIVES. THE BRITISH, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE A VAST AREA TO COVER AND THE FLYING DISTANCE TO GERMANY IS GREAT.

APART FROM POSSIBLE ATTACKS ON CIVILIAN POPULATIONS TO SHATTER MORALE, GAS COULD BE USED EFFECTIVELY AGAINST AIRDROMES AND INDUSTRIES TO IMMOBILIZE THEM. EVEN IF NO LOSS OF LIFE WERE CAUSED, THERE MIGHT

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BE A SERIOUS HOLD-UP OF OPERATIONS.

ONE IS INCLINED TO BELIEVE THAT GAS WILL BE EMPLOYED ONLY AS A LAST RESORT. IT MAY BE USED BY A COUNTRY WHICH IS ON THE VERGE OF DEFEAT AND THEREFORE DESPERATE. OR IT MIGHT BE TRIED BY A COUNTRY WHICH SEEMED ABOUT TO ACHIEVE A VICTORY, AND WANTED TO STUPEFY THE ENEMY SO AS TO PERMIT OF DELIVERING THE FINAL BLOW.

MEROLARE

Churchill Devotes 17 Hours A Day to His Only Hobby—War

England's Premier Keeps Phone by Bed —And Room a Secret

(The Post presents in four daily installments an intimate, first-hand picture of the opposing war leaders, Winston Churchill and Adolf Hitler. Today Hugh Wagnon takes you through a day in Churchill's life. Tomorrow — Glimpses of Churchill's many-sided personality. Wednesday—A day with Hitler. Thursday—Little-known facets of Hitler's personality.—Editor's note.)

DEC-29

By Hugh Wagnon

London (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Winston Churchill is giving full measure of the "blood and tears, toil and sweat" which he told Britain were all he had to offer when he became the empire's war leader.

The vigorous 66-year-old Prime Minister lives to win the war.

He bends every moment to war service, wasting hardly a minute or thought on anything but that paramount object to which he is devoting the wide experience, great talent and contagious energy with which he seems able to endow the whole empire.

He works an average of 17 hours a day at this task.

Ten Secretaries Busy

Churchill keeps ten secretaries on the run, confers daily with the war cabinet and other key ministers. As his own defense minister, he keeps in closest touch with developments and strategy in every corner of the empire, every phase of the imperial war effort.

From the time he arises—usually about 7 a. m.—he expends his prodigious energy without a let-up until he finally gets to bed, generally about midnight, but sometimes as late as 3 a. m.

There is no time in his crowded day for amusements. Even his enjoyment of the parliamentary give-and-take in the House of Commons has been curtailed. Frequently he is absent, leaving his deputy, Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, to answer questions in his behalf.

Churchill has little time for ordinary family life, but he sees Mrs. Churchill every day and the rest of the family "as much as possible." There are frequent family dinners.

Does Business at Lunch

Since even a Prime Minister must eat, he makes use of luncheons and dinners to see many persons he otherwise could not accommodate on his calendar.

Many people, however, see him every day—"too many to remember," a secretary says. The war cabinet meets before luncheon, and a parade of generals, admirals, air marshals and intelligence officers lasts throughout the afternoon and often into the night.

Churchill gets no regular exercise except that of striding about Whitehall or walking tirelessly on tours of inspection of fighting commands, defense areas and bombed sectors. He wants to see for himself.

To sum it up, an aide says, "he works like a beaver; duty gives him no alternative."

Incessant work has even forced a reduction of the Prime Minister's cigar smoking. He now consumes about six long Havanas a day instead of the ten or dozen in less urgent times.

Keeps Phone by Bed

As First Lord of the Admiralty—the post he held during the World War and resumed at the start of the present hostilities—Churchill lived at Admiralty House, a few steps from the Admiralty itself. A telephone stood beside his bed so that he could be informed constantly of anything extraordinary. He still keeps a telephone at his bedside—but where that is has been kept a state secret.

His day begins with a cup of tea, followed by the usual hearty English breakfast—porridge, kippers or kidney (both of which are unrationed) and eggs, topped off with toast and marmalade and coffee.

Then he reads the morning papers, digests dispatches and correspondence. Some sifting is done by his confidential secretaries, but he keeps this to a minimum because he likes to know everything that is going on.

A voracious reader in peacetime, he now confines his reading to these chores, perusing nothing beyond official communications and newspapers.

Mail Is Immense

He disposes of an immense mail with lightning rapidity. A master of organization, he tackles the stacks of papers systematically, dictating terse general instructions to two women secretaries and leaving secondary matters to subordinates. On matters involving major policy, he digs to the bottom himself, evolving minute instructions which he insists must be followed to the letter.

Churchill employed as many as half a dozen secretaries during his private life, so it is easy to see why he would need ten of them now—all of the kind President Roosevelt was looking for when he sought men with "a passion for anonymity."

Churchill generally is considered easy to work with, but his temper flares awesomely when he is displeased.

He is ordinarily conservative in routine matters, but liberal in outlook, and likes to slash "red tape" when it hampers direct action.

"For Action This Day"

In an effort to speed tedious governmental machinery, he instituted a system of stickers bearing the label, "For action this day"—which means exactly that. And woe to those who fail to act at once on documents bearing this urgent command.

The two women secretaries take turns in keeping up with his dictation, which is apt to erupt any time. He has been known suddenly to call them at a late hour and start a rush of work.

He speaks rapidly, meanwhile breaking matchsticks into bits and throwing them about on the floor. Sometimes he jumps to his feet to emphasize a point, then bounces back into his chair.

At table, he eats "what he can"—and his taste is catholic. One of his favorite dishes is famous: "The roast beef of Old England." He also enjoys a thick steak, rare.

At luncheon with a group, he slouches in a chair, eats and talks at the same time. He generally monopolizes talk during a meal if he is interested. If bored, he squirms restlessly in oppressive silence, alarming to dinner partner or hostess. But his quick smile always wins forgiveness.

Seldom Sees Press

He seldom sees the press. He made an exception for one American correspondent, with whom he talked for 30 minutes off the record, and the subsequent uproar from the Empire press representatives in London caused him to grant an off-record luncheon for all.

His secretaries are almost as inaccessible as Churchill himself, for they respect his wishes and fear his displeasure.

Although as a professional journalist Chuchill has written about many personalities, he dislikes personality items about himself.

As for hobbies which might lighten his day, he has none in wartime—unless war strategy could be called a hobby. It has been his lifetime interest.

He showed such talent as a lad in playing with toy soldiers that his father sent him to Sandhurst, Britain's West Point, as the first step in the fabulous Churchill career as soldier, war correspondent, historian and statesman.

S.MOV30-DEC-24



WINSTON CHURCHILL

roll out in the perfect marching order that has given him a world-wide reputation as a phrase-maker.

He opposed woman suffrage so intensely that he twice was attacked by irate suffragettes armed with dogwhips.

He smokes big cigars which he holds fondly in full hand, for all the world like a child with a peppermint stick. He likes to take snuff.

There you have just a few aspects of the many-sided personality and character of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who embodies all of Britain's hopes for the future.

He is the epitome of imperial determination to win the war at all costs.

His stout, thick-set figure comes close to being a perfect model of the cartoonist's John Bull, except that he slouches carelessly. His heavy shoulders hunched, his large head bent forward, he walks like a charging football player.

Knows How to Wear Clothes

When he clamps his jaw in determination, he could pose for that other favorite sketch of British character—the bulldog.

And if the mood or the time permitted, he doubtless could array himself impressively in the draperies of Brittania, for he is nothing if not versatile in dress.

In London he dresses in rumpled formality, cocky bow tie askew. In the country, where he now is seldom seen, he is likely to don overalls for a stint of bricklaying—although he has long since lost his union card because bricklaying is not his means of livelihood.

His hats—some of which he designs himself—are either the admiration or despair of sartorial enthusiasts, ranging from some of the more colorful headgear available to anyone, such as gray toppers, to those perquisites of his many offices such as the admiral's cockade.

His fat, round, puckish face is even more expressive of his moods than the infinite variety of his garb. When he smiles mischievously, it is like that of a small, wayward boy. When he scowls, it is prodigious. Most of his wartime photographs show him the picture of settled determination or smiling confidence.

His Christmas portrait showed him with chin out-thrust at an undaunted angle, one side of his mouth tight shut, with pouting lips, and a frown creasing his forehead. The British press captioned it "The Churchill Grin—At Its Best."

Youthful Boast Made Good

A relative once said Churchill had "a double portion" of natural self-confidence. When he was not yet 21 he gave a dinner for "those who are yet under 21 years of age, but who in 20 years will control the destinies of the British Empire." Churchill alone made the boast come true. He was elected to Commons in 1900 when he was 26.

His present supreme authority sits jauntily on his broad brow and its crest of wispy red hair.

He is surprisingly candid in private conversation and gives the impression of thinking aloud as he talks ramblingly, interjecting a wisecrack now and then with just a twinkle in his blue eyes.

Churchill never laughs at his own quips, but his orator's sense of timing is acutely trained and he never muffs a punch line. Often he uses a short, bald Anglo-Saxon term or American slang—seemingly speaking his mind without a second thought—and then corrects himself by translation into diplomatic language.

Once he used the word "ratting"—then said, "I should have said 'failing to live up to commitments.'"

Shortly after Germany's Goering was made a field marshal, Churchill referred to him in Commons as "General." Then, with elaborate sarcasm, he said, "beg pardon—Field Marshal Gen. Goering."

His humor currently is of the political, crushing club variety, rather than the rapier thrust of wit. In a report to Commons December 19, he said he didn't like to compare Adolf Hitler with Napoleon because "I don't like to insult the dead."

Backer of Lost Causes

At the time when he was whipped by the two suffragettes, the women chained themselves in Downing Street and said they would stay there until women were given a vote. Churchill snorted:

"A man might as well chain himself to the railings of St. Thomas' Hospital and say he won't leave until he has a baby."

But he has backed many a lost cause. Churchill, as he likes to say of Britain, often seemed to "lose every battle save the last."

He has been in and out of office, in and out of parties, in and out

...ritain's Hopes for Future Personified in Churchill

Called 'Eccentric Dunce' in School, He Rises From Many Political Defeats to World-Wide Acclaim as Savior of the Empire

The Post presents the second of four daily stories on the opposing war leaders, Winston Churchill and Adolf Hitler, giving an insight into the many-sided personality and character of the Prime Minister. Tomorrow: A Day With Adolf Hitler. Thursday: Little Known Facets of Hitler's Personality.

DEC-29

By Hugh Wagnon

London (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—He was called "an eccentric dunce" at school, but was famed for his brilliance at 25 and later won acclaim as a genius.

Instead of singing in the bath, he likes to try out phrases until they

of public favor, but always the center of turmoil and attention. British politicians of the past regarded him as an infant terrible and disliked his propensity for jumping flat-footed into the middle of controversies.

Many times the political wiseacres have predicted the end of his meteroic career, as when he vainly supported King Edward VIII against Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's successful plans for his abdication.

But always Churchill came back bigger than ever, until today he is the empire's leader and inspiration, popular to the point of adulation.

He might add a final word of his own. On one occasion, in response to fulsome praise by a lady admirer for his accomplishments, he said:

"But you have forgotten my most brilliant achievement—my ability to persuade my wife to marry me."

#

Hitler Leads Life Of Wakeful Spartan

Gets but Four to Six Hours of Rest a Day; Quarters Are Simple

(Spend a day with Adolf Hitler in this third of four daily stories on the opposing war leaders, Winston Churchill and Hitler.)

By Preston Grover

Berlin (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Adolf Hitler lives a personal life of Spartan simplicity.

His daily life is a mass of hard work but by no means is it regulated to conform to the tradition of "Prussian discipline." In training and contacts he is an unregimented Bavarian, although he has molded the country into a disciplined whole strictly after the Prussian fashion.

The Reichschancellery, where he spends much of his time, is one of the richest buildings in Berlin and compares in interior decoration with the ancient palaces of the Kaiser.

He Sleeps Little

But in the center of the massive building are Hitler's private quarters in a contrast of unadorned simplicity.

He sleeps little, going for days on end with but four to six hours rest in 24. He pops out of a simple army-styled bed at 8 a. m., at least by 9.

The only exception to this routine comes when he is at his Berchtesgaden retreat, in the Bavarian Alps near Oberalzburg. There he lets himself go, if he is not pressed with emergencies, and sleeps himself out.

He has three personal servants—named Linge, Krause and Junge—but shaves himself each morning after arising.

Servants on 8-Hour Shifts

The three servants, all married and with children, rotate 8-hour shifts. They travel with him to Berlin, Munich and Berchtesgaden.

After shaving and dressing, Hitler begins work at once on any pressing tasks. He breakfasts at 11 o'clock, usually on fruit, and lets Kannenberg, his favorite cook for many years, rack his brains over some new vegetable dish for the day's remaining two meals.

Except that he takes no meat, Hitler is not an especially choosy eater. It is unclear even to his closest friends whether he sticks to vegetables as a necessity due to his World War gassing or as a matter of principle.

He likes small animals, and it is known that he hates the killing of animals. He refuses to see them in captivity and once freed a magnificent eagle sent to him by his supporters. Upon becoming Chancellor in 1933 he issued an anti-vivisection order.

Drinks 1½ Per Cent Beer

Hitler occasionally drinks tea or weak coffee and no alcohol except 1½ per cent beer.

After breakfast he comes down from his quarters to work in his expansive chancellery office where he has three private secretaries, Fraulein Wolf, Schroeder and Darranowski.

On his desk first are placed the main German newspapers. He reads them quickly but carefully, not overlooking the sports and theatrical columns.

Before him also are placed radio bulletins from all parts of the world. He gets fresh press bulletins every hour during the day.

Always In Touch With Berlin

At no time is Hitler out of connection with Berlin, even when traveling by plane, train or automobile caravan. His special train includes a car loaded to the windows with radio equipment to receive and send messages as well as to bring in a complete world news report. The same system is devised for auto caravans.

In his office he dictates letters and speeches for the most part into recording machines. Often, however, he dictates to a secretary who takes it directly on a typewriter while he paces the room.

During these hours the Fuehrer permits no interruptions. He edits his own speeches for accurate literary style. Some of his sentences, by the way, prove inexpressively tough for translating into English.

Often he calls in his advisers for roundtable discussions.

Called a Good Listener

Contrary to the prevailing belief abroad that he often bullies his intimates to force his own views on them, associates insist he is easy to talk to on the most difficult problems, is an extremely good listener and possesses a phenomenal memory.

From time to time he supplements his memory by jotting down notes in a small book he always keeps handy. If an adviser opens up a field of thought strange or interesting to him, Hitler questions him closely. He is said readily to accept the ideas of others when convinced they are better than his own.

His principal military advisers are Gen. Alfred Jodl and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of army high command.

Jodl is a comparative youngster with many fresh ideas appealing to Hitler. During the course of the war Keitel has become increasingly close to him because of his capacity for using drawings to clarify complex military situations.

Close associates say Hitler has



ADOLF HITLER

an almost limitless capacity to absorb and remember details and that he often confounds his own advisers by recalling even the most technical matters.

Night finds him continuing his study, in recent months more especially of military problems. Before the beginning of the Western Front campaign last spring, his work desk each night was a tangle of military maps and texts from which he studied battle plans reaching back as far a 1,000 years.

Hitler likes the opera, vaudeville and the movies. He especially is pleased with one love story filmed in Bavaria and called "The Naughty Village." His favorite composer is Wagner.

Hates Closed Cars

He plays no games of diversion, follows no sport.

He detests closed cars, rides only in open ones, and most often sits up front beside the chauffeur.

His personal exercise is limited, but he burns up a tremendous amount of energy on the job. He enjoys an occasional walk in the chancellery grounds or out on the street in the evenings. He prefers to walk alone, although frequently in his chancellery strolls he is accompanied by diplomats and others.

The black-shirted S. S. Corps was formed early in the '20s for his special protection, but on his walks he does not accept such a guard. At Berchtesgaden he is accompanied by a shepherd dog, apparently his only pet. Years ago two of his dogs were poisoned in Munich, and he angrily told one intimate he felt as if he had "lost half his voters."

Say He Likes Children

Associates insist Hitler has a personal fondness for children, although he has never married. Nevertheless, his poses with children as disclosed in "publicity pictures" show him stiff, uncomfortable.

His only recent public demonstration of much outward emotion came when he was advised of Marshal Petain's offer of France's capitulation.

At that time he exhibited almost boyish exuberance, stamping his foot and patting his stomach.

Except for a smile and constantly repeated salute, his public demonstrations are rather limited.

Warlord Hitler Designs Table Silver in Spare Time

Prussian Punctuality of Underlings Often Irks Fuehrer, Who Is Not Given To Over Care in Minor Matters

(This, the last of a series on the rival war leaders, Winston Churchill and Adolf Hitler, reveals some little-known facets of Hitler's personality.)

JAN 2 - 1941 JAN-1-1941

By Preston Grover.

Berlin (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Adolf Hitler, in leisure moments, will quietly sit down at a table and test the weight and balance of knives, forks and spoons he is planning to give away as wedding presents.

Surprises his intimates—from whom these details of his daily life were obtained—that the man who is giving Europe a painful face-lifting operation would, for instance, devote considerable time to designing silverware.

But this he does; in fact he designed the silverware for his Berchtesgaden retreat, as well as for the big Reichschancellery in Berlin.

His associates describe him as "not overly particular about little things of his daily life." In turn, he worries somewhat about the Prussian punctuality that is the very spirit of his underlings in the Reichschancellery.

On coming from his quarters in the chancellery down to his workroom, he shakes hands with each of his help, asking after their particular joys or troubles, a custom followed more generally in Germany than America.

Has Several Private Dwellings

Besides the Reichschancellery, he has several private dwellings—and an apartment in Munich upon which he has paid rent regularly each month for the last 20 years and upon the door of which still is tacked the nameplate, "Adolf Hitler, author."

After all, he is the writer of one of the best-sellers of all time—"Mein Kampf"—of which some 6,000,000 copies have been issued. It is no secret here or abroad that various editions have been changed from time to time, one of the most recent ones coming out without such stern criticism of Russia as formerly.

Recently, a more palatial dwelling has been built for him by the state in Munich. But his favorite place is his Berghof at Obersalzburg, near Berchtesgaden. There in the Alps the Fuehrer retires when state affairs are not pressing.

It is understood all his houses are well-provided with bomb-raid cellars. This is certainly true of the Reichschancellery, where a group of several dozen children from an orphanage are brought nightly in huge government buses for undisturbed sleep.

Besides his private dwellings, several hotels about Germany have special apartments set aside for him. These quarters never are occupied by anyone else.

One is in the House Elephant, at Weimar, an old hotel rebuilt with Nazi Party funds into the most modern sort of hostelry, although it is not large.

Book Affords Adequate Income

Equally pretentious is his special apartment in the Hotel Dresden, at Godesberg, which, while compact, is somewhat gaudily furnished. It has a broad view of the Rhine Valley.

Like all other Munich citizens, he has a stammtisch—table reserved for a special group. One is at the Carlton Tea House, a quite elegant spot seldom found by strangers.

Another stammtisch is in a restaurant in the newly-built "House of German Art."

His revenue from "Mein Kampf" alone, assures him an adequate private income—the amount of which is undisclosed.

Charged with looking after his daily program is Group Leader Julius Schaub, a comrade since 1919.

He has a special chauffeur, S. S. Brigade Leader Kemka, who has driven the Fuehrer's car since his favorite chauffeur, Julius Schreck, died in 1936.

Hitler's favorite towns are Munich, Godesberg and Bayreuth. The list fails to include Prussian-directed Berlin.

His intimates say he is a good mixer, tells a good story well and has an endless list of tales of party battles ranging back through the 20 years of the Nazi rise to power.

Necessarily he often gives huge chancellery banquets, but more often he dines with a few cronies.

Known for Kindly Acts

One frequent guest is Frau Winifried Wagner, daughter-in-law of Composer Richard Wagner, and her son, who was wounded in the war.

The towering traffic policeman in front of the Reichschancellery, known all over Berlin as Siegfried, tells of the time his wife was critically ill, and Hitler, learning about it, sent her to the hospital and paid the bill.

Hitler's private life, associates say, is distinguished by such acts of kindness which so many find hard to associate with a man who is able to order destruction of an entire city in order to further military operations.

Associates say Hitler has almost hypnotic capacity to incite men to extend themselves to the utmost. In this connection they cite his own definition of his power in a speech in the early days of the war.

Then, he said it was his capacity to act over people like a huge magnet and draw from them their greatest efforts.

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30.24—6735

30.24— 6735

EIRE RAIDED FOUR TIMES, DUBLIN HIT; R.A.F. SETS VAST FIRES IN BREMEN; NAZI PLANE CORPS IS SENT TO ITALY

Irish Capital Counts 12 Injured; 2 More May Be Trapped in Wreckage

3 Killed in Attacks In Environs Earlier

Sea Mines Are Dropped by Parachute; German Markings on One Bomb

By The Associated Press

DUBLIN, Jan. 3 (Friday).—A single unidentified warplane bombed this capital of neutral Ireland before dawn today, injuring at least twelve persons and damaging several houses. The bombing followed a series of aerial attacks which began Wednesday night on an area within a sixty-mile radius of Dublin. Some of the explosives dropped in the attacks were identified by Irish officials as of German type.

The persons injured here were in two houses on Donore Terrace which received direct hits. Windows were blown from several other houses. Two persons were believed trapped in wreckage.

Dublin's modified screened street lighting was in force when the bombs fell in the capital at about 4 a. m. Thus far there has been no demand for a complete blackout of the city. Crowds poured into the damaged area. Their attitude appeared to be one of surprise and bewilderment rather than outrage.

Synagogue Is Wrecked

[A high explosive bomb damaged two blocks of houses in South Dublin, the explosion being felt throughout the city, The United Press said. The bomb fell within 150 feet of Griffith Barracks, in the midst of what is known as Dublin's Ghetto. Windows of houses for several blocks were shattered and residents were forced to evacuate the dwellings. The city's principal synagogue also was wrecked, it was said.]

The attack apparently was made by a lone plane which approached Dublin from the north and flew over in a straight course.

Five areas were struck by bombs in the raid on Wednesday night, it was announced, including a plain which is headquarters for the Irish Army. One of the bombs, the Irish Defense Department said, bore German markings.

The missiles dropped from the unidentified planes included parachute-borne sea mines, which, the Irish government said, fell on shore yesterday morning and are lying unexploded in the fields.

Bombs Close to Irish Sea

Last night's bombs came down near Enniscorthy, sixty miles southwest of Dublin and less than fifteen miles inland from the Irish Sea, which separates Ireland and England. No damage or casualties were reported in this case, and the identity of the raiders was not mentioned.

In the attacks on Wednesday night, however, at least three civilians were killed and two injured at Knockroe, County Carlow.

The mines which fell at Enniskerry, County Wicklow, were said by experts to be of the German magnetic variety used early in the war before Great Britain devised a defense system against them.

They were carried to earth by parachutes of emerald-green silk, also said to be of German manufacture.

The government information bureau said army engineers would destroy the mines today and warned residents in a three-mile radius to open their windows. Residents for a half-mile about have been moved out of their homes.

List of Localities Bombed

In the five-hour bombing Wednesday night and yesterday morning the Department of Defense listed these localities as struck:

Duleek, five bombs, and Julianstown, three bombs. Both towns are near Drogheda, center of the Irish cattle industry supplying Liverpool, England.

Rathdown Park, Terenure, a Dublin suburb, two bombs; two houses smashed, several damaged; seven persons trapped in wreckage, but rescued; "several" persons injured. A fortified road in the Laverna Grove area of the same district, two bombs which fell in "waste ground," "some" houses damaged.

Knockroe, number of bombs not stated.

The old Curragh (County Kildare) racecourse — now Irish Army headquarters—three high explosive bombs and "a large number" of incendiaries in the area, the only damage reported being done to haystacks.

The Enniskerry - Kilmacanogue district, County Wicklow, number of bombs not stated; those found being examined by experts.

The Curragh, 4,858 acres, lies twenty-five miles southwest of Dublin, along the Southern & Western Railway. It is a site for military reviews, horse races and similar spectacles.

It was suggested in some unofficial quarters that the raiding planes were German craft repulsed by the British in an attack on Liverpool, 150 miles east across the Irish Sea.

This was the most widespread bombing of Irish territory so far, although there have been previous less serious incidents.

The Irish government announced that the German government had expressed regret for the bombing of Campile, on the southeastern Irish coast, in which four girls were killed on Aug. 25. Germany was represented then as not acknowledging that it was a German affair, but as "prepared to admit the possibility" that a Nazi pilot might have lost his way.

MISSILES DROP IN FIVE PLACES, KILLING THREE

JAN 3 - 1941

Warplanes Range for Five Hours Over Region Around Capital.

DUD IDENTIFIED AS GERMAN

Army Headquarters in Kildare and Beef-shipping Center of Drogheda Suffer Damage.

Dublin, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—Invading aircraft cruised within a sixty-mile radius of this capital of neutral Ireland (Eire) for five hours last night and early today, killing at least three persons with high explosive bombs and dropping fire bombs, one of which was officially identified as of German origin.

An announcement by the Irish department of defense said that a fire bomb picked up in the vicinity of the Curragh of Kildare, one of five localities bomber, bore German markings. This area is a great level tract near the center of county Kildare. It was formerly British crown property but now is the headquarters of the Irish army.

The Eire department of public defense issued the following statement on the bombings:

"A series of bombs was dropped in various parts of the eastern counties last night and early this morning. The first bombs fell near Drogheda—five at Duleek and three at Julianstown. At neither place was there any casualties.

Two Houses Demolished.

"This morning two bombs were dropped at Rathdown Park, Terenure, Dublin. Two houses were demolished and several houses were damaged. Seven persons were trapped in the demolished houses, but later rescued. There was no loss of life, but several people were injured. Two other bombs were dropped in a fortified road in the Laverna grove area of the same district. Those fell in waste ground. Some houses were damaged but there were no casualties.

"At Knockroe, near Borris, County Carlow, bombs also were dropped. Three persons—Mary Ellen Shannon, 50, Kathleen Shannon, 16, and Brigid Shannon, 40, were killed. Two others—James Shannon, 40, and Michael Shannon, 20, were very seriously injured.

Incendiary Bombs Dropped.

"On the Curragh race course three high explosive bombs were dropped and a large number of incendiary bombs also were dropped in this area. A substantial quantity of hay straw was destroyed at the farm of James Cox, Walshetown, near Newbridge.

"An incendiary bomb picked up near Carragh, was identified as German. Bombs also were dropped in the Enniskerry-Kilmacanogue, County Wicklow district. These have been collected and are being examined by experts."

All attacks took place between midnight and 5 A. M.

The bombs dropped closest to Dublin were those which wrecked the homes in the capital's southwest suburb of Terenure.

The Curragh, a great level tract of 4,858 acres, lies twenty-five miles southwest of Dublin, along the Southern and Western Railway. It is a site for military reviews, horse races and similar spectacles.

Some unofficial spokesmen suggested that the raiders were Germans who had been repulsed by British fighters from an attack on Liverpool.

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Raid Alarm in London.

London, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—The alert sounded early in London tonight and the city's anti-aircraft guns began an immediate barrage against the raiders. German planes also were reported over a town in southwest England, another in the west and a third in South Wales.

The day had been quiet.

German planes made small-scale attacks on widely scattered sections of England and Wales last night after a bomb-free New Year's eve.

The raiders killed a small number of persons, injured others and damaged some houses in the London area and in the northwest of England, the communique said, but elsewhere there was little damage.

In London three alarms were sounded, the last ending just before dawn. Liverpool, other Merseyside cities and towns in the east of England were subjected to scattered bombings, and some fires were reported, all brought quickly under control.

Meanwhile today the winter's first heavy snow fell on the Strait of Dover. The sea was moderately calm despite a brisk northeast wind.

This afternoon, however, the skies cleared and the sun shone, disclosing the French coast as plainly as on a summer day.

The Government permitted publication today of the fact that in a recent raid the famous Manchester Cathedral, dating from the fifteenth century, was damaged along with the Cotton Exchange, the Royal Exchange, Chetham Hospital and Free Trade Hall, all in Manchester.

Sheffield and Harwich Attacked.

Berlin, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—Liverpool, London, Sheffield and Harwich were raided on a minor scale by German warplanes during the night, informed Nazi spokesmen reported today.

R.A.F. LAUNCHES NEW ASSAULT ON FRENCH COAST

Flares Seen, Blasts Heard As Bombers Pound Nazi Invasion Bases

[By the Associated Press]

London, Friday, Jan. 3—The German air force singled out a town in South Wales for its overnight fire-bomb attack while raiding other parts of Britain on a far lighter scale.

The casualty list was not expected to be heavy, however. London had an early-evening alarm, but the all-clear signal came before midnight. Towns in the west and southwest of England also reported small raids.

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 2—A new assault by British bombers upon the Nazi invasion bases along the French coast was signaled tonight by flashes of flares and muffled explosions visible and audible from across the cold and wind-swept straits of Dover.

German positions between Calais and Boulogne appeared to be under attack, with the Boulogne region and the Nazi big-gun emplacements at Cap Gris Nez getting special attention.

This attack, in which the R. A. F.

had to plunge through severely unfavorable weather, followed a foray which the Air Ministry declared paid Nazi bombers back with fire for fire. A tremendous raid on the airplane factories and other industrial plants of Bremen left flames visible 120 miles away.

New Attacks Hinted

There were indications that the Bremen attack was being followed by new assaults on Germany. The Deutschlandersender radio station, Germany's network, went off the air twice, once from 6.18 P. M. to 7.01 P. M. and again from 10 P. M. to 11.15.

Twenty thousand incendiary bombs and a great load of high-explosive missiles were dumped on the German North Sea military and naval port last night by relay after relay of planes, official accounts related. This, the British declared, was "partial retaliation" for last Sunday night's devastating fire raid on London.

The Focke-Wulf plane plant was left "a raging furnace," the Air Ministry's account said.

Oil Refinery Damaged

The Deutsche Vacuum oil refinery, one of the largest in Germany, was greatly damaged, and railways of the port were hit "again and again," the bulletin continued. Factories along one railway line were declared to have been gutted.

To "long processions" of British flyers still en route an hour after the dusk-to-midnight raid began, the glow of Bremen's fires could be seen from over Holland's Zuider Zee.

"As they covered this last lap," said the bulletin which amplified an earlier communique, "the glow resolved itself into a blaze and the blaze into a raging furnace.

Hint Other Objectives

"The smoke rose to the height of clouds and was mingled with them. Some pilots found the particular objective which they had been detailed to attack so thoroughly ablaze that rather than waste their bombs on buildings already gutted, they sought other factories or dockyards in the city."

The news service said official reports of the raid broke into "exceptional eloquence" and described it as much worse than the attack on Mannheim, submarine building center raided for seven hours December 17.

Like Mannheim, Bremen also has important shipbuilding yards, which were among the targets of the raid. Starch and rice mills, docks and warehouses of a port rivaling Hamburg in importance, and other industrial objectives were declared hit.

Pilots who attacked the food mills reported eight large fires broke out and eventually came together "in one great conflagration" visible as they crossed the Dutch frontier on the way home.

At several shipbuilding yards where warships, especially submarines, were under construction, the bulletin said the raiders scored repeated hits with heavy explosive and incendiary bombs.

"On two of these yards nothing could be seen but a sheet of fire so brilliant and of such uniform intensity that bursts of high-explosive bombs could not be distinguished among the flames.

"The Atlas shipbuilding yards also were ablaze and a whole line of warehouses beside the No. 2 harbor was alight."

One pilot who "splashed" bombs into the blazing airplane factory reported six explosions followed.

BREMEN STRUCK IN RETALIATION FOR FIRE RAID

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British Onslaught Lasts for Three and a Half Hours.

INVASION PORTS ATTACKED

R. A. F. Bombers Hammer Nazis on Occupied Coast From Flushing to Brest.

London, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—The major German port of Bremen was pounded for three and a half hours last night in the main attack carried out by the Royal Air Force against Nazi objectives, the Air Ministry announced today.

In partial retaliation for last Sunday night's fire raid on London, the British said, a concentrated discharge of incendiary and high explosive bombs was showered on Bremen's shipbuilding and dock yards and railway station and large fires and explosions were stated to have resulted.

The communique said that ports in German-occupied territory, including Flushing, Ostend and Brest, were also attacked, and in all these operations, the British said, not a single attacking plane was lost.

The Press Association said that apart from big loads of high explosives, the bombers carried large quantities of incendiary bombs. "This was the first opportunity they had had of giving the Germans a taste of what the city of London endured in the Nazi's wanton raid of Sunday night," it added.

JAN 3 - 1941

Three Factories Bombed.

Berlin, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—Three factories and numerous houses were hit by bombs in British air raids on German points during the night, DNB, the official German news agency, reported today, and added that there was no damage to military objectives. The British planes, it was acknowledged, penetrated the defenses of North and West Germany, but Nazi pursuit planes shot down one, the agency asserted.

SCATTERED BOMBS FALL IN ENGLAND

JAN 3 - 1941

London and Liverpool Both Attacked by Night.

London, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—German warplanes were today stated to have made small-scale attacks last night on widely-scattered sections of England and Wales after a bomb-free New Year's Eve. The raiders killed a small number of persons, injured others and damaged some houses in the London area and in the northwest of England, the communique said, but elsewhere there was little damage.

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JAN 3 - 1941

Sheffield and Harwich Attacked.

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ENGLAND SEEKS MORE AMERICAN DESTROYERS

London Said To Be Urgently Asking Warships For Convoy, Sub Duty

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 2—Britain was said reliably tonight to be urgently seeking additional United States destroyers for convoy duty and to use as anti-submarine patrols on her transatlantic lifelines.

An informant, who termed this one of the most important ways in which America could expand her aid, intimated that the destroyer question and the need for cargo ships to replace those being sunk would be among the first matters brought up when Lord Halifax arrives in Washington as the new British Ambassador.

British maritime circles pointed to the recent assertion of Food Minister Lord Woolton that "the enemy is making a direct attack on our foodstuffs" and that "the danger is much worse than it was in the last war."

Need Convoys And Hunters

To all this, they said, the only answer was more convoy and hunting craft.

In sixteen months of this war approximately 4,500,000 tons of British, allied and neutral shipping have gone down. In the entire period from 1914 to 1919 the British lost 7,759,000 tons of merchant shipping and in that war Britain had United States shipping which now is kept from British waters by neutrality laws.

From time to time over the last year Britain and United States shipping circles are understood to have discussed the possibility of a working agreement to have United States ships take over British routes in South American and Pacific waters and thus release British merchantmen for service in the Atlantic.

Fear Loss Of Trade

This would give work to some United States ships thrown out of service by the neutrality law. The British, however, reluctantly face the possibility that the Americans might gain a trade foothold in territory traditionally British—a foothold which might be hard to dislodge after the war ends.

This reluctance is one reason why this scheme has never got beyond the stage of discussion. Another is that many American ships already are in Pacific and South American trade on a competitive basis.

One source said that while Britain needs more cargo ships an even graver need is for more destroyers to escort them.

"The more unprotected ships there are on the Atlantic routes the more targets," he added. "We want destroyers to protect them and to hunt and catch and kill the submarine and surface raiders."

Britain's Export Curb Seen As Blow To Eire

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—The British imposition of a licensing system on Irish exports, announced yesterday by the Ministry of Economic Warfare, was viewed here as adding a finishing touch to Eire's economic dependency on the country she refuses to fight for.

The ministry said that, beginning January 22, exporters in Ireland must procure navicerts (British cargo certificates) for shipments to several European neutrals, Soviet Russia, French West Africa and certain smaller territories. The United States is excepted.

Rationing Exports

Britain already has started rationing Irish imports with restrictions on cattle, feed, fertilizer and other supplies. Eire is mainly dependent on British shipping arrangements both for importing and exporting, and her money is tied up with the Bank of England.

The Irish pound is payable in London, and Irish bankers are careful to prevent clients from circumventing British defense regulations conserving foreign exchange.

Under the navicert system, the Irish can export to neutrals only when and what Britain sees fit. If they have a surplus of hogs, for instance, and want to sell them to Russia, Britain can prevent it if she takes the view that the ultimate destination might be Germany.

Pressure Increased

Economic pressure has been added to the British press campaign criticizing Eire's refusal to turn over her ports to the British navy, which would use them as advance Atlantic bases in the anti-submarine and anti-raider campaign.

Some sections of British opinion have been advocating that Eire be "cut adrift" completely if the ports are not handed over.

Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister, contends that handing over the ports would put Eire in the war and subject her to Axis bombing, for which she lacks defense.

Bombing of this kind, many Irishmen say, would turn Irish anger on Britain for involving them in the war and would reopen the old hatreds.

GREEK TROOPS PUSH ADVANCE ON NORTH FRONT

Occupy Some Villages Despite Bad Weather, Athens Reports.

JAN 3 - 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Jan. 2—Despite bad weather and stiffening Italian resistance, Greek troops in the northern sector of the Albanian battle front were reported tonight to be slowly continuing their advance.

A Government spokesman said conditions in this area "have not completely stopped our troops from pushing their lines forward after crushing stiff enemy resistance and occupying some villages."

Hampered By Bad Weather

On other parts of the front, the spokesman said, "operations in the last few days were hampered by bad weather, above all torrential rains and stormy winds."

"Enemy aviation, apparently on account of the unfavorable weather conditions, has not displayed any action," the spokesman said.

Reports Downing Italian Plane With His Propeller

On the Southern Albanian Frontier, Jan. 2 (AP)—A Greek pilot claimed today he had downed an Italian bomber with the propeller of his plane after running out of machine-gun ammunition and captured its crew of three at pistol point.

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His story, as related by military sources, said he exhausted his ammunition in a dogfight, then streaked for the bomber's tail and veered away just in time to avoid a full collision.

His blade cut the Italians' rudder and elevator surfaces and forced them to land, he reported, and he sat down in the same pasture with his propeller bent. The Greek met the Italians with his pistol drawn and they surrendered.

30.24-6737

30.24—6737

Greeks Win on Three Fronts

Capture Whole System of Fortified Trenches North of Klisura.

JAN 3-1941

Athens, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—The capture of heavily fortified Italian positions north of Klisura, near the center of the Albanian battle front, was announced by an official Greek spokesman today, while the Greek High Command reported the capture of prisoners, guns and other materials in local operations.

Strong Italian counter-attacks in the snow-covered mountains around Klisura were beaten back, the spokesman said, before the Italian defense works fell—a deep system of inter-communicating trenches protected by a double line of barbed wire entanglements and fortified with field guns and machine-gun nests.

In the north, where the weather conditions were particularly bad, the Greeks were declared to have seized new heights in fierce fighting after planes had bombed and machine-gunned the Italian columns. In the south, where the Greeks are driving toward the port of Valona, heavy Italian casualties were reported in a battle in which the Greeks captured numbers of Italian tanks.

Italian resistance is now said to be quite strong in the Klisura-Tepeleni sector, but the situation in all sectors was said to be satisfactory.

On retreating from Porto Edda before that town fell a few weeks ago, the Italians were today accused by the Greek Ministry of Home Security of having abducted fifteen Greek notables, whose fate is unknown.

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Report Air Activity.

Rome, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—Despite unfavorable weather conditions, Italian bombing planes were today stated to have made successful attacks on Greek positions and troop concentrations along the Albanian battle front. Land operations on this front, however, were of a purely local character, the Italian High Command reported.

Greeks' Spirit Praised By U. S. Army Observer

Maj. Craw, at Front, Escapes Italian Bomber's Bullets

SOMEWHERE ON THE SOUTHERN ALBANIAN FRONT, Jan. 2 (AP).—A United States Army observer declared today that the Greeks held the initiative on every front he visited during a week's tour of the southern Albanian sector.

"Their fighting spirit is superb," said Maj. Thomas T. Craw, of the United States Army Air Corp, who arrived here today in a Greek staff car which was machine-gunned by an Italian dive-bomber along the Adriatic coast. One bullet, Maj Craw said, missed him by three feet in the ditch where he had dived to escape the attacker.

"The Greeks are doing marvelously with what equipment they have," he continued. "If I were to list the things they still need, I would say airplanes, trucks and pack mules."

German Raider in the Pacific Described as ex-British Ship

JAN 3-1941

Hongkong Hears Craft Is Under Command of a 'Count von Lucknow'—Rescued Victims Recount Their Experiences.

Hongkong, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—The Nazi raider responsible for most, if not all, the sinkings of British ships in the Pacific was declared by travelers arriving here today to be the speedy, comparatively new former British-owned Glengarry, reported seized by the Germans at Copenhagen and converted into an auxiliary cruiser.

These informants said the raider is commanded by a "Capt. Count von Lucknow."

[The German "Who's Who" does not list a Count von Lucknow. The name recalls the exploits of Count Felix van Luckner, world war commander of the Seeadler, one of the German sea raiders which preyed on Allied shipping in the Atlantic and South Pacific. The British charged last June that Von Luckner carried out a spy mission when he visited Australia in 1938 during a round-the-world cruise. Von Luckner, now 55, has made frequent lecture tours of the United States.]

The 7,100-ton Glengarry formerly was operated in the Pacific by the Glen Line. She was launched at Copenhagen in 1939 and is reported to have a speed of twenty-two knots.

A group of 496 passengers taken from seven ships sunk by a Nazi raider in the Pacific reached Australia yesterday and reported that crews and passengers of three other sunken craft still were being held prisoner aboard the raider. The survivors who were landed by the raider on lonely Emirau Island in the South Pacific, said that the ship was operating under the name of Manyo Maru and that she was provisioned by a storeship under the name of Tokio Maru.

JAN 3-1941

Raider's Shell Killed 6 Women.

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—The first shells fired by a German raider in the sinking of the 16,712-ton British passenger steamer Rangitane, in the Pacific Ocean on November 26, killed six women, according to the story told today by survivors.

Persons who escaped in that sinking and the destruction of nine other vessels by German raiders in the Pacific reached Australia yesterday. This group, 496 in all, was picked up by Australian vessels from lonely Emirau Island, just south of the equator, where they had been landed by the Germans.

The first shells exploded on the Rangitane before daylight, smashing through the ship's upper deck and killing the six women in their rooms, it was said. Fifteen women who survived told of the days they spent as captives in a small room below the waterline of the raider after the Rangitane had been sunk.

Survivors Questioned.

They said the raider's officers questioned them fruitlessly for days for information on the movement of ships. And before their release, they added, they found a microphone in a ventilator—apparently intended to pick up any conversation. The women said their food was unpalatable and scant and that they were given no water for bathing.

Men from the Rangitane said they were kept in the hold of a supply ship called the Tokio Maru, with a machine-gun trained on them. Their food, they said, was mostly black bread and their water, for drinking and sanitation was supplied by hose.

Father Kelly, a Liverpool priest, who was imprisoned with them, spoke highly of their conduct. They held nightly prayers and occasionally sang.

Two of the women killed in the Rangitane shelling were identified as stewardesses and one as an escort to 500 British children who had been taken to Australia. Survivors said the shells continued to crash onto the Rangitane as the passengers and crew tried to reach lifeboats. The ship's physician attended the wounded while stewards wrapped them in blankets and helped them into boats.

Miss F. Mundie, who also had helped to escort the children to Australia and was returning home, said that occupants of cabins on both sides of hers were killed and that she was struck in the face. Flying fragments ripped her clothing.

REICH HAS WARSHIP RAIDING IN PACIFIC

Berlin Says Craft Has Sunk 64,155 Tons to Date.

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—The High Command announced today that a German warship operating in the Pacific had sunk ten enemy merchant ships or ships in enemy service totaling 64,155 gross register tons. The crews of the ships were broughtt os afety o na South Sea isle by the German warship, the communique stated. It described the report filed by the warship on its activities as a partial one.

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Survivors from seven merchant vessels sunk by Nazi raiders in the Pacific, including 496 men, women and children, reported on reaching Australia yesterday that passengers and crewmen of three other craft still were help captive. The survivors had been put ashore by the Germans December 21 on Emirau Island in the Bismarck archipelago, just south of the equator.

VON LUCKNER IS REPORTED RAIDING AGAIN

JAN 3 1941

Terror Of World War Days Believed Active Now In Pacific

Recent British Losses Thought Victims Of His Command

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 2—Naval circles said tonight the commander of a wide-ranging and destructive German raider in the Pacific "probably" is Count Felix von Luckner, World War commander of the German raider Seeadler.

These sources said they knew von Luckner went to America soon after the war began and that, although he was not a regular officer in the Nazi navy, the command of a Pacific raider was the sort of a job he would get.

It was reported in Hongkong that the speedy raider is the comparatively new former British-owned Glengarry, seized by the Germans at Copenhagen and converted into an auxiliary cruiser.

Back In Old Haunts

If the raider, capable of twenty-two knots, actually is skippered by von Luckner, the now 54-year-old Count has returned to haunt British shipping where he got in some of his most powerful blows twenty-odd years ago.

Playing a lone hand, in command of the Seeadler, von Luckner was credited with sinking twenty-five merchant ships in the Atlantic and South Pacific up to August, 1917, when a tidal wave swept the Seeadler ashore on a deserted South Pacific island. There the then-youthful commander and his crew were seized and interned in New Zealand for the duration.

[illegible]

Following the World War, von Luckner made frequent lecture tours of the United States and lived in this country seven years. Only last June the British charged that while on a Nazi-sponsored 'round-the-world "good will" tour in 1938, von Luckner in reality carried out a spy mission during its stay in Australia. The British "Who's Who" of 1940 lists him as "good-will missioner and sailor."

Accounts of the new will-o'-wisp sea raider came from widespread sources.

JAN 3-1941

British Liner Shelled Without Warning, Claim

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 2 (AP)—Destruction of the big British liner Rangitane by a German raider which stole alongside an hour before dawn and fired without warning was described today by survivors of the disaster.

Six women were killed outright by the shelling, and many of the survivors displayed wounds on faces, legs, arms and bodies.

One of the women related that the German captain, when ushering them aboard the raider as captives, asked, "Don't you British women ever cry?"

Among 496 Survivors

They were among 496 survivors of seven ships who were rescued by Australian ships after being marooned December 21 on the Island of Emirau, near New Guiana, by the sea raider and a Nazi supply ship on which they had been imprisoned when their ships were sunk.

The Rangitane's quartermaster, L. Valerie, said he was at the wheel on the morning of November 26 when he noticed the black shape of another vessel near by.

Thrown Out Of Control

At once the stranger opened fire, he said. The first shot crashed through the steering gear and threw the Rangitane out of control.

Other shells screamed into the 16,712-ton vessel rapidly, he said, killing six stewardesses in their rooms.

"Ship's Surgeon Crawford," Valerie continued, "gave first aid and the stewards gathered the dead and injured in blankets. There was no time to get stretchers."

Valerie and other survivors said the shelling continued even as they were trying to reach the boats.

Two Brothers Victims

Two brothers, named Stickfuss, from the engine room, were mortally wounded.

A Mrs. Langan, sitting beside her 10-year-old son Jimmie, who had part of his leg blown away by a shell, said:

"I half-carried Jimmie and his brother Brian to a lifeboat. As I did so I realized that Jimmie was hit, but he never whimpered.

"To think we were only three miles from home in Nauru when it all happened."

[Nauru is a British island shelled by a German raider December 27.]

Fifteen women asserted they had spent nearly two months as captives in a small room below the water line in the German raider, that their food was scant and unpalatable and that they were given no water for bathing.

Under Machine-Gun Muzzle

Male survivors of the Rangitane reported they were imprisoned in the

hold of a supply ship called the Tokyo Maru with a machine gun trained on them. Their food was mainly black bread.

Thirteen New Zealand airmen, among those landed on the island, said they had obtained their release from the Nazis by promising not to fight in the war. Five of their fellow-flyers were said to have refused to make such a promise, and thus still were in German custody.

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Officials Fear Raiders Know British Naval Code

Canberra, Australia, Jan. 2 (AP)—Navy Minister W. M. Hughes said today the Australian Naval Board was investigating statements of rescued survivors of merchant ships sunk by German Pacific raiders "indicating that the raiders know the British Admiralty code for communicating with merchant shipping." Interviews with the survivors were said thus far to have provided no hint to the whereabouts of the base where the raiders and their supply ships are refueled and refitted.

AVIATION HELP SENT BY HITLER TO MUSSOLINI

JAN 3 - 1941

Both Planes and Pilots Joined to Force on Mediterranean.

MANY FASCISTS CALLED HOME

Most of Units Ordered to Return From Channel Zone—R. A. F. Raids Italy and Africa.

Rome, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—German planes and pilots have been sent into Italy, an official announcement said today. It stated that they had come "to help in the bitter aero-naval fight now developing in the Mediterranean basin."

A published statement by Gen. Francisco Pricolo, chief of the Italian Air Force, said the German air corps should be considered as a great Italian unit and given every facility in Italy.

General Pricolo and Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, commander of German aviation on the coast opposite Britain, disclosed that, with the exception of one pursuit group, all Italian planes which had been aiding Germans in the air siege of England had returned home.

The size of the German air forces in Italy is a military secret, but observers assumed the Nazis would be as generous in their help as the Italians who were reported to have sent hundreds of planes and thousands of men, as well as trainloads of supplies, to the channel front. The official announcement seemed to support the general view here that no call was made or contemplated for infantry troops.

Move Called a Warning.

The transfer of Nazi flyers to the Mediterranean front was interpreted in foreign circles as indicating Axis air activity would be intensified and concentrated in this area during January, which usually is stormy over the English Channel.

La Tribuna said that the massing of Axis air forces in the Mediterranean sector was "a warning to those still counting on the British guaranty" and forecast that "the enemy's haughtiness" would be broken "at any cost with iron and fire."

The Germans, presumably, would bring thousands of tons of their own equipment for their Mediterranean operations.

Flew Troops to Albania.

Hitherto Italy's only acknowledgment of direct Nazi aid in the air was that German Junkers were used to transport troops to Albania, and that Italian flyers were using a number of German Stukas (dive bombers).

Dispatches said the German and Italian flyers on the channel front had fraternized well, and had learned to understand one another with the aid of dictionaries and grammars which were distributed among them.

Kesselring telegraphed the commander of the Italian air forces in German-occupied territory that the "pursuit group which still remains my dependent represents an ideal link of conjunction and I hope that war and destiny will again reunite the posts of commands and the groups which are now so much drawn together."

The German commander said the Italian flyers showed that they were not afraid to fight British Spitfires and did good work in the night bombing of England. He announced further that the commander of the Italian Air Corps in Germany had been awarded the eagle shield.

Meanwhile the Italian High Command reported today that British mechanized forces and redoubts were machine-gunned and bombed by Fascist warplanes on the North African front.

Attack by R. A. F. Planes.

British bombers struck back with attacks on Italian air fields in Libya, but caused only slight damage because of the counteraction of Fascist fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries, the communique declared. It also acknowledged that British raiders bombed unidentified objectives in Ethiopia, but said that there, too, the damage was immaterial. One British plane was shot down over Libya, while all Italian craft returned safely from their operations against the British ground forces, the High Command reported.

Artillery, munitions and motor trucks were abandoned by the British on the western desert near Jarabub in the course of attacks by Italian aircraft mentioned in yesterday's communique, it was said.

The High Command in reporting on the land fighting in the Bardia sector merely noted continued artillery and patrol activity.

R. A. F. Bombs Bardia.

Cairo, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—R. A. F. bombers smashed at Bardia during the night, an official communique announced today, but still there was no sign of the all-out, land, sea and air assault counted necessary to wrest that eastern Libyan base from the Italian garrison which has held it for seventeen days' of siege.

In fact, reports from the western desert suggested the British army might not wait to take Bardia before striking at a second big Italian base, Tobruk, west of Bardia and eighty miles inside Libya from the Egyptian frontier.

The British said their mechanized patrols were operating regularly seventy-five miles beyond the border, and their mobile units were reported to have taken a firm grip on a long stretech of the road leading from Bardia to Tobruk.

The weather, however, was expected to prove a big factor in determining Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's plans. In Libya during the next month or so this is generally the worst of the year, with torrential rains, sandstorms and bitterly cold nights.

Derna Is Raided Also.

Derna, 175 miles within Libya, and Tmimi and Gazala, in the Libyan part of the western desert, also were attacked by the R. A. F. Tuesday night and yesterday, the British announced. The bombardments centered on landing fields. Four grounded Italian planes, in all, were reported destroyed and a number of others damaged.

The R. A. F. has also raided points as far apart as lower Italy and Ethiopia in the last two days.

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Lower Italy Bombed.

This aerial offensive, one of the biggest in scope yet carried out in the Mediterranean theater of war, got under way Monday night and went on throughout the day Tuesday, the British said.

At Taranto, the Italian naval base where the British claimed to have crippled three of Italy's six battleships as well as four other warships on Armistice Day, eleven bombs were seen to burst around the units of the Italian fleet anchored there, the British reported. Palermo harbor, in Sicily, also was attacked, as were Naples and the suburb of Torre Annunziata. Bombs were dropped on a chemical factory at Crotone, in Southern Italy, according to the British.

Fires were set in a Fascist military camp near Gubbi, Eritrea, and stores and warehouses were bombed at Assab, Eritrea, the British said. Numerous fires were left at Danghela, Ethiopia, it was said.

AXIS TO FOCUS AIR MIGHT ON LIBYA, ALBANIA

Luftwaffe Corps Sent To Italy — Duce Recalls Bombers In France

Hitler Said To Regard Mediterranean As Better Winter War Theater

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Jan. 2—Italy announced officially today that a German flying corps has reinforced il Duce's aviators on Italian soil, and indicated this massing of Axis airmen would intensify the assault both on the Greeks in Albania and the British in North Africa.

The Germans, said the announcement, will "help in the bitter aero-naval fight now developing in the Mediterranean basin." (The British have been conducting widespread raids on Fascist objectives from the Italian Alps to the Red Sea.)

JAN 3 1941

Italians Called Home

Coincidentally, it was disclosed that all the Italian air corps assigned to help the Germans bomb Britain from bases on the English Channel have been called home to Italy, except for a group of fighter planes.

Foreign observers believed that the wintry weather which, presumably, has been hampering attacks on Britain was one cause for this, and that the Mediterranean sector was considered a better field for action just now.

Axis Move "A Warning"

The newspaper *La Tribuna* said the Axis air coordination, coming when the British are exerting a strong effort to defeat Italy decisively, is "a warning to those who still count on the British guarantee and an announcement of new events for the enemy's haughtiness, which will be broken at any cost with iron and fire."

Greece and Turkey are guaranteed by the British, the latter having a mutual assistance pact with London.

Lavoro Fascista added that the German air corps would be assigned "a certain military task predetermined by the two commands" and that "all equipment and resources are pooled to make the attack against the common enemy more efficient."

Nazi Blow At Greeks Seen

This was interpreted in foreign circles as meaning the German flyers would attack the Greeks, with whom Germany nominally is at peace, as well as the British.

The size of the German corps is a military secret, but observers assumed the Nazis would be as generous in their help as were the Italians when, last October, they sent hundreds of planes, thousands of men and trainloads of supplies to the Channel front.

Today's announcement, made by Gen. Francisco Pricolo, chief of the Italian air force, also seemed to support the general view in Rome that German aid to Italy consists to date of specialized effectives, without any call yet made or contemplated for infantrymen.

Troop Planes Used

Heretofore it has been acknowledged that German transport planes were being used to take Italian troops to Albania and that Italian flyers were using some German *Stukas*.

General Pricolo called upon Italian air commanders cooperating with the German aviators to be "lavish in assisting our comrades who are arriving in our country, and furnish them with the utmost collaboration, both in the supply and operations fields."

Gayda No Longer Threatens Neutrals

JAN 3 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Jan. 2—Praise for the "political independence" of Brazil, Argentina, Portugal and Russia was expressed today by Virginio Gayda, whose writings often represent official Fascist opinion.

The editor of *Il Giornale D'Italia* reversed his recent procedure, which had been to warn neutral countries for what he considered were press and radio infractions of impartiality between the Axis powers and the democracies.

Gayda even found words of commendation for some Turkish newspapers, whose editorials, he hoped, would offset the "angry tendentiousness against the Axis" of other Turkish papers he had cited on previous days.

Concerning Brazil

After asserting that some Turkish papers had taken the Axis part, Gayda declared:

"But more notable manifestations are to be observed in the world. Important above all are yesterday's declarations by the President of Brazil, Getulio Vargas, regarding his country's firm intention to maintain its neutrality in the face of the European belligerents and to compel the same respect from all.

"These resolute words of warning sound an especially revealing note in the political history of this war. They confirm the force of independent loyalty and not less the wisdom of the great Brazilian nation. They also mean an important counter-balance to other, different political manifestations from other parts of the Western Hemisphere. By them Brazil showed the wish to form her policies and temper her interests without subjection to foreign interests.

As To Argentina

"Also significant is the firm insistence of Argentina in maintenance of the ban on circulation in her territory of the dishonest and defaming film which Charlie Chaplin, serving the interests of Anglo-American banks and businessmen, has put together with coarse means to exalt British imperialism and de[illegible]ince the war of liberation of the A[illegible] powers.

"This ban is maintained against North American diplomatic pressure. It, too, is an expression of political independence by the Argentine Government and its correctness in interpreting its moral and material duties of neutrality."

Lauds Portugal

Gayda also lauded Portugal for expelling the Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* of London, whom he described as "a clandestine agent of the (British) Intelligence Service."

Russia, the editor said, is showing through her press and radio a tone of "cordial tranquillity" toward Italy which "should be remembered and appreciated."

30.24-6739

30.24 — 6739

FASCISTS PRAISE ROOSEVELT REPLY

Say Peace He Wishes Italy Is Their Aim in War.

Rome Jan. 2 (A. P.).—Italian political spokesmen said today that they interpreted President Roosevelt's wish for a righteous peace for Italy in 1941 as meaning that peace with justice for which Italy is fighting; hence the message which the President sent King Victor Emanuel on Tuesday, in reply to a greeting from the monarch, has created, they said, a favorable impression here.

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The President expressed the hope "that during the year to come the Italian people may be enabled to enjoy the blessing of a righteous peace."

The Italian newspapers failed to report the exchange of messages, but Fascists said that the omission was without significance, because "Italian papers never publish such telegrams which it is customary to exchange in accordance with etiquette." A righteous peace, foreign correspondents were told by Italian spokesmen, would mean, from the Italian viewpoint, "the freedom of our empire, freedom of our sea (the Mediterranean), and Europe's freedom from meddling by other Powers."

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BRITISH DRIVE PAST BARDIA TO TOBRUK SEEN

Army Pushing West Without Awaiting Fall Of Besieged Port

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 2—British mechanized forces were reported operating seventy-five miles before the Egyptian border in Libya today in a possible prelude to an attack on the big Italian bases at Tobruk even before the anticipated fall of besieged Bardia.

With these forces declared to be firmly holding a stretch of the road leading from Bardia to Tobruk, eighty miles west of the Egyptian border, the R. A. F. lashed out anew last night against Bardia, on the Mediterranean coast, and other Fascist objectives deep into the Libyan desert.

Air Bases Attacked

Besides Bardia, the R. A. F.'s objectives included Derna, 175 miles within Libya, and the air bases at Tmimi and Gazala. The R. A. F. command said landing fields were blasted, resulting in the destruction of four grounded Fascist planes and damage to others.

After seventeen days of siege there still was no indication of any immediate British attempt to wrest Bardia from its 20,000 beleaguered defenders.

"No Sign Of Activity"

British general headquarters said: "The garrison of Bardia shows no sign of activity and is allowing us to continue our preparations and concentration without any interference."

Indications pointed to a likely thrust against Tobruk, where Italian forces have been busily strengthening their defenses. Just what the British will do probably will be governed by the weather for the next thirty days—a period in which there usually are torrential rains, sandstorms and freezing nights.

A general headquarters communique said the battle of Sidi Barrani, and the subsequent advance into Libya, had yielded the British 329 Italian artillery pieces, including twenty heavy and forty-eight light anti-aircraft guns.

Rome Reports Repulse Of Attacks By British

Rome, Jan. 2 (AP)—A North African correspondent of Stefani reported tonight that the Italians had repulsed repeated British attacks in the Giarabub zone just west of the Egyptian frontier in Libya.

The British action, he wrote, started December 24 with an attack of motorized units against the outposts of Melfa and Ain Gfetaia, but the immediate intervention of a fast Italian column with cannon and machine guns parried the threat. After four hours of sharp fighting, he added, the British were thrown back.

Thrust Reported Broken

On the following day, the correspondent reported, the British attacked about Garet Barud, four miles north of Giarabub, but an Italian garrison with the aid of bombers again broke the thrust, inflicting "notable losses."

Motorized Libyan troops were declared to have pursued the British, taking some prisoners and materials.

On December 26, the dispatch continued, the British unsuccessfully resumed the attack against Ain Gfetaia and on December 29 against Garet Barud. Once again, he said, they attacked without effect on December 31.

Today's Communique

Today's high command communique was largely a summary of attacks by Italian warplanes on the British mechanized forces besieging Bardia, in Libya, and on Greek positions and concentrations in Albania.

British artillery, munitions and motor trucks were abandoned on the North African desert, it said, in the face of one of these attacks.

The communique acknowledged "slight damage" to Italian airfields in Libya by British bombers, and other raids on Ethiopia.

Insist Warships Left for Africa

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP).—Well informed London circles reiterated today that certain units of the French fleet had left ports in France for Casablanca and Dakar, in French Africa—despite the continued official statements here that the British government had no knowledge of such a movement.

The informants pointed out that the movement probably was well known to the Germans, since any shift of French warships without Nazi permission would be counter to the terms of the armistice. Furthermore, the German Armistice Commission has agents at every French port.

It was suggested in London that should the Germans flagrantly break any terms of the armistice it would be a signal for departure of large numbers of French troops and air force and naval units to North Africa. The German observers at French ports are now in sufficient force to prevent that, it was said.

Berne Reports Say Petain May Shuffle Cabinet

Nazi Reply to Proposals Expected Soon; Sudden Break Appears Unlikely

BERNE, Jan. 2 (AP).—Reports from Vichy said today that French Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain might make several changes in his Cabinet on receipt of a German reply to his proposals for continued Franco-German co-operation. Fernand de Brinon, Petain's ambassador in occupied France, is expected to go to Vichy from Paris with the Nazi reply within the next few days.

Although there was no direct news from Paris, informed sources said there seemed to be no question of a sudden rupture in the Franco-German negotiations.

Berlin Denies Rupture

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (AP).—Authorized sources here declared today that reports of a break in relations between Berlin and the Vichy government of France were without foundation. [Such a break was reported Wednesday by Reuters, a British news agency, in a Lisbon dispatch.]

The sources asserted that Fernand de Brinon, for France, and Otto Abetz, for Germany, still were in contact, and "so long as relations exist between these two men one cannot speak of a break."

While the recent removal of Pierre Laval as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister by Chief of State Petain "still has not been clarified 100 per cent," these sources added, there still continues in force what Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Petain agreed to—namely, a mutual desire to come to an amicable arrangement.

Restoration Of A Napoleon To Throne Of France Hinted

Petain Regime And Bonapartists Reported Negotiating For Return Of Emperor's Great-Grandnephew

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Friday, Jan. 3—Possibility that a modern "L'Aiglon" might rule France was disclosed today when it was learned that the Government of Chief of State Philippe Petain and Bonapartists were negotiating for the return of Napoleon's great-grandnephew, last of the Emperor's line.

Since Adolf Hitler's gesture in returning the ashes of the original "L'Aiglon," Bonaparte's ill-fated son who never saw France, the name of the dark and handsome young Prince has been mentioned frequently among royalists.

Hitler's action was declared by some observers to be a forerunner of the Napoleonic restoration, but friends of Louis Napoleon Jerome Victor Emanuel Marie say he would not be a puppet ruler.

He now lives quietly in Switzerland.

Prior to learning of the current negotiations the influential weekly *Gringoire*, most widely read French weekly, published a laudatory article about the 26-year-old Prince.

Since Petain took office, it was learned authoritatively, the supporters of the Count of Montfort, as he is called, have been seeking to have the Vichy Government abrogate the law forbidding the return to France if any male descendant of a former ruling family of France.

Abrogation of the law would be the first step in restoration of the young prince or the Count of Paris, the Bourbon pretender.

The next would be obtaining the blessing of Hitler, which perhaps is more necessary than that of Petain.

In this connection it was recalled that Hitler on his arrival in Paris after its fall went almost immediately to Napoleon Bonaparte's tomb, over which he meditated for some time.

However, the Prince's associates say he has not been approached by the Germans seeking the "good Frenchman" whom they would have rule a dependent state.

Montfort in his expansive lake villa north of Nyon on Lake Leman, remains inactive politically in deference to Swiss neutrality laws.

The prince, an extremely active youth, is unmarried and his engagement to various European princesses has been rumored frequently.

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Parleys on Siam Reported

Hanoi Says Thai Envoy at Vichy Is Leader in Negotiations

HANOI, French Indo-China, Jan. 2 (AP).—Negotiations between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China, over whose border differences there have been sporadic incidents for several months, are now in progress, it was announced officially today.

The announcement said the negotiations were being carried on principaly through Siam's Vichy Minister.

Bulgaria Puts Hope in Russia To Check Nazis

Thinks Resistance Futile if Hitler Strikes, but Moscow May Prevent It

By The Associated Press

SOFIA, Jan. 3 (Friday).—Differences between Germany and Soviet Russia over their interests in Bulgaria appear to offer the main hope of this country's retaining its independence, informed sources declared today.

[Dispatches from Yugoslavia pictured Bulgaria as apparently supine before a big German army concentrated in Rumania near the Bulgarian border.]

The general opinion of informed quarters was that Bulgaria would judge resistance futile if the Germans decided to move in. There has been no official intimation to this effect, however, and it was said that an official statement was extremely unlikely at this delicate moment, since the Germans might construe it as an invasion invitation.

The Germans were described as preoccupied over an increase in Communist propaganda in Bulgaria. Such propaganda was said to strike a responsive chord with the people's traditional sympathy for Russia, which in Czarist days supported them in winning freedom from the Turks.

Some observers reasoned that Germany was not likely to undertake any military action prejudicial to Bulgaria's integrity until assured of Moscow's attitude. This was considered especially probable because of the belief that Russian and Turkish policies might be co-ordinated in the event of any German move to occupy Bulgaria.

Many Bulgars suspect the present government of pro-Nazi leanings, since the country's chief Nazi advocate, Minister of Interior Peter Grabovsky, was named Acting Premier during the Vienna visit of Premier Bogdan Philoff.

Philoff reached Vienna yesterday on a trip described officially as for "medical consultation." Since the German Minister to Bulgaria, Baron Herbert von Richthofen, accompanied him, political circles considered it extremely likely that there might be political consultations also. It was believed that such talks, if they occurred, would certainly touch on Russia's efforts to strengthen its position in Bulgaria at Germany's expense.

(Once before, Bulgaria was looked on as the next likely convert to the Axis bloc, but on Nov. 25 Berlin sources said she was staying out, at least for the present, a fact which diplomatic circles in Sofia attributed to failure of Germany and Russia to agree fully on their Balkan spheres.)

It was learned today that King Boris III paid his customary New Year's visit to the Turkish Minister as dean of the diplomatic corps, and political observers regarded it a certainty that he took advantage of this opportuntiy to discuss Turkey's attitude toward the German military threat.

Bulgars Await Hitler's Plan

Philov Expected to Hear at Vienna What Role His Nation Must Play.

Belgrade, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—Bulgaria lay apparently supine before a big German Army massed along her Rumanian border today as her Premier, Bogdan Philov, hastened to Vienna for an expected conference with German leaders, leaving his pro-Nazi Minister of the Interior, Peter Grabovsky, in control of the Government.

Diplomats here expressed the belief that Philov would learn in Vienna just what Adolf Hitler plans to do with the Nazi forces in the Balkans and what part Bulgaria will be asked to play in the scheme. They said the stage appeared already set for a German drive through Bulgaria toward Greece or the Dardanelles.

Friends of the Bulgarian King, Boris III, said he may permit the passage of German troops through his little kingdom under protest; deemed it unlikely that he would call upon his people to resist, and said that his most earnest desire was to keep his country from becoming a battleground. The German force in Rumania is estimated to outnumber five or six times Bulgaria's entire army of 100,000 men.

Just before boarding his train at Sofia yesterday, Philov made a New Year's radio address in which he thanked the Axis Powers for helping Bulgaria get southern Dobruja back from Rumania, but warned his people that the coming year may prove difficult. The official announcement concerning his trip said that he was going to Vienna for medical consultation and made no mention of a meeting with German leaders. He has, in fact, been ill for some time.

However, he was accompanied in his special railway car by the German Minister to Bulgaria—Baron Herbert von Richthofen, brother of the world war ace—and there were reports that these two would be met in Vienna by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, or some other high Nazi official.

Berliners Speculate Too.

Berlin, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—The fact that the Bulgarian Premier, Bogdan Philov, is on his way to Vienna excited speculation in political circles today, but the German authorities declined to attach any political importance to the trip.

One reason for the widespread interest in Philov's movements is the fact that authorized German spokesmen have consistently declined to comment on a secret address which he is reported to have delivered behind closed doors before Christmas. One opinion frequently expressed in non-official circles is that the German Government wants to know just what Philov said on that occasion and what, in consequence, Bulgaria's future relation to the Axis is to be.

Valona, Elbasani Held Keys To Italian Front

[By the Associated Press]

Bitolj, Yugoslavia, Jan. 2—The struggle by Italian troops to hold their lines around the southwest Albanian port of Valona and Elbasani, about sixty miles northeast, probably holds the key to the fate of the entire Albanian campaign, neutral observers asserted today.

In these quarters, the outcome of the battle now going on in the snow-mantled mountain peaks of southern Albania is considered so far a tossup.

Greeks Have Initiative

While the Greeks still are keeping the initiative, the Italians aided by Arctic weather conditions—are reported here as putting up their best resistance since the Greek counter-advance began.

If the present fighting goes against the Italians, and Greek troops occupy Valona and Elbasani, military experts said they expected the Italians to make a last stand in central Albania on a shortened line between Tirana, the Albanian capital, and Durazzo, strategic port west of Tirana.

The Italian command was said to be confident its forces would be able to hold that line and thus would not be obliged to face an Albanian Dunkirk at San Giovanni di Medua, tiny northern port.

So long as the Fascists are able to hold the Valona-Elbasani line, it was considered strategically possible for them to reorganize for a fresh attack in the spring.

If they are forced to withdraw on the Tirana-Durazzo line they could entertain scant hope of regaining the initiative. The problem of supplying the army through Durazzo, subject to frequent air attacks, would in itself preclude any further large scale Italian operations, competent observers said.

There was a possibility that the British might eventually attempt to send an expeditionary force to reinforce the Greeks in Albania wit hthe object of establishing a Balkan front for the invasion of Central Europe, similar to that carried out from Salonika, Greece, during the World War.

Japanese Apology Demanded

U. S. Marine Chief at Peiping Acts in Case of Men Arrested After Fracas.

Peiping, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—Col. Allen H. Turnage, commander of the United States marines stationed here, presented to the Japanese tonight three demands arising from the alleged maltreatment of five marines arrested after a cabaret fracas.

The demands were announced as follows: 1. That the Chief of the Japanese Gendarmerie apologize to Col. Turnage for the unlawful arrest and unwarranted use of force in seizing the Marines on December 30; 2. That the Japanese promise to take steps to prevent a repetition of such incidents, and 3. That the persons responsible for the arrests be punished.

They were handed to a representative of Lieut.-Gen. Hayao Tada, the Japanese Army commander for North China, when he appeared at Col. Turnage's office at the American's invitation.

Calls Men Innocent.

United States officials asserted that the five marines had been held for seventeen hours and that four of them had been injured by Japanese gendarmes. Col. Turnage said that all five were innocent of any wrongdoing.

The marines declared they were insulted and threatened in the cabaret by armed and drunken Japanese civilians. When the gendarmes arrived, they continued, they menaced all marines present with pistols and swords and refused admission to the marine military police. One of the five marines was said by American spokesmen to have been floored and kicked in the face by the gendarmes.

The five, four of whom were treated at the Marine Guard Hospital, are Corporals George Petroff of Washington, D. C., and Francis A. Barber, Dorchester, Mass., and Privates Walter G. Allen of Waxahachie, Tex., Hubert Sims of Big Creek, Miss., and Merlin W. Ankrom of Portland, Ore. The injured men were reported swiftly recovering.

Threatens to Go Higher.

After delivering the demands, Col. Turnage told the Japanese that unless they were complied with he would not consider the incident closed but would carry the matter to higher authorities. The Japanese indicated yesterday that they wished to consider the incident closed. Tonight, however, they refused to discuss the issue.

Germans Claim Lead of 25 to 1 In Bomb Raids

Semi-Annual Report on War Lists 3,900,000 Tons of British Shipping Sunk

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (AP).—The German high command claimed for its air force today a twenty-five-to-one superiority over the British in bombs dropped during the last half of 1940, credited the air force and the navy together with sinking 3,900,000 tons of British shipping, and declared that 1941 "will bring proof" of the effectiveness of "the battle against Britain."

The 1,500-word semi-annual report was confidently phrased. It said: "Accustomed to victory and steeled in the fight, the armed force looks back upon a year of proudest successes. Certain of victory and stronger and better armed than ever, it looks forward to the coming year."

The report declared that the European coast from Narvik, Norway, to the pyrenees frontier of France and Spain had been made impenetrable to any British landing operations.

The high command said German airmen dropped twenty-five pounds of bombs on England for every pound dropped on German or German-controlled territory by the Royal Air Force, and added these assertions:

In 2,000 attacks since Aug. 8 (the beginning of the "retaliation" siege of Great Britain), the German air force has dropped on Britain 92,400,000 pounds of high explosive and 3,520,000 pounds of incendiary bombs.

Three British planes were destroyed for every German craft lost definite figures were not given).

Britain's most important harbors were attacked 350 times, with "heaviest damage to Britain's imports and the capacity of these important harbors."

There have been 130 major air attacks (in each of which 100 tons or more of bombs were dropped) on the Bristish isles since Aug. 8, and more than 100 attacks on London since Sept. 6, "some of which were of tremendous size."

Since Nov. 16 eighty major air attacks and 325 smaller ones have been launched against Britain's munitions industry centers alone—the review said the Midlands was the chief target of the Luftwaffe; one thousand smaller attacks were said to have been made on supply centers, barracks, airports, power stations, oil tanks, grain elevators and other military objectives;

Of the 3,900,000 tons of shipping said to have been sunk by the German Navy and air force since the armistice with France, the air force accounted for 700,000 tons; at least 264 ships totaling 2,000,000 tons were damaged or incapacitated, and to these figures must be added damage by mines strewn "even in the most distant seas."

One hundred and twenty-seven units of the British combat fleet, displacing a total of 190,000 tons, were sunk—ninety-five by the navy and thirty-two by the air force. The navy sank twelve destroyers, eight submarines, nine auxiliary cruisers, three gunboats and sixty-three smaller warcraft; air force sinkings were not broken down;

Germany lost only eight submarines, five mine sweepers, three torpedo boats and twelve smaller craft.

The high command acknowledged,

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in its daily communique, that British bombers hit three factories and "numerous houses" last night in northwestern Germany,

On the offensive side, the German air force was reported to have raided Liverpool, London, Sheffield and Harwich.

NAZIS TURN DOWN WHEELER'S PLAN

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Say They Need No Advice From Other Continents.

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—An unofficial source which undoubtedly reflects responsible Nazi opinion replied to United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler's "peace plan" today with the comment that "the new order in Europe is something concerning which we need no advice from any other continent, just as we do not offer advice to other living spaces and don't intend to give any in the future."

"We are not making any plans for a new order in America, either," this source said, in giving what was emphasized as being a purely personal opinion.

Official German circles consistently have declined to reply authoritatively to opinions and plans voiced by United States statesmen who are not part of the administration.

Dictators' Greetings Speak of Conquest

Berlin, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—In an exchange of New Year's greetings, Adolf Hitler wired Benito Mussolini that Italy and Germany in coming years will fight to a "decisive defeat of the common enemy." Mussolini's message declared that "our revolutions and people march in tested comradeship to victory."

It was announced that Hitler received messages from numerous heads of States, but King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy was the only one specifically named.

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British Air Strength Greater Than Ever, Beaverbrook Asserts

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister for Aircraft Production, said today Britain has "more planes in service and more in reserve than ever before," and that a "very good flow" is coming from the United States, some of them flown across the Atlantic.

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The ministry, he asserted at a press conference, is pushing industry "to the last point of endurance," but he confessed he did not know whether production was anywhere near that of Germany.

Four new types are in production, Lord Beaverbrook disclosed, and three of them already are in the air. They are the Manchester bomber, Sterling bomber, Whirlwind fighter and Tornado fighter. The last he described as "a gem—the most successful new fighter," with greatly increased range and speed.

Britain Accepts Women As Fire-Bomb Fighters

Can't Keep Them Away From Dangerous Work In Country's Defense, Says Morrison

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—Women as well as men will be accepted for Britain's volunteer fire-bomb fighting brigades, Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, announced today.

"Fighting fire bombs is dangerous work," Morrison said, "but the time is long gone by when women can be kept away from dangerous work in defense of their country."

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Morrison said "great numbers" of men and women had answered his appeal for volunteers.

Anzacs Paroled by Nazis Face Ethical Dilemma

Up to Flyers Whether They'll Keep Word Not to Fight

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 2 (AAP).—Thirteen New Zealand airmen, from whom the crew of a Nazi raider exacted a pledge to stay out of the war, are wondering today where their duty lies.

The men were among a group of 500 men, women and children who were landed on a South Sea island by a Nazi raider after their vessels were sunk. They arrived here today.

The airmen obtained their release from the Nazis by promising not to fight in the war. Five of their fellow flyers are still prisoners because they refused to take the oath.

Navy Minister W. M. Hughes of Australia said the men's consciences must decide whether the pledge was valid. Promises under duress are not binding, he said, but it is customary to honor the terms of parole.

The pledge not to participate in the war did not prevent seamen from resuming their normal occupations.

Arias Promises Panama's Help In U. S. Defense

Nation's Sovereignty Must Not Suffer, He Qualifies; Bid for Bases Under Study

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 2 (AP).—President Arnulfo Arias, in a speech devoted largely to relations between Panama and the United States, said today his government was "ready to lend its co-operation to facilitate the defense program which the War and Navy Departments of the United States contemplate."

In exchange, he said, Panama expected "understanding and unselfishness from the United States government to compensate fully for the burdens and perils which, by reason of this co-operation, the Panamanian people must confront." He emphasized that such co-operation "does not and can not signify the cession of sovereignty or unrestricted jurisdiction over any portion of the nation, nor can it prejudice the vital interests of the country."

Arias said his government was studying a request by the United States for the establishment of new air bases and detector and searchlight stations in different parts of Panama. "The great development in importance of military aviation makes it indispensable that vigilance and alert stations be extended to territories that are outside the boundaries of the Canal Zone proper to insure the Canal's due protection and command," he said.

The President's address came as he joined deputies of the National Assembly in swearing to uphold Panama's new constitution, which, among other things, leaves between 70,000 and 90,000 persons without a country—mostly the children of Negroes whose language of origin was not Spanish, and the children of Asiatics. The constitutional provision is retroactive, denying citizenship to persons of those bloods born after Nov. 3, 1903, the date of Panamanian independence from Colombia. The majority of those denationalized are of British West Indian extraction, descendants of laborers imported to help dig the Panama Canal.

One of the most important effects concerns employment. Panamanian law requires that three-fourths of any concern's pay roll go to "Panamanians."

Mexico City, Jan. 2 (AP)—Motion-picture operators went on strike today in a theater where the Italian propaganda film, "Scipio Africanus," was scheduled to open.

The capital's newspapers generally termed it a "crazy strike."

Another theater continued showing Charlie Chaplin's "The Great Dictator." There were no disorders. The German legation has protested the showing of the Chaplin picture here.

SUPPORT GIVEN BALDOMIR

Herrerista Party Votes to Aid Uruguayan Bases Plan

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 2 (AP)—In an about-face, the Herrerista party voted in caucus today to support President Alfredo Baldomir's proposals for naval and air bases within the Pan-American defense system.

Thus the country's largest minority party, which under the Constitution controls half the seats of the Senate and three Cabinet posts, ended two months of bitter opposition directed by its leader, Senator Luis Alberto Herrera. The Senator had denounced the proposed bases, which would be built in collaboration with the United States, as a threat of domination by the northern power.

A rider in the resolution demanded that the whole question must be reviewed with each step taken toward achieving the bases.

SOVIETS ON GUARD

Stalin's Warning Broadcast to the Russians.

Moscow, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—The Communist party adopted for its new year slogan today a call issued three years ago by Joseph Stalin: "Keep the State constantly mobilized as preparedness in the face of danger from military attack so no 'accident' to peace, no tricks of our foreign enemies, can catch us unaware."

The advice, repeated by Pravda, Communist party organ, was contained in a letter which Stalin wrote to the young communists on February 12.

The call for preparedness was also repeated on the Soviet radio.

Stalin's statement antedated by about eighteen months the signing of the Russian-German nonaggression pact shortly before Germany invaded Poland September 1, 1939.

Denmark's Wholesale Prices Rise Sharply

Increase Of More Than 70 Per Cent. Is Shown Since Outbreak Of War

Copenhagen (Via Berlin), Jan. 2 (AP)—Wholesale prices in Denmark have risen more than 70 per cent. since the outbreak of the war, Government figures disclosed today.

On the basis of 1935 prices as 100, the Government index stood at 111 in August, 1939, and reached 190 last month.

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Curtailed opportunities for investment of capital have caused a huge increase in bank deposits, which, last month, reached the record total in Copenhagen's three principal banks of 319,700,000 kroner, an advance of 46,300,000 kroner from November. Previous to the German occupation of Denmark, the krone was quoted at about 21 cents; since that time, the currency has not been traded in the New York "free" market. The decline in agriculture is marked. Using the index of 1935 as basis, milk production now is 69, egg production is 44 and pork is 86.

Danish Bachelor's Choice: Cake Of Soap Or A Shaving Stick

Copenhagen (Via Berlin), Jan 2 (AP)—National soap rationing has confronted Danish bachelors with the choice between one cake of hand soap monthly or a shaving stick. They can't have both.

Households get about 14 ounces weekly per member and soap consumption in laundries, barbershops and public baths is cut to seventy-five per cent. of normal. Restaurant consumption has been cut fifty per cent.

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Rationing also is extended in other directions, including butter which has been fixed at twelve ounces per person weekly—much higher than in most European nations. Restaurant consumption of butter has been cut fifty-five per cent. from pre-war levels.

Margarine as well as other vegetable and animal fats is becoming scarce and expensive.

London Arms Bobbies, Buys U. S. Revolvers

First Firearms Ever Carried Intended to Repel Invader

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 2 (AP).—A $300,000 order from the British Purchasing Commission for 25,000 revolvers to arm the London bobbies was announced today by Joseph P. Carney, president of Harrington & Richardson Arms Company.

The London police have never been armed with revolvers or similar weapons, Mr. Carney said. The revolvers are to help repel any invader.

Wilmington Gives $55,602 to British

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Wilmington, Del., Jan. 2 (A. P.).—The Wilmington branch of the British War Relief Society during the last week forwarded $55,602.06 to New York headquarters, it was announced today.

This amount, according to Mrs. Petrus W. Meveringh, public relations officer of the branch, will be used to purchase mobile units and supplies used in aiding the civilian population of England.

Included in the total were gifts of $20,000, $5,000 and $800, contributed by three Wilmington women who requested that their names not be disclosed.

Japanese Asked To Be Calm

Consul in Honolulu Advises Friendly Terms With Americans

HONOLULU, Jan. 2 (AP).—Otojiro Okuda, Acting Japanese Consul General, told two hundred Japanese nationals at the consulate today they "must remain calm and on friendly terms with Americans and other people here, no matter what the situation is in 1941."

"I earnestly hope you will always remember," said Okuda, "that you are loyal subjects of Nippon, and at the same time fathers or brothers of good and loyal Americans, and will act accordingly."

12 Bombers Fly to Hawaii

HONOLULU, Jan. 2 (AP).—The Star Bulletin" said today that twelve VP-11 bombers arrived from the mainland Tuesday noon after a non-stop flight. Confirmation was not forthcoming in naval circles.

$1,000,000 Cabled To Greeks

New York, Jan. 2 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt, honorary chairman of the Greek War Relief Association, said today $1,000,000 had been cabled to Athens for the aid of the civilian and wounded population.

In the War Zone

Winner of War May Be Discernible Within the Next Six Months

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By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

This new year should give us a fair chance—not unlikely within the first half—to determine the ultimate winner of the European war.

While we can see certain tendencies, the only thing we can be dead sure of to my mind is that neither side has won this war yet.

However, the wheel of fortune is spinning fast and we may see a radical change in the situation in a short time. Actually there is a possibility that the conflict may be ended this year, though I certainly am not predicting that.

I believe we should be able to pick the champion if and when Hitler has tried his projected invasion of England, against which the Britons are guarding night and day. The consequences of that operation will be so far-reaching that he is likely either to emerge the conqueror of Europe or a badly beaten man who may still hang on for a time but ultimately must succumb.

Invasion of England is, in my view, the only chance of a very quick decision. If the Nazi chief finds this too risky, we shall have to await other major moves and the conflict will be drawn out.

Needs Great Air Superiority.

Most neutral military experts think the odds are heavily against the success of invasion. So far as appears now, the only way he could achieve it would be to produce sufficient air superiority to crush England before trying to land troops.

Last week after I had spoken in New York before the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, a man came to me and said:

"A year ago I heard you state you thought grains of wheat would have more to do with the outcome of the war than would bullets, that economic strangulation would be the winning factor. Do you still believe that?"

I told him yes. The British blockade which is raising havoc with Axis resources is far stronger than it was a year ago. The whole continent now is blockaded as the result of the Nazi occupation of neutral countries.

The British Ministry of Information in a year-end review stated that sea power was the hub upon which the whole allied cause revolved during the year. I believe sea power will continue to be the theme song of the Allies to the end. Naturally, naval operations will have to be supplemented with land offensives.

At the same time Hitler's fierce submarine counter-blockade is causing the British much concern. Premier Churchill has said still heavier U-boat attacks must be expected this year. Despite this the Government asserts there is no cause for despondency.

Britain enters the new year with a steadily increasing strength, which gives her confidence to face a Germany whose might undoubtedly has reached its apex. Churchill says "by efforts now being made and by the great supplies which are reaching and will reach us from the United States, we hope we shall become well armed during 1941."

That is two years sooner than most experts had expected a few years ago—a remarkable achievement.

The victories over the Italians have completely altered the picture in that vital zone, and vastly increased the Allied chances of winning the war.

The blockade has cut Italy off from essential supplies, including foodstuffs, and virtually isolated her from her colonies and African armies. If she doesn't collapse, she still won't be much of an asset in the partnership with Germany.

Small wonder that as we enter the new year President Roosevelt should say: "I believe that the Axis Powers are not going to win this war." I shouldn't want to bet that he is wrong.

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

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British

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué today:

Bremen provided the main objectives in last night's offensive operations by the Royal Air Force. The attack was heavy and lasted some three and a half hours.

Shipbuilding and dock yards and the railway station were subjected to a concentrated discharge of incendiary and high-explosive bombs. Large fires and explosions were seen.

Ports in enemy-occupied territory, including Flushing, Ostend and Brest, were also attacked. None of our aircraft is missing.

A communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries:

Several enemy aircraft were active over widely separated districts of England and Wales last night. Few bombs were dropped, but in the northwest of England and the London area some houses were damaged. A small number of people were killed and some others were injured.

From elsewhere little damage, with very few casualties, was reported.

Another communiqué issued by the two Ministries:

During daylight today there has been a little enemy air activity in some coastal districts. Bombs were dropped in one town in Kent, but they caused little damage and only a few minor casualties.

Reports received since the last communiqué was issued show that a small number of persons were killed when a single enemy aircraft dropped bombs in a town in the west of England shortly before dawn this morning.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 2 (AP)—British General Headquarters issued this communique today:

The Italian garrison of Bardia shows no sign of activity and is allowing us to continue our preparations and concentration without any interference.

Other fronts—No change in the situation.

Captured guns now counted over the extensive battlefield of Sidi Barrani and during our subsequent advance into Libya total 329, including 20 heavy and 48 light anti-aircraft guns.

The Royal Air Force issued this communiqué:

During the night of Dec. 31-Jan. 1 bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force carried out raids on airdromes at Temimi and El Gazala [in Libya]. Further raids on the same landing grounds were made yesterday. At El Gazala three enemy aircraft were destroyed and a number of others seriously damaged. All bombs burst in the target area at Temimi, causing fires and damage to dispersed aircraft.

Bardia was raided last night and, while bombs burst in the objective area, details of the damage were not observed. Derna was attacked yesterday and one aircraft on the ground suffered a direct hit and a number of others were probably damaged.

In Italian East Africa aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron destroyed a number of buildings near Sabrerat [in Eritrea], while other aircraft of the same squadron carried out a dive attack on enemy positions at Keru, fifty miles east-northeast of Kassala [in the Sudan]. Motor transport vehicles were destroyed, one very large fire was started and several anti-aircraft guns silenced.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

Greek

ATHENS, Friday, Jan. 3 (UP)—A Greek War Ministry communiqué today said:

There was successful local action [in Albania]. Prisoners and some machine guns were taken.

A Ministry of Home Security communiqué:

All was quiet in the interior of the country.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 2 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

In the Cyrenaica frontier zone [of Libya] there was artillery and patrol activity on the Bardia front. In the Jarabub zone we gathered armaments, munitions and motor trucks abandoned by the enemy on the battleground reported in yesterday's bulletin.

Enemy air raids on our fields in Cyrenaica produced slight damage without casualties. Intervention of pursuit planes and anti-aircraft reaction were effective. An enemy plane was shot down.

Our assault and fighter formations bombed and machine-gunned numerous mechanized forces and an enemy redoubt. All of our planes returned.

On the Greek front operations of a local character were reported. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, our air formations dropped shrapnel bombs successfully on the enemy preparations.

In East Africa there were local actions of patrols and artillery. Enemy planes bombed our localities in Ethiopia without causing damage.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

A German warship operating in the Pacific, according to a partial report on its activities, has sunk ten enemy merchant ships or ships in enemy service, totaling 64,155 gross register tons. The crews of the ships were brought to safety on a South Sea isle by the German warship.

In the course of armed reconnaissance on Jan. 1 a British outpost boat was set afire off Aldeburgh and another outpost boat east of Ramsgate was heavily damaged by bomb hits.

During the night of Jan. 1 German fighting airplanes successfully bombed numerous war-important objectives in Middle and Southeast England.

In the course of the night British airplanes dropped bombs in Northwest Germany, in three cases striking factory buildings and causing some damage. Five persons were killed and several wounded. An enemy airplane of the Vickers-Wellington type was shot down in an air fight.

QUITS PRO-ALLIED GROUP AS LEADER

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William Allen White Resigns As Active Chairman Of Committee

[By the Associated Press]

Emporia, Kan., Jan. 2—William Allen White resigned today as active chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

The Emporia editor will serve, however, as honorary head and as a member of the executive committee of the group he formed last May to help throw the economic and moral weight of the United States on the side of England and France in the European war.

"The need for hard concentrated intelligent work on the chairman job is too much for a man who has to earn a living running a country newspaper," White said in a statement. He suggested the post go to "some strong, high-visioned young man" who could devote full time to the work.

Accepted With Reluctance

The organization's headquarters in New York said White's resignation had been accepted with the "greatest reluctance" and added the executive committee would meet soon to name a successor.

Clark Eichelberger, national director of the committee, said the policy board and executive committee probably would meet in New York Tuesday to select White's successor. That meeting, he said, would follow one he intended to call for mid-Western chapter secretaries and executive committeemen on Monday in Chicago.

There has been much discussion recently of the committee's aims and some evidence of disagreement among members. Committee spokesmen insisted they wanted to give Britain all aid short of war. Critics contended the committee sought to put the United States into the war.

White in his statement today said:

"The menace of appeasement is heavily financed and only our committee is organized to meet this threat. The need to keep public sentiment alive to the terrible danger of a letdown in our armament program will require even more service from our committee than so far it has been organized to give.

Must Keep Life Line Open

"Finally, yet foremost, America must keep the lifeline open between the United States and Great Britain and must give the President every encouragement and support in his policy to aid Great Britain.

"We must impress upon Congress he need to back him. All these will call for strength, vision and a tenacity of purpose which makes the chairmanship of our committee some young man's full-time job. Making exit I pause to thank the 12,000 citizens who have financed this committee with $225,000 in small gifts. That sum has enabled half a million American citizens in 700 branches of our committee to feel that self-respect which is the essence of democracy.

"For each of these half a million Americans functioning through our committee has enjoyed a vital sense that he was making his private sentiment public opinion. We all joined from Portland to Portland, from Miami to San Diego and crisscross over this land in erecting a powerful engine of propaganda.

Gives Blessing To Successor

"In that engine we in the New York office were really insignificant—flies on the wheel of the dynamo that moved events. The workers in the 700 branch chapters furnished the power. It was an adventure in democracy.

"In releasing the lever now I wish to give my successor, some strong, high-visioned young man unknown to me, every good wish, every high hope, every blessing of an abiding faith that he will go forward to serve his country in the tragic need of this dark hour. Only as our democracy can organize and implement its power can it shield our country from danger and save the world for free men."

A recent statement in which White said his only reason for committee membership was "to keep this country out of war" brought from Mayor F. H. LaGuardia the assertion White had "done a typical Laval."

LaGuardia Honorary N. Y. Head

LaGuardia yesterday was named honorary chairman of the committee's New York chapter.

In New York the committee made public a telegram it sent to White at Emporia, which said in part:

"The committee assures you that it will go forward on a program of all material aid to Great Britain and her Allies and opposition to appeasement with the vigor that you have inspired thus far, and we only accept your retirement as active chairman with the knowledge that we will have that inspiration until our task is completed."

Marshal Von Blomberg Reported Imprisoned In Fortress By Hitler

New York, Jan. 2 (AP)—The British radio, in a broadcast heard here by NBC, declared tonight that Marshal Werner von Blomberg, one-time German Minister of War, is imprisoned in a Bavarian fortress by personal

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order of Adolf Hitler.

The British radio said the marshal, now 62, was imprisoned with four other officers and all were required to listen daily to the German high command communiques because they had opposed the present war.

This deepens the eclipse into which von Blomberg fell because of his marriage on January 12, 1938, to a carpenter's daughter named Erika Grohn.

Hitler himself attended the wedding, about which the German high command was distressed. It was said von Blomberg's fellow staff members felt he had married out of his class.

He resigned almost immediately as War Minister and went with his bride on a honeymoon to Capri.

Von Blomberg's whereabouts have been unknown generally since.

'TORPEDOED,' SAYS UNLISTED SHIP BY RADIO

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Galgora's Position Given As 500 Miles Northwest Of Dakar

British Nalgora's Message About Mysterious Pursuer Recalled

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 2—Mackay Radio reported that the steamer Galgora had radioed at 5.10 P. M. today that she had been "torpedoed."

The ship's position placed her about 500 miles northwest of Dakar on the coast of West Africa, and about 500 miles south of Teneriffe in the Canary Islands.

There is no Galgora listed in Lloyd's or other standard shipping registries.

Nalgora Canceled

A British freighter Nalgora, 6,579 tons, radioed Monday that she was being traced by a mysterious ship approximately 1,000 miles north of the position given in this latest call. The Nalgora, ordinarily in trade to India, later canceled the call.

Tuesday night a ship identified herself as British and giving the name Zeal reported she had been torpedoed about 250 miles northwest of Dakar. She also was unlisted in shipping registries.

Maritime circles in New York later expressed the belief that the Zeal was the British Zeal, an 8,532-ton motor tanker built in 1937 for trade between England and the Near East oil fields. This ship was last reported at Cape Town last April.

saw in the situation evidence that Moscow was following a shrewd diplomatic policy in relations with Japan and Germany.

The fact that there was no announcement of a renewal of the fisheries pact before the end of 1940 caused surprise. If the delay should continue beyond the New Year holidays, observers said, it might indicate that Berlin had been unable to persuade Moscow to come to terms with Tokio.

Legion Backs 18 to 21 Draft For All Males

JAN 3 - 1941

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2 (AP).—The American Legion began a drive today to have the draft law made permanent legislation, but with compulsory military training limited to men 18 to 21 years old. The legislative committee of the World War veterans' organization said Senator Sheppard (D-Tex.) and Representative May (D-Ky.) had agreed to introduce legislation embodying this program tomorrow, the first day of the new Congress.

The present draft law, making men 21 to 35 inclusive liable to a year's military training, will expire in five years, unless reenacted. The Legion's proposed amendment changing the age limits would strike out the clause limiting the legislation's life.

"By this simple amendment, universal military training would be made the permanent policy of the nation, and the training period of one year would fall within the younger age limits of 18 to 21, relieving older men from required military training in peace time," the legislative committee said in a statement.

Red-Tokio Pact Expires

JAN 3 - 1941

Observers See Moscow Playing a Shrewd Game on Fisheries

TOKIO, Jan. 2 (AP).—Japan's Fisheries treaty with Soviet Russia expired without renewal on Dec. 31, and reliable foreign observers today

ARMY PLANS TO ASK $3,000,000,000 MORE FOR DEFENSE TASK

JAN 3 - 1941

Request to the New Congress Aims at Billion for 3,600 Added Bombing Planes

TANKS, GUNS ALSO SOUGHT

New Sum Would Raise Beyond $20,000,000,000 Total of Arms Costs in Last Year

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2— The Army prepared today to ask the new Congress for an additional $3,000,000,000 to further its armament program.

The amounts to be asked after the new session opens tomorrow were reported to be as follows:

$1,000,000,000 for the production of 3,600 more bombing planes from parts made largely in existing automobile factories and assembled in four Midwestern plants operated by aircraft companies.

$1,600,000,000 for guns, tanks, planes and other matériel to round out equipment for an Army of 2,000,000 men.

$400,000,000 for the construction of additional munitions plants to give the country sufficient reserve capacity to supply land forces of 4,000,000 men in an emergency.

Plans call for maintenance of the munitions factories on a stand-by basis, similar to the role of Britain's "shadow plants" before the start of war with Germany. These new plants would be in addition to the eighty-four factories or special facilities provided for under the $800,000,000 appropriation which Congress voted for the purpose last Summer.

Billions Already Obligated

Roughly 75 per cent of the total of $6,600,000,000 appropriated for the Army last year has been obligated to date and, in so far as new munitions facilities are concerned, all but 5 per cent of available funds are obligated. The first of the new powder plants built under this program is scheduled to come into production in June, or possibly sooner.

The $3,000,000,000 to be requested of the new Congress would raise beyond $20,000,000,000 the total national defense expenditures authorized since the beginning of 1940.

In addition, more than $5,000,000,000 of production for the British is pending or in prospect, part of it for British cash, part under President Roosevelt's lease-lend plan.

Congress also must make regular appropriations for Army and Navy salaries and the other routine expenses of the next fiscal year.

Furthermore, there has been speculation that the Navy might ask authority to expand its current destroyer construction program.

Altogether the armament outlays already authorized by Congress or to be submitted to that body total about a third as much as the estimated national income for 1940. Some of the authorized expenditures, such as that for the two-ocean navy, however, will be paid out over a period of four or five years.

New Aid to China Possible

There were hints yesterday that American industry's tremendous backlog of armament orders might be further increased by expanded assistance to China under the "lease-lend" plan which President Roosevelt intends to submit to Congress.

Although the plan was designed primarily to aid Britain, Secretary Morgenthau said that it "might apply" to China and Greece. This assertion led to talk in government circles that several hundred fighter planes might be released to China in the Spring.

China needs the planes, it was said, because Japanese bombers which have been harrying China's Burma road "lifeline" were faster than any fighters the Chungking defenders could now put in the air.

Discussing the possibility, officials said that production of several hundred fighters for China might be sandwiched in next Spring between the completion of an existing British order and the start of production on an improved pursuit model for the United States Army Air Corps.

The Maritime Commission, meanwhile, announced its intention of ordering two 35,000-ton vessels "capable of quick conversion into aircraft carriers." The commission reported that in 1940 it had 179 ships building or built, as part of its program to strengthen the nation's merchant marine and the Navy's force of auxiliary vessels.

If some production under the Army plan should be released to the British, as considerable plane production for the Army has been in the past, the American forces probably would accept later deliveries and the appropriations would go ultimately for the purpose originally intended.

The selection of Henderson, Ky., as the site of a government-owned anhydrous ammonia plant was announced today by the War Department.

The cost was estimated at $11,132,440. The department said that negotiations for construction and operation of the plant on a cost plus fixed fee basis were under way. When completed, the department said, the plant would be operated by the Solvay Process Company, a subsidiary of the Allied Chemical and Dye Company, New York.

(JAPAN AND GERMANY, RUSSIA'S NEIGHBORS ON EAST AND WEST, ADP-TOKYO-JAN-2
ARE ALLIED IN THE THREE-POWER PACT OF BERLIN. ALTHOUGH THIS
SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDES SOVIET RUSSIA AS A POSSIBLE FOE OF THE AL-
LIANCE, DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS HAVE SEEN INDICATIONS THAT MOSCOW
STILL IS NERVOUS ABOUT THE CHANCES OF A COMBINED ATTACK ON HER
FROM EAST AND WEST.

(RUSSIA HAS A NONAGGRESSION PACT WITH GERMANY, BUT JAPANESE
OVERTURES FOR SUCH A PACT HAVE MADE LITTLE PROGRESS. RENEWAL OF
THE FISHERIES TREATY IS CONSIDERED A NECESSARY PRELUDE TO ANY
ACCORD OF BROADER SCOPE, WHICH MANY JAPANESE WANT AS A SAFEGUARD
AGAINST RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE WITH THEIR MOVES IN CHINA AND THE
EAST INDIES.) — more

JAPAN HAS HELD FISHING RIGHTS IN RUSSIAN FAR EASTERN TERRITORIAL WATERS SINCE HER VICTORY IN HER WAR WITH RUSSIA IN 1904-5. SINCE 1936 DETAILED REGULATIONS CONCERNING USE OF THESE RIGHTS HAVE BEEN EMBODIED IN SINGLE-YEAR AGREEMENTS. DIFFICULTIES HAVE ARISEN AT EACH YEAR END OVER THE RENEWAL. THE 1940 PACT CALLED FOR NEGOTIATION OF A "PERMANENT" FISHERIES CONVENTION WITHIN A YEAR, BUT THIS HAS NOT BEEN DONE.

THE JAPANESE PRESS FOR WEEKS HAS BEEN URGING ACTION TO CLARIFY RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA. A NEW AMBASSADOR, YOSHITSUGU TATEKAWA, A RETIRED LIEUTENANT GENERAL, WAS SENT TO MOSCOW TWO MONTHS AGO.

JAN 3- 1941

(THE FISHERIES ARE IMPORTANT TO JAPAN BECAUSE FISH IS SECOND ONLY TO RICE IN THE JAPANESE DIET AND CANNED SEAFOOD IS AN IMPORTANT ITEM IN HER EXPORT TRADE.)

N1012AES

LONDON, JAN. 2-(AP)-WITHOUT EXPLANATION, THE FOOD MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE CANCELLATION OF A CONCESSION WHEREBY PURCHASERS WERE TO BE PERMITTED TO BUY TWO WEEKS SUPPLY OF MEAT AT ONE TIME IN 1941.

JAN 3- 1941

THE CONCESSION WAS ANNOUNCED IN NOVEMBER, 1940.

N1113AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 3)

- - -

THE CHEKA IS BACK

- - -

DREADED WORD RESTORED

TO SOVIET VOCABULARY (200)

- - -

JAN 3- 1941

(ADVANCE) MOSCOW-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-THE WORD CHEKA, ONCE-DREADED NAME FOR THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE, HAS BEEN RESTORED TO THE RUSSIAN VOCABULARY.

OFFICIAL USE OF THIS LABEL HAD BEEN DROPPED FOR 17 YEARS.

THE CHEKA, OR EXTRAORDINARY COMMITTEE, CARRIED ON SECRET POLICE WORK IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION, WITH LIFE AND DEATH POWER TO COMBAT ENEMIES OF COMMUNISM.

WHEN, WHERE AND HOW IT WOULD STRIKE WERE NEVER KNOWN. IT BECAME THE SCOURGE OF SUSPECTED OPPONENTS OF THE SOVIET REGIME, AND ITS NAME WAS MENTIONED ONLY IN WHISPERS.

THE CHEKA WAS REPLACED IN 1923 BY THE OGPU, OR UNIFIED STATE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, WHICH PERFORMED SIMILAR FUNCTIONS, BUT WHICH WAS SUPPOSED TO HOLD LESS SWEEPING POWERS, AND TO GRANT TRIAL TO ALL PERSONS IT ARRESTED.

THE OGPU WAS REPLACED IN 1934 BY THE NKVD, OR PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT FOR DOMESTIC AFFAIRS, COMBINING SECRET SERVICE WITH OTHER NORMAL WORK OF A MINISTRY OF INTERIOR.

THE COMMISSARIAT, HEADED BY LAURENTI BERIA, STILL REMAINS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE PRESENT SECRET POLICE.

RECENTLY PRAVDA, THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN, MENTIONED THE CHEKA,

30.24-6745 30.24—6745

WITH THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIRFORCE, AS A RUSSIAN DEFENSE UNIT.

WHETHER THIS MEANT A NEW EXTRAORDINARY COMMITTEE HAD BEEN FORMED WITHIN THE NKVD, OR ONLY THAT THE HISTORIC NAME FOR THE SECRET POLICE HAD BEEN REVIVED, COULD NOT BE DETERMINED.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JAN.3--SENT JAN.1)

PS1119PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, JANUARY 2)

- - -

WARSAW'S JEWS WALLED IN

- - -

HALF MILLION PERSONS

LIVING IN GHETTO (330) PIX SERVICED

- - -

BY ALVIN J.STEINKOPF

(ADVANCE) WARSAW, POLAND (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)- GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES HAVE ALMOST COMPLETELY SEGREGATED WARSAW'S JEWS BEHIND AN EIGHT-FOOT WALL CUTTING ACROSS 200 STREETS AND STREETCAR TRACKS WHICH LEAD TO THE CENTRAL GHETTO DISTRICT.

OFFICIALS SAY THAT THE GRADUAL PROCESS OF CONCENTRATING JEWS WITHIN THE WALLED AREA IS COMPLETE.

ENTRANCE TO THE GHETTO IS POSSIBLE ONLY FOR PERSONS HOLDING PASSES RECOGNIZED BY THREE DISTINCT POLICE FORCES--GERMAN, POLISH AND JEWISH. OFFICERS CONTROL TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIANS GOING TO AND FROM THE AREA ON 18 STREETS WHICH REMAIN UN-WALLED.

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THE GERMANS IN EFFECT HAVE, AS THEY SAY, "TURNED OVER PART OF THE CITY TO JEWS TO DO WITH IT, UNDER SUPERVISION, AS THEY SEE FIT."

IN SEVERAL HUNDRED BLOCKS, POPULATED BY UPWARDS OF A HALF-MILLION PERSONS, THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL IS THE AUTHORITY FOR MOST INTERNAL AFFAIRS. THE COUNCIL HAS ORGANIZED ITS OWN SECURITY FORCE OF A THOUSAND MEN HAVING A CERTAIN POLICE FUNCTION.

THE JEWISH "POLICE" ARE NOT UNIFORMED BUT WEAR UNIFORM CAPS, CARRY RUBBER NIGHTSTICKS AND WEAR ON THEIR RIGHT ARMS BANDS CARRYING THE BLUE STAR OF DAVID. THEY PATROL THE INNER STREETS, AND AT THE EXITS STAND NEAR POLISH AND GERMAN POLICE CHECKING PERSONS MOVING IN AND OUT.

JAN 3- 1941

SOME "ARYAN" WORKSHOPS AND OTHER FIRMS STILL REMAIN IN THE GHETTO AND THEIR EMPLOYES STILL ARE PERMITTED TO PASS TO AND FROM THE AREA ON SHOWING PASSES. BUT NEWSPAPERS ARE STRESSING THAT "ARYANS DO NOT GO IN--IT IS NOT DONE."

THERE SEEMS TO BE MORE CONCERN OVER LETTING PERSONS IN THAN LETTING THEM OUT OF THE GHETTO. THE WHITE AND BLUE ARMBANDS IDENTIFYING JEWS ARE TO BE SEEN OCCASIONALLY IN OTHER PARTS OF WARSAW BUT IN THE GHETTO ALMOST 100 PER CENT OF THE PEOPLE WEAR THEM.

GERMANS INSIST THAT THE SEGREGATION IS LARGELY A "HEALTH MEASURE." THE WALLED AREA IS POPULARLY KNOWN AS "THE DISEASE QUARTER." COLD WEATHER HAS BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY AN INCREASE OF TYPHUS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, JAN. 2--SENT DEC. 27).

EJ1220PES

WASHINGTON, JAN. 2-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVE LEWIS (R-OHIO) CHARGED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF PANAMA HAD ASSIGNED A "NAZI SPY" TO A POSITION ENABLING HIM TO OBTAIN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

JUST RETURNED FROM A VISIT TO THE CANAL ZONE, LEWIS SAID IN A HOUSE SPEECH THAT AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES WERE "TREMENDOUSLY DISTURBED" BY THE APPOINTMENT OF "A CERTAIN DOCTOR BRUNNER OF VIENNA, GERMANY, AS AN ADVISER IN CITY PLANNING FOR THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA."

"THE EVIDENT PURPOSE OF THE APPOINTMENT OF DR.BRUNNER," SAID LEWIS, "IS TO ENABLE THE NAZIS TO OBTAIN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CANAL."

JAN 3- 1941

RZ1041PES NM

X (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY JAN. 3)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JAN. 2-(AP)-THE "MOBILIZATION OF AMERICA FOR WAR--A WAR IN WHICH WE MAY BE FORTUNATE ENOUGH NOT TO SACRIFICE OUR BLOOD IF WE DO SACRIFICE FREELY OF OUR WEALTH AND WORK WITH UNFLAGGING ENERGY" WAS URGED TODAY IN AN OPEN LETTER TO CONGRESS SIGNED BY 53 PERSONS.

MANY OF THE SIGNATORIES JOINED IN A RECENT ROUND-ROBIN TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT URGING HIM TO TAKE ANY STEPS NECESSARY TO DEFEAT THE AXIS POWERS.

"WE BELIEVE THE AXIS POWERS WILL BE DEFEATED IF WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES DO OUR PART--IF WE GIVE PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE AID TO THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH ARE NOW HOLDING THE AXIS TYRANTS AT BAY," THE LETTER SAID.

"THIS DOES NOT MEAN SELLING THEM WAR MATERIALS SO LONG AS THEY CAN PAY FOR THEM AND SO LONG AS IT IS CONVENIENT AND PROFITABLE FOR US TO PRODUCE THEM," IT ADDED, "IT MEANS TURNING OUR WHOLE PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES AND INGENUITY WHOLEHEARTEDLY OVER TO ONE SINGLE-MINDED PURPOSE. X X X

"IT MEANS SUBORDINATING OUR ORDINARY NEEDS TO THIS ONE GREATER NEED OF BUILDING SHIPS AND PLANES AND TANKS AND GUNS. IT MEANS GIVING THESE THINGS TO THOSE WHO ARE FIGHTING THE BATTLE."

THE LETTER SAID THAT THE SIGNERS, ACTING AS PRIVATE CITIZENS AND SPEAKING ONLY FOR THEMSELVES, "CAN NOT EXPRESS AN OPINION AS TO THE SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE TAKEN."

"WE ARE MINDFUL OF THE RISKS INVOLVED," THE LETTER SAID. "WE BELIEVE THAT THESE RISKS MUST BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO AVOID THE GREATER DANGER OF AN AXIS VICTORY." JAN 3- 1941

AMONG THE SIGNERS WERE LEWIS W.DOUGLAS, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET, AND DR.JAMES B.CONANT, PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, WHO WERE THE INSTIGATORS OF THE ROUND-ROBIN TELEGRAM.

OTHER LETTER SIGNERS INCLUDED FRANKLIN P.ADAMS, NEWSPAPER COLUMNIST; DAVID DUBINSKY, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION; DR.HARRY GIDEONSE, PRESIDENT OF BROOKLYN COLLEGE; E.R.HARRIMAN, NEW YORK BANKER; DR.ERNEST M.HOPKINS, PRESIDENT OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE; HERBERT AGAR, LOUISVILLE, KY., NEWSPAPER EDITOR; WILLIAM M.JEFFERS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD; JAMES P.WARBURG, AUTHOR AND ECONOMIST; ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT, WRITER; ROBERT E.SHERWOOD, PLAYWRIGHT, AND DEAN G.ACHESON, WASHINGTON LAWYER.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY JAN. 3)

WE722PES

30.24—6747 30.24—6747

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, THURSDAY JAN 2).

BY J.C.STARK

JAN 3- 1941

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,JAN 2-(AP)-A "TEST TUBE" SETTLEMENT PROJECT FOR EUROPEAN REFUGEES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC HAS GROWN IN A YEAR INTO A THRIVING COLONY OF MORE THAN 1,000 PERSONS--BUT IT NEEDS MORE WOMEN.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT BY OFFICIALS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES, WHICH ANNOUNCED THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 32 NATIONS HAVING MEMBERS ON THE COMMITTEE WILL VISIT THE COLONY THIS MONTH TO SEE WHAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE.

THE EXPERIMENT WHICH MAY FORM A PATTERN FOR LARGE-SCALE RESETTLEMENT OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES IN THE NEW WORLD ALREADY HAS OPENED UP A BRIGHT FUTURE TO THE MANY COLONISTS TRANSPLANTED THERE, OFFICIALS SAID

BUT ONE OF THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE EARLY JAMESTOWN SETTLERS IN THIS COUNTRY--A SCARCITY OF WOMEN--HAS ARISEN IN THE DOMINICAN SETTLEMENT. TWO-THIRDS OF THE COLONISTS ARE MEN--MOST OF THEM IN THEIR EARLY TWENTIES--AND THEY NEED FEMININE HELP AND COMPANIONSHIP, OFFICIALS EXPLAINED.

SO THE REPRESENTATIVES IN EUROPE WHO PASS ON THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE PROSPECTIVE COLONISTS, ARE LOOKING FOR SOME HARDY YOUNG WOMEN TO BECOME PIONEERS.

THE DOMINICAN PROJECT WAS STARTED BY THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE A YEAR AGO WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION AFTER THE REPUBLIC AGREED TO RECEIVE 100,000 REFUGEES. THE ASSOCIATION, PRIVATELY SUPPORTED, WAS CAPITALIZED AT $10,000,000.

GENERALISSIMO RAFAEL TRUJILLO, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, PERSONALLY CONTRIBUTED AN ESTATE OF 65,000 ACRES WITH BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT AT SOSUA FOR THE COLONY.

THERE THE COLONISTS ARE TRAINED IN AGRICULTURE, HANDICRAFT AND OTHER WORK, AND GIVEN A START IN THEIR NEW PURSUITS. SO FAR THEY HAVE CONVERTED 3,000 ACRES INTO FARMING LAND AND ORGANIZED THEIR OWN DAIRY INDUSTRY.

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COMING FROM VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, THEY ARE TAUGHT SPANISH AND OTHERWISE PREPARED FOR DOMINICAN CITIZENSHIP.

POLITICS HAS LITTLE PLACE IN THE COLONY, OFFICIALS SAID. EXAMINERS ARE CAREFUL TO KEEP OUT POTENTIAL POLITICAL AGITATORS.

THE MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES IN THE DOMINICAN CAPITAL, CIUDAD TRUJILLO, WILL START ON JANUARY 30, THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT AND THE SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.

THE LATEST GROUP OF COLONISTS ARRIVED ABOUT A WEEK AGO FROM GREAT BRITAIN. A FEW MORE ARE ON THEIR WAY NOW AND FOR ONE OF THEM A HAPPY FAMILY REUNION WAITS. A REFUGEE FROM GERMANY, HE WAS IN BELGIUM WITH HIS WIFE AND THREE-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER WHEN THAT COUNTRY WAS INVADED. THE FAMILY WAS SCATTERED. HE LANDED IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP IN FRANCE. HIS WIFE MADE HER WAY TO LISBON. AND BRITISH SOLDIERS, EVACUATED FROM BELGIUM, TOOK THE GIRL WITH THEM TO ENGLAND.

THE MOTHER, THEN THE DAUGHTER, WERE ACCEPTED FOR THE DOMINICAN COLONY. NOW THE FATHER IS ON HIS WAY TO JOIN THEM.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M. EST, TONIGHT THURSDAY, JAN 2).

SM821PES

NEW YORK, JAN. 2-(AP)-VERNE MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN OF THE NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE (CAPS), SAID LAST NIGHT THAT WALTER A.JONES, A PITTSBURGH OIL OPERATOR, WAS PRESENT WHEN AN "AGENDA FOR PEACE" WAS DELIVERED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT FROM GERMANY IN 1939.

MARSHALL, IN A CBS RADIO BROADCAST, REPEATED THAT THE "AGENDA" HAD BEEN DELIVERED BY WILLIAM RHODES DAVIS, INTERNATIONAL OIL OPERATOR, AND ADDED:

"BY THE WAY, WALTER A.JONES ACCOMPANIED W.R.DAVIS TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT WHEN THE LATTER DELIVERED THAT PEACE AGENDA THERE, AND STOOD BESIDE HIM AS THE DOCUMENT WAS HANDED TO ADOLPH BERLE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. MR.JONES KNOWS THE CONTENTS OF THE AGENDA. HE HAS TALKED MORE THAN ONCE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ABOUT IT."

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MARSHALL DESCRIBED JONES AS "QUITE A CITIZEN, ANOTHER AMERICAN WHO THINKS OF HIS OWN COUNTRY'S WELFARE BEFORE WORRYING TOO MUCH ABOUT WHAT HAPPENS IN EUROPE'S TIMELESS BRAWLS. JONES WAS ACTIVELY IDENTIFIED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND HARRISBURG."

REPLYING TO A NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE EDITORIAL HE DESCRIBED AS "A PERSONAL ATTACK ON ME X X X AND UPON THE COMMITTEE," MARSHALL ASSERTED THAT "MR.MARSHALL AND ALL THOSE WHO ARE REALLY HIS FRIENDS, INCLUDING WILLIAM RHODES DAVIS, HAVE BEEN UP TO JUST THIS AND NOTHING MORE: THE PLANNING AND ORGANIZING OF A CAMPAIGN BY AMERICANS AND FOR AMERICANS TO KEEP THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OUT OF EUROPE'S SENSELESS WAR, AND TO PREVENT THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION FROM GIVING AWAY OUR NATIONAL DEFENSES, OR EVEN LOANING THOSE DEFENSES."

HE ADDED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE COMMITTEE PROGRAM WHICH WOULD "IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE HAMPER OR SEEK WITHDRAWAL OF FULL AND LEGAL HELP TO OUR SISTER ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATION. LET NO ONE TRY TO SMEAR US WITH THE BRUSH OF THE ANTI-BRITISH.

"ALL THE NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE AND EVERYONE CONNECTED WITH IT TRIES AND HOPES TO DO, X X X IS TO PRESERVE THE PEACE OF THIS COUNTRY, WITH OUR HONOR AND INTEGRITY INTACT. WHOEVER CHALLENGES THAT STATEMENT OF BLUNT FACT HAD BEST PREPARE TO EXPLAIN HIS PURPOSE AS WELL AS HIS CHALLENGE."

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SW1155AES

PHILADELPHIA,JAN.2-(AP)-WALTER A.JONES, MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION AND PITTSBURGH OIL OPERATOR, SAID TODAY HE DID " NOT WISH TO DISCUSS" AN "AGENDA FOR PEACE" DELIVERED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT FROM GERMANY IN 1939.

JAN 3- 1941

VERNE MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN OF THE NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE, SAID IN NEW YORK LAST NIGHT THAT JONES WAS PRESENT WHEN WILLIAM RHODES DAVIS, INTERNATIONAL OIL OPERATOR, DELIVERED THE "AGENDA."

REACHED BY TELEPHONE IN MIAMI, FLA., WHERE HE IS RECUPERATING FROM AN ILLNESS, JONES DECLINED TO DISCUSS ITS CONTENTS "UNTIL THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SEE FIT TO MAKE ALL THE FACTS IN THIS MATTER PUBLIC."

CZ157PES NM

30.24-6749

30.24-6749

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 3)

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WESTERN SAFEGUARDS
FOR PANAMA CANAL
IN THE MAKING

- - -

LATIN AMERICAN DEALS
MAY BOLSTER DEFENSE (610)

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JAN 3- 1941

BY MAX BOYD

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JAN. 2-(AP)-NEW SAFEGUARDS AGAINST A SURPRISE ATTACK FROM THE WEST UPON THE PANAMA CANAL ARE IN THE MAKING NOW THAT ANXIETY CONCERNING THE EASTERN APPROACHES HAS BEEN EASED BY THE AGREEMENT TO LEASE BRITISH BASE SITS.

THE PLAN TO STRENGTHEN THE NAVY'S MEANS OF DETECTING IN TIME ANY ENEMY PLANE CARRIER THAT MIGHT TRY TO SLIP WITHIN BOMBING RANGE OF THE FLEET'S LIFELINE FITS INTO THE CHAIN OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN AIR AND NAVAL BASES NOW BEING FORGED BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

JUST WHERE THE ADDITIONAL FACILITIES WOULD BE PROVIDED FOR THE CANAL'S PROTECTION WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT DEFENSE EXPERTS SAID THE IDEAL ARRANGEMENT WOULD INCLUDE THE RIGHT TO BASE UNITED STATES SUBMARINE AND SEAPLANE TENDERS ON THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO, COCOS ISLAND AND THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS. THESE TENDERS ARE FILLING STATIONS OF THE SEA, PROVIDING FUEL AND REPAIR FACILITIES.

AS OUTLINED BY THESE EXPERTS, THE ONLY REAL DANGERS TO THE CANAL ARE SABOTAGE AND A SURPRISE ATTACK FROM THE AIR. THE ARMY IS TAKING EXTENSIVE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SABOTAGE, AND NEW BASES FOR PLANE AND SUBMARINE SENTINELS IN THE CARIBBEAN ARE BEING OBTAINED FROM BRITAIN.

EVEN THOUGH IT MAY TAKE SOME TIME TO DEVELOP THESE BASES TO BE LEASED FROM THE BRITISH, THE ANCHORAGES THERE ARE AVAILABLE AT ONCE FOR THE TENDERS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN PLANE AND SUBMARINE PATROLS.

ON THE WEST, THE CANAL IS PROTECTED BY THE GREAT EXPANSE OF THE PACIFIC, BY THE FLEET BASED ON HAWAII AND BY PLANES, SURFACE CRAFT AND SUBMARINES OPERATING FROM THE CANAL ITSELF.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LATTER WOULD BE MULTIPLIED GREATLY, OFFICIALS SAID, IF ANCHORAGES FOR THEIR TENDERS AND PERHAPS RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR THEIR CREWS WER

JAN 3- 1941

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LATTER WOULD BE MULTIPLIED GREATLY, OFFICIALS SAID, IF ANCHORAGES FOR THEIR TENDERS AND PERHAPS RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR THEIR CREWS WERE AVAILABLE NEARER THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS THAN AT PRESENT. IN OTHER WORDS, THE PATROL CRAFT WOULD NOT HAVE TO SPEND HALF THEIR TIME OR MORE GOING TO AND FROM THEIR STATIONS.

ONE FINE ANCHORAGE IN WHICH THE NAVY IS KNOWN TO BE INTERESTED IS MAGDALENA BAY, ON THE WEST COAST OF LOWER CALIFORNIA. IT IS 17 MILES LONG AND 12 MILES WIDE.

ANOTHER POSSIBILITY WHICH HAS BEEN MENTIONED IS ACAPULCO HARBOR, GENERALLY CONSIDERED THE FINEST ON THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO. AROUND THIS HARBOR ARE HIGH MOUNTAINS WHICH AFFORD CONSIDERABLE SHELTER.

ABOUT 290 MILES BY MOTOR HIGHWAY FROM MEXICO CITY, IT HAS BEEN VISITED BY MANY AMERICAN TOURISTS IN RECENT YEARS.

A LITTLE MORE THAN 500 MILES WEST AND SLIGHTLY SOUTH OF THE CANAL ZONE IS COCOS ISLAND, ONE-TIME RENDEZVOUS OF BUCCANEERS, NOW UNDER THE FLAG OF COSTA RICA AND A MECCA FOR TREASURE HUNTERS. CHATHAM BAY THERE IS RATED A FAIR HARBOR IN FINE WEATHER, BUT SEAMEN SAY IT WOULD HAVE TO BE CLEARED DURING ANY ON-SHORE SQUALLS. EXPERTS ARE OF THEOPINION, HOWEVER, THAT TENDERS COULD RIDE IN THE LEE OF THE ISLAND EVEN DURING STORMS, AND THAT IT THEREFORE WOULD BE USEFUL.

FARTHER TO THE SOUTHWEST ARE THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS, 600 MILES FROM THE COAST OF ECUADOR, WITH WHICH THEY ARE POLITICALLY ASSOCIATED. THE LARGEST OF THESE ISLANDS IS 72 MILES LONG. NUMEROUS SMALL ANCHORAGES ARE AVAILABLE AMONG THEM.

THE POSSIBILITY OF MEXICAN NAVAL BASES BEING PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN MENTIONED RECENTLY IN DISPATCHES FROM MEXICO CITY. THESE REPORTED THAT BOTH GOVERNMENTS WERE MOVING CAUTIOUSLY TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FAR-REACHING PROGRAM OF MILITARY AND ECONOMIC COLLABORATION.

SUBSEQUENTLY, AUTHORITATIVE AMERICAN SOURCES REPORTED THAT ACTUAL WORK HAD STARTED ON THE SELECTION AND SURVEYING OF THE CHAIN OF AIR AND NAVAL BASES IN SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE DEFENSE SITES WILL REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND BE UNDER THEIR SOVEREIGNTY, IT WAS SAID, BUT THE UNITED STATES WILL FINANCE IMPROVEMENTS, WHERE REQUIRED, BY LOANS TO THE VARIOUS NATIONS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FORAMS OF FRIDAY, JAN.3 SENT JAN.1)

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CABINET IN SECRET SESSION AS DUBLIN IS BOMBED ANEW

Berlin's Envoy May Get Papers if Attacks Are Continued.

2 HOUSES HIT, SCORE HURT

Anger of People at Fever Heat as Missiles Descend on Parts of Eire.

Dublin, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—The Government of neutral Eire today ordered its Charge d'Affaires in Berlin to make an energetic protest to the German Government concerning a series of bombing attacks in the last two days on the Dublin region.

Shortly after noon today Irish soldiers opened fire with machine-guns and rifles on what they took for a hostile plane over this capital after it had dropped flares on famous Glesnevin Cemetery, where many heroes of Ireland's revolutionary past are buried. At the time the flares were believed to be incendiary bombs.

This evening the Government information bureau described the craft as "a civil plane" flying from England to Dublin which had wandered off its course. It remained unexplained why, in broad daylight, the plane found it necessary to drop flares.

Feeling Grows Strong.

At that time Prime Minister Eamon De Valera was meeting with his Cabinet in a secret session which informed sources declared dealt with the recent bombings.

It was rumored that the strong feeling over the attacks—the latest a bomb which blasted two houses on Dublin's Donore avenue before dawn today—might lead the Government to follow up its protest to Berlin by handling the German Minister his passport.

The Government's action was disclosed in an official statement by the Department of External Affairs which read:

"Fragments of explosive and incendiary bombs dropped at Curragh, Julianstown, Duleek and Borris have been examined and found to be of German origin.

Investigation Is Proceeding.

"The charge d'affaires in Berlin has been instructed to make an energetic protest to the German Government against the violation of Irish territory by German aircraft and the loss of life and destruction of property which took place as a result of bomb explosions and fire.

"He was further instructed to claim full reparation and insist that effective steps be taken to avoid recurrence of such happenings.

"An investigation of bombs dropped at other places is proceeding."

Before the late afternoon statement, the nearest the Government had come to linking Berlin with the attacks was the official announcement that one incendiary and green silk parachutes which landed a number of magnetic sea mines were German-manufactured.

Public indignation mounted to fever heat. People on Dublin streets muttered that "the bombers must be held responsible." Others shouted defiantly that "Ireland's army will exact punishment."

The Donore avenue bombing, which injured a score of persons, was the work of one plane and a single bomb.

Gas Hinders Rescue Work.

A battalion of defense forces at Griffith Barracks turned out immediately to care for the injured and hunt through the ruined houses for persons at first thought to have been trapped in the wreckage. The rescue workers' flares cast an eerie light over this war-like scene in the capital of a country still at peace. The rescuers were impeded by gas escaping in the shattered houses. Large families had occupied each of the two wrecked buildings.

The raider droned in from the north in the dark hour before dawn while Dublin was illumined with its modified screened type of street lights.

Meanwhile today the Irish Army engineers arranged to destroy a number of the magnetic sea mines which fell on land yesterday near Enniskerry, in the County Wicklow. Experts said that these mines were of the type Germany used against British shipping early in the war before the British devised a defensive system. People living within half a mile of the mines were moved out of their homes, and all persons within three miles were instructed to open their windows to prevent damage from the detonations.

Bombs Near Enniscorthy.

Looking anxiously to her defense needs and acknowledging the pinch of the blockades which Britain and Germany have clamped upon each other, Ireland has suffered half a dozen bombings in recent months. The German Government expressed regret for the bombing of Campile on August 25, when three girls were killed. It did not acknowledge responsibility, but admitted the possibility that a Nazi flyer might have lost his way over Ireland.

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It was not until last Wednesday night, however, that anything like a concentrated bombing attack occurred. Then at least three persons were killed and several were injured in a five-hour raid on the region within a sixty-mile radius of Dublin. The Irish Department of Defense said that one of the bombs bore German markings.

Again last night three bombs fell near Enniscorthy, in the County Wexford, some sixty miles southwest of Dublin and this was followed by the blow at Dublin itself today.

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Demand Damages

Dublin, Jan. 3 (AP)—Dublin was bombed before dawn today by a single plane, whose one explosive smashed two houses on Donore avenue, injuring twenty persons—and Prime Minister de Valera sent a stiff protest to Germany and met with his Cabinet in urgent secret session amid rumors that any further attack would mean the expulsion of the German Minister to Ireland.

The Irish Department of External Affairs formally blamed the Nazis for the bombing of three other areas in neutral Ireland—such incidents have been occurring intermittently since Wednesday night—and announced "an energetic protest to the German Government against the violation of Irish territory by German aircraft and the loss of life and destruction of property. . . ."

Demand Reparations

The Irish charge d'affaires in Berlin, it was added, had been "further instructed to claim full reparations and insist that effective steps be taken to avoid a recurrence of such happenings."

As to the additional bomb that fell today, the department announced, an investigation of its origin was still in progress.

This afternoon Irish soldiers fired with rifles and machine guns upon what they believed was a hostile plane over Dublin, but the Government's information bureau subsequently described it as "a civil plane," en route from England to Dublin, which had got into difficulty.

Dropped Flares In Daytime

The craft had dropped flares in the historic cemetery of Glesnevin, the burial place of many an Irish revolutionary hero, and these were generally accepted at first as incendiary bombs, since the use of a flare in broad daylight is extraordinary.

Informed sources used the incident to point out the tensity of feeling in Ireland.

The cumulative list of casualties in raids from Wednesday night through today stood at three dead and an undetermined number, considerably above twenty, injured.

Magnetic Mines Also

Not only bombs have fallen on Irish soil, but magnetic mines as well—these near Enniskerry, a short distance from the Irish Sea coast in County Wicklow.

On Wednesday night five areas within a sixty-mile radius of Dublin, including a plain on which is situated headquarters for the Irish army, were bombed in a five-hour raid.

Again, Thursday night, three bombs fell near Enniscorthy, County Wexford, some sixty miles to the southwest of Dublin.

The newspaper *Irish Independent* said the public expected German assurances to "be readily forthcoming" in view of Eire's scrupulous observance of neutrality in the war, but urged an immediate, continuous sitting of the Dail (Parliament) "until the position has been clarified."

The Irish press, regarded as the Government's voice, pointed out that even if a mistake in navigation had been made by the attacking aircraft "there still are the lights of our cities . . . to indicate our neutrality."

The new problems posed for the Eire government have heightened an already preplexed situation which de Valera acknowledged in a Christmas broadcast to the United States, appealing for American aid in obtaining supplies and defensive arms.

British restrictions on the re-export to Ireland of goods brought across the Atlantic under the protection of British guns have been tightened. Ireland has refused British suggestions that she allow Britain to use her western ports in convoy and anti-submarine activity.

London Feels Germany Aims To Get Eire Into War

London, Jan. 3 (AP)—Some British sources suggested tonight, in the light of the series of bombings in Ireland, that the Germans were trying to bring Ireland into the war on Britain's side.

Should Ireland enter the conflict, these persons said, Britain would be forced to help fortify that weak republic and thus drain her own resources.

Ireland, they stated, was hopelessly deficient in anti-aircraft guns, field artillery and ammunition.

More To Protect

Moreover, it was added, should Ireland come in on Britain's side the Royal Air Force would be handed the job of patrolling another nation against German bombers, the British army would be forced to protect scores of additional airdromes and potential landing fields against a possible attempt to land invading German troops.

Similarly, these persons asserted, Irish bases for the British navy such as Loch Swilly would be less advantageous to the British if Germany were at war with Ireland and able to bomb not only these bases but the roads and railroads leading to them.

Could Bomb Ulster Force

Should Germany get Ireland into the war—so ran this account—she would have the opportunity of bombing Britain's divisions in Ulster long before they could start the gigantic task of taking control of Ireland itself.

Latest reports, moreover, suggest that the German strength in Ireland is not limited to formal diplomatic representatives.

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Neutral sources in London flatly assert that the bombs which have fallen on Ireland were dropped from German aircraft.

London Accuses Berlin.

London, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Informed neutral sources in London declared flatly today that the bombs dropped on Ireland in the last two days came from German planes.

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They took this as an indication that Germany had given up all hopes of Eire's remaining neutral or even being an ally of the Reich, if the Nazis should attempt to use her territory as an invasion approach to England.

Unofficial but reliable British military observers declared that the bombing and subsequent invasion of Eire would be only a part of sustained "preparation" for the invasion of Britain.

Nazis Say Bombs in Eire Are 'English or Imaginary'

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 3—"Those bombs are English or they are imaginary," an authorized German spokesman asserted tonight in reference to bombing incidents in Ireland (Eire).

"Our fliers are not and have not been sent to Ireland. Some one else will have to explain those bombs," he added.

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Irish In U. S. Protest

New York, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Friends of Irish Neutrality, claiming to represent 200 Irish organizations, tonight telegraphed the German Embassy in Washington a protest against "the unwarranted invasion of Ireland's neutral territory."

The association said it was "voicing the sentiment of many millions of Americans" in regarding "with great concern . . . the ruthless killing of Irish people which had occurred within the past two days and which allegedly has been caused by German action."

2 MORE BRITISH CITIES BLASTED BY FIRE BOMBS

Hundreds Battle Blazes Set By Raiders In Separate Areas

Assaults Assume Proportions Of Those On London, Cardiff

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, Jan. 4—Hundreds of firemen and volunteers fought desperately early today against great German-set fires in two British towns—one in the western Midlands and the other in southwest England.

The assaults by German airmen hurling fire and explosive bombs began last night and appeared to have assumed the proportions early today of previous Nazi attacks on London's City, Cardiff, Birmingham, Coventry and Bristol.

Four Killed Fighting Flames

Four firemen and two soldiers were killed in the southwestern town in fighting the flames.

One hospital whose ground floor was badly damaged by explosives was reported to have been evacuated without casualties.

[This town possibly was Plymouth, or Cardiff which was violently assaulted Thursday night.]

London had three alarms by early today, but only an occasional plane was heard overhead accompanied by sporadic bursts of anti-aircraft fire.

Midlands Town Under Heavy Fire

Hundreds of incendiaries were cast upon the west Midlands town (possibly Birmingham). Civilians were kept busy extinguishing the fires that sprang up, and scores of buildings thus were saved.

A hospital was reported badly damaged by a high-explosive bomb; also reported hit were another hospital and nursing home, a municipal clinic, a convent, a movie theater, a hotel and three schools.

Other raiders were stated to be over a town in the northwest and Liverpool.

Snow fell last night and a northwest wind made the English Channel choppy.

Cardiff Raid Recalls Ypres

The British Press Association said that sections of Cardiff, Wales, hard hit by the Nazis Thursday night, were "reminiscent of scenes at Ypres (Belgium) in the World War."

The city, an import[illegible]l port, suffered its worst pounding yet. The Government announced that damage was "considerable" and disclosed that there had been an unstated number of casualties.

During the day, informed sources disclosed that it is planned to dynamite all save churches of the buildings damaged in the City of London—the oldest district—by the Nazi fire bomb raid of last Sunday night.

Sections Of City Likened To Ypres

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 3—Wave after wave of German bombers gave the big coal port of Cardiff, in South Wales, its worst pounding of the war last night, and the British Press Association said today that sections of the battered city "were reminiscent of scenes at Ypres in the World War."

In likening the Cardiff damage to that of Ypres, the Press Association referred to the Belgian city which was a battleground during most of the World War and suffered as nearly complete destruction as any city in that conflict.

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Admits "Considerable" Damage

The Government itself acknowledged that damage was "considerable" and said there had been some casualties.

Firemen and ambulance services worked through a shower of incendiary bombs and high explosives loosed by the Nazi raiders.

Little Nazi air activity over the islands during daylight today was reported in a communique of the Air and Home Security Ministries.

The communique said the only report of daylight bombing came from a Kent town, which suffered "very slight" damage and no casualties.

Theaters And Shops Hit

Movie theaters and shops were reported badly damaged in Cardiff and commercial buildings and homes also were said to have been hit.

Casualties were described as "very

light considering the scope of the raid."

An air raid precautions official said it was "a very bad night but we cannot compare the raid to the biggest at other towns" in the past.

Raid Lasts Several Hours

The attack began soon after nightfall and continued several hours, with showers of incendiaries followed by high explosives.

Public services in Cardiff were reported functioning "fairly smoothly" today.

Bombs also were dropped in other sections of England, including London, but these attacks were on a lighter scale, a communique declared.

A blinding snowstorm swept over the Strait of Dover today and a strong northeast wind blew over the choppy sea.

Dynamiting of all buildings damaged by the German fire-bomb raid on London's "City" last Sunday night with the exception of some of the most ancient churches is planned by military engineers, informed sources said today.

Damaged buildings near these churches will be pulled down.

A block of buildings in Falcon street, Aldersgate, just north of the Guildhall and St. Paul's Cathedral, was blown up today.

The first big blast in the demolition work was set off yesterday and shook all of central London.

R.A.F. Pounds Bremen Heavily Again in an All-night Attack

German Port Raided From Early Evening Until Dawn and British Say Enormous Fires Were Set by Bombs.

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London, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—The second big British raid on Bremen in two nights lasted all last night and started enormous fires, the Air Ministry announced today.

The R. A. F. was sent back over Bremen, the Air Ministry bulletin said, "to continue the destruction of ship-building yards and factories . . . and to prolong the inevitable disorganization of the city."

Last night's raid was not, however, on the same scale as that of Wednesday night, but lasted much longer, it was said. The first of the bombers arrived over Bremen before 8 P. M., and the last did not leave until an hour or so before dawn, it was said.

The R. A. F. flew through a snow storm on the way to Bremen but once over the big seaport-naval base the flyers found a clear sky.

Report Shipyard Struck

"Several bombs fell directly on a large building forming part of the Deschinag shipbuilding yard," the bulletin said in part. "The building caught fire and burned so fiercely that within a very short time flames had spread to other buildings near-by."

Returning pilots were quoted as saying they could not see the burst of their own bombs because of the flames.

The Air Ministry said the attack "was not on so heavy a scale" as that of the previous night, but that the results of bombing the Bremen naval base, shipyards and railway station were "satisfactory."

Oil "targets" at Amsterdam, in Nazi-held Holland, were another objective for the R. A. F. pilots.

The announcement said the British raiders also struck at Emden, at the mouth of the Dortmund-Ems Canal, one of the marshaling centers for invasion supplies.

Emden's Twenty-Ninth Raid

Last night's assault on Bremen was described as a combination reconnaissance flight and a follow-up of the attack of the previous night.

The raid on Emden was the twenty-ninth carried out on that naval base since the start of the war, the British said. Previous raids acquainted British pilots with the layout of docks, airdromes and petroleum stores, and enabled them to direct their attack last night against "very definite military objectives," it was said.

which were so badly damaged on Wednesday night were bombed again," the Ministry's news service said.

BREMEN GETS 2D BAD BEATING

By ROBERT BUNNELLE

London, Jan. 3 (AP).—The big German port of Bremen underwent its second straight bath of bomb and fire last night in a mighty, all-night assault by the RAF in a continuation of its retaliation for the big Nazi fire raid on the heart of London, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

In addition, oil objectives at Emden and Amsterdam were given a heavy blasting, the Ministry said.

Recounting last night's raid on Bremen, the Air Ministry news service reported the RAF attackers swarmed over the city from shortly before 8 o'clock until almost daybreak, setting off enormous new fires in shipyards and factories which produce warships and other war materials. One British plane failed to return.

Besides the destruction the assault was described as for the purpose of "prolonging the inevitable disorganization of the city."

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The raid was not on so grand a scale as Wednesday night's when 20,000 fire bombs were dropped, the Air Ministry said, but it lasted much longer. The RAF pilots found the air clear over their targets after bucking a fierce snow storm to get there.

"The same shipbuilding yards

LONDON--SECOND ADD DYNAMITING OF BUILDINGS XXX CENTRAL LONDON.

PLANS FOR DRAFTING WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN FOR FIRE CONTROL FORCES TO MEET THE INCENDIARY BOMB MENACE WERE DISCLOSED BY HERBERT MORRISON, MINISTER OF HOME SECURITY.

"SCORES OF THOUSANDS" OF MEN AND WOMEN HAVE VOLUNTEERED FOR THE FIRE-BOMB FIGHTING FORCE, BUT MORE THOUSANDS MIGHT BE DRAFTED, HE SAID.

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CONSCRIPTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS WOULD BE THE FIRST APPLICATION OF THE BROAD DEFENSE POWERS GRANTED BY PARLIAMENT LAST MAY 22, UNDER WHICH BOTH LABOR AND CAPITAL MAY BE DRAFTED FOR NEEDS THAT ARISE.

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ADD LONDON— AS SAID.

"THE ATTACK HAD SCARCELY BEGUN WHEN THE BREMEN FIRE BRIGADE, WHICH COULD HAVE HAD NO REST FOR 24 HOURS, HAD TO RUSH TO WORK ONCE MORE. SEVERAL BOMBS FELL DIRECTLY ON A LARGE BUILDING FOR A PART OF THE DESCHIANG SHIPBUILDING YARD.

"THE BUILDING CAUGHT FIRE AND BURNED SO FIERCELY THAT WITHIN A VERY SHORT TIME THE FLAMES HAD SPREAD TO OTHER BUILDINGS NEARBY.

"BOTH IN THESE YARDS AND IN THE NAVAL BASE AND DOCKYARDS FIRES THERE WERE ENORMOUS FLAMES AND TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS OF BOMBS FALLING IN THEIR MIDST.

"LATER IN THE NIGHT THE SHIPBUILDING WORKS WERE AGAIN RAIDED. THE WEATHER WAS STILL GOOD IN THIS PART OF GERMANY, THOUGH BAD ELSEWHERE, AND THE PILOTS COULD CLEARLY SEE THEIR BOMBS EXPLODE WHERE THEY WERE AIMED.

"NEAR THE RAILWAY JUNCTION A VERY LONG FACTORY BUILDING WAS ALIGHT INSIDE AND AS OUR AIRCRAFT LEFT THE SCENE THE FIRE WAS MAKING STEADY PROGRESS. MANY INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS JUST WEST OF THE STATION WERE BURNING AND MANY HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS FELL CLOSE BESIDE THE STATION ITSELF."

PARTICIPATING PILOTS SAID THE NIGHT WAS INTENSELY COLD AND ONE REPORTED THAT HIS RADIO RECEIVER WAS FROZEN FOR SOME MINUTES.

A PILOT DESCRIBING THE BREMEN ASSAULT SAID:

"THE DOCKS AND RAILWAY JUNCTION JUST STOOD UP AS THOUGH ASKING TO BE BOMBED. WE DROPPED OUR INCENDIARIES FIRST. THEY STARTED A BELT OF FIRE, THEN WE TURNED AROUND AND PUT THE HEAVY ONES DOWN."

Germans List Eight Killed In Air Raids

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 3—The German high command acknowledged today that in night British bombardments of "two northern German communities" factory and storeroom fires were started and eight persons were killed and twenty injured.

The British identified the two places as Bremen and Emden. At Bremen, the British said, the Royal Air Force staged a reconnaissance-follow-up to the previous night's three-and-one-half-hour bombardment in which more than 20,000 incendiary bombs and also heavy loads of high explosive were dropped.]

At the same time, the daily high command communique told of an all-caliber German air bombardment of the city and harbor of Cardiff, Wales, last night in retaliation for attacks on Bremen. Some of the resulting "numerous fires" could be seen more than sixty miles from Cardiff, according to the Germans.

Along with factory and storeroom damage, the high command reported a hospital and several houses hit by the R. A. F. in the "two northern German communities," but declared the fires were quickly extinguished and "no noteworthy military or military-economic damage was caused."

Two British bombers were reported downed to one missing for the Germans.

From the Hague D. N. B. reported that the R. A. F. bombed two Dutch towns last night, destroying several dwellings and killing four civilians.

Yesterday's German attacks along the English east coast brought the sinking of a British patrol boat under a dive-bomber attack, the communique said.

Informed sources had anticipated the communique by saying that Cardiff was the main target of night raiders last night.

The Cardiff attack was carried out by several waves of strong combat units and resulted in explosions and fires which served as beacons for other raiders, it was said.

Weather conditions were reported as favoring the attack and permitting excellent observation of the results.

Britain Wants More American Destroyers To Battle Raiders

Matter Expected to Be One of First Taken Up by New Ambassador

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Britain wants more United States destroyers to help "hunt, catch and kill submarine and surface raiders," reliable sources declared today.

One informant intimated that Britain's need for additional United States destroyers and cargo ships to replace those being sunk would be among the first matters discussed when Lord Halifax reaches Washington to take up his post as the new British Ambassador.

4,500,000 Tons Reported Sunk.

In 16 months of war at sea approximately 4,500,000 tons of British, Allied and neutral shipping has been reported sunk, emphasizing the need for cargo ships and the graver need of more destroyers to protect them.

"The more unprotected ships there are on the Atlantic routes the more targets," one source asserted. "We want more destroyers to protect them and to hunt and catch and kill submarine and surface raiders."

In connection with the desire for more United States destroyers, maritime circles pointed to the assertion by Food Minister Lord Woolton that "the enemy is making a direct attack on our foodships" and "the danger is much worse than it was in the last war."

Sacrifice to Aid Armies.

Britons must reduce the meat in their daily diet because food-carrying ships have been diverted to transporting munitions to British armies in Africa, Lord Woolton said today.

Explaining a reduction, ordered yesterday and effective January 6, in the weekly meat ration from the equivalent of 44 cents to 36 cents, Woolton asserted:

"We are deliberately sacrificing meat at home for munitions in Libya."

REBORN THETIS CREDITED WITH SINKING FOE

British Submarine, Raised From Bottom, Destroys Italian Craft

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 3 — The submarine Thunderbolt, nee Thetis, whose tragic failure on her trial run cost ninety-nine lives in history's worst undersea boat tragedy, has come back from disaster and sunk an Italian submarine, the Admiralty disclosed today.

As the Thetis, displacing 1,090 tons, the Thunderbolt sank, off Birkenhead, June 1, 1939, during a trial run with 103 persons, almost twice her specified complement, aboard. Only four escaped with the Davis lung apparatus.

Two Other Subs Lost

The disaster was the second of three involving submarines within a month of that year. A week before, the United States submarine Squalus had gone down off Portsmouth, N. H., with a loss of twenty-six lives, and on June 16 the French submarine Phenix sank off Indo-China with seventy-one aboard.

A bit of enamel that blocked a test cock in a rear door of one of her torpedo tubes was blamed for the Thetis disaster. As she submerged on her trial in the Irish Sea the door opened and flooded the torpedo compartment.

Nose Pushed Into Mud

A bulkhead door leading to the compartment had not been tightly closed, and water poured into the rest of the submarine, sending her nosing into the mud 130 feet down.

A low tide disclosed her stern to searchers, but rescue efforts failed.

Not until nearly five months later was the Thetis raised and the bodies of her ninety-nine victims recovered.

She was repaired and renamed the Thunderbolt—and today had passed stiffer trials.

British Navy's Salvaged Submarine Thetis Destroys Italian Submersible in Sea Battle

London, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—The sinking of an Italian submarine was credited by the Admiralty today to the British submarine Thunderbolt, formerly the Thetis, which sank on June 1, 1939, taking ninety-nine men to death, but later was raised, reconditioned and renamed.

The Thetis, with a surface displacement of 1,090 tons, was on a trial run in the Irish Sea, carrying almost double her normal complement of fifty-three men, when—as later brought out—a bit of enamel blocked the test cock in the rear door of one of her torpedo tubes. On submersion the door opened and flooded the torpedo compartment. Failure to close tightly a bulkhead door between that compartment and the rest of the ship caused the Thetis to sink off Birkenhead. Four of the 103 men aboard escaped with the Davis lung apparatus, but it was not until the Thetis laboriously had been raised and beached nearly five months later that the dead were recovered. The Government rejected a suggestion in July, 1939, that the Thetis be left at the bottom of the sea.

Was Proceeding to Base.

The Italian submarine was proceeding to a base in what was described as enemy-occupied territory under escort, the Admiralty announcement said, when it was attacked by the Thunderbolt, commanded by Lieut. C. B. Crouch Run. According to the Admiralty communique, the Thunderbolt's commander, after firing his torpedo, "saw a tall column of water rise into the air from the Italian U-boat and a large explosion to occur, and when the smoke and spray cleared away only one end of the enemy vessel was seen sticking out of the water at a steep angle. This quickly disappeared."

"An escort consisting of three armed trawlers dropped depth charges as soon as they realized an attack was taking place," the communique continued. "Since the explosion of the torpedo was both seen and heard and since the enemy U-boat would not have dived while trawlers were dropping depth charges in its close proximity, it is considered certain the Italian U-boat was sunk. It is possible on this occasion to depart from the normal procedure of refraining from announcing losses inflicted among enemy U-boats since the incident was witnessed by enemy escorting vessels."

SIBERIAN IMPORTS TROUBLE BRITAIN

Trade War Chief Says Nazis Get U. S. Supplies.

London, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Hugh Dalton, the Minister of Economic Warfare, said today that the "Vladivostok leak" of war supplies, including American cotton, through Soviet Russia into Germany was a source of worry to Britain.

Britain's Atlantic blockade of Germany is still extremely effective, the Minister said in an interview, but he indicated that American shipments of cotton and rubber scraps to Vladivostok are still very large.

Cotton, he explained, could be used in the manufacture of high explosives and rubber scrap is needed for making buna, the German substitute for rubber.

Mr. Dalton refused to say whether current shipments of these products across the Pacific were larger than pre-war shipments across the Atlantic. He suggested that it would be better if neutral nations stored such products, especially cotton, for sale to "recently freed nations" when the war is over.

The activity of British and French naval units in the Pacific cut into shipments to Vladivostok last February, Mr. Dalton said, but he declared they had increased since the fall of France.

Canada Could Not Fill British Isles Role, German Says

Dominion Declared Not Suited as Basis For Continuing War

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
Associated Press War Correspondent.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Canada never can fill the place of the British Isles as the center of the British Empire after the war on the isles has been ended, an authorized economic expert sought to prove today in addressing foreign correspondents.

Proceeding on the assumption that the British Isles shortly will be defeated, this expert envisaged the British government emigrating to Canada and the Royal Navy also going there.

"But the army cannot go there, nor can England's population of 45,000,000. Nor can her complicated industry simply be exported," he said. "That is where the rub comes. Canada isn't at all suited as the basis for continuing the war. Her potentialities are exceedingly small. She has no munitions industry to speak of." Even her airplane factories were weak, he contended.

Canada, the expert said, would need much United States capital before being able to build up some sort of a munitions industry.

The overseas dominion is not able, he claimed, to afford proper space for the British fleet nor has the dominion sufficient skilled workers to care for the fleet.

Canadians Amused

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 3 (CP).—Canadian government officials read with amusement today a dispatch from Berlin describing a Nazi spokesman's comments doubting the possibility of Canada providing a new empire bulwark if Britain fell to the Germans.

"Let Hitler win the battle of Britain first," a spokesman said. "Then we will see what part Canada can play in reorganization of the empire."

Last year Winston Churchill, after he became Prime Minister, declared Britain would fight to the last to defend the island and if necessary would move, with the fleet, to the New World and carry on the battle.

Canada, organized industrially and armed as never before, would be prepared to receive the British government and royal family and carry on from here, officials say, but they do not expect that necessity to arise.

5,000 FASCISTS CAPTURED AT BARDIA, BRITISH SAY; ONE FOURTH OF GARRISON

Australian Troops Crash Through Outer Ring Of Italian Defenses

Supported By R. A. F. In Heaviest Air Bombardment Of African War

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 3—Australian troops storming the Italian fortress of Bardia, Libya, already have taken more than 5,000 prisoners, a quarter of the garrison, the British command reported tonight in a special communique.

The communique said merely: "Operations are developing successfully at Bardia. So far more than 5,000 prisoners have been captured."

Earlier dispatches from the battle zone declared that the sudden attack, led by the fight-hungry Australians, had broken through the half-ring of forts protecting the Italian port and that the assault was continuing, supported by tanks.

Heaviest Aerial Bombardment

The thrust was preceded and supported by the heaviest aerial bombardment yet conducted in the African war, authoritative sources reported.

All last night and this morning, from dusk until dawn, the Royal Air Force planes crossed and recrossed the perimeter of Bardia, dropping tons of explosives and incendiaries on the beleaguered Italians and starting huge fires all over the town, it was reported.

Not a single plane was lost in this extensive operation, R. A. F. headquarters said.

Drive Launched At Dawn

Then, at dawn, the Australians launched their drive.

They reported a fairly deep penetration in the southwest sector of the semi-circular Bardia defenses by noon today.

The British command conservatively indicated that if things continued to go well the fortress would be taken in "a few days."

The Italians were asserted to have the advantage in a number of well-built blockhouses, concealed machine-gun nests and barbed-wire entanglements, the whole network of defenses being backed by heavy artillery, including at least one big-caliber naval gun mounted ashore.

Defenses Pointed Other Way

But the Australians crashed through on the southwest of the ring which already had been weakened by the aerial onslaught and the almost daily pounding by air bombs and by the big guns of the British fleet offshore.

An attack on these positions apparently had been considered unlikely by the Italians whose defenses all had been sighted to point the opposite way.

Some 20,000 Italian troops have been penned up in Bardia for two weeks, with their backs to the sea, under constant fire from British guns ashore and afloat and British bombers above.

Five To Six Miles In Depth

The official announcement was barren of detail, because of military necessity. It said merely:

"Just after dawn this morning Australian forces supported by tanks penetrated a sector of the defenses of Bardia. Operations are continuing."

Military experts explained that the perimeter of pillboxes, anti-tank ditches and traps, supported by heavy guns on heights near the town and sheltering Bardia for a distance of seventeen miles from coast to coast, is some five to six miles in depth.

Regarded As Major Assault

They conceded the possibility that the Australian thrust might be only a large-scale raid, but they were more of the opinion that the anticipated major assault is under way, especially since "operations are continuing."

[From Rome, a radio report said the "sacrifice garrison" in Bardia "holds fast, in spite of every British attempt to pierce its defenses." A high command communique claimed that Italian bombers off the African coast had hit a British cruiser.]

It is at Bardia that the Italians have made their first real stand since the British offensive swept Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's troops back into Libya from the western Egyptian desert.

Raid On Tripoli Reported

Since then the British mechanized columns have gone far beyond Bardia to raid the precincts of Tobruk, some eighty miles within Libya, and they control a segment of the Bardia-Tobruk road. There is, however, no new information about this operation.

30.24 6755

30.24 6755

The R. A. F., hitting hard again, was reported to have started fires and explosion at Tripoli, all the way across Libya, in two heavy overnight raids January 1.

Bombs straddled a mole where five cruisers were moored; others spread flames in seaplane hangars, hit the customs jetty and damaged two big motor vessels and at least one other ship, a communique said. The flames were reported visible for sixty miles.

AUSTRALIANS PUSH THROUGH BARDIA FORTS

London Sees Major Attack Begun Against Port in East Libya.

MANY PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Rome Asserts Its Forces Hold ---Tobruk Is Now Menaced--- Tripoli is Bombed.

Cairo, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Australian forces have penetrated the Bardia defenses with the support of tanks and taken a number of Italian prisoners in their attack on the beleaguered Libyan base, latest dispatches from the front reported today.

The Australians have formed the bulk of the forces besieging Bardia since December 16, military sources disclosed. They added that, since the Anzacs had seen little or no action in previous operations in the Western Desert, they were thirsting for a fight.

[The official Italian radio, in a broadcast heard here today by CBS, said that the Bardia garrison "holds fast in spite of every British attempt to pierce its defenses," and had inflicted heavy losses on the foe. It added that British reports of a drive beyond Bardia on Tobruk were "nothing more than idle chatter."]

The East Libyan port of Bardia, which is defended by some 20,000 Italians, has been under British siege by land, air and sea for eighteen days. There the Italians have made their best stand since the start of the British offensive which drove Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's forces from Sidi Barrani and back into Libya.

Tobruk Now Is Threatened.

Reports from the front yesterday said that British mechanized forces had swept beyond Bardia to a point seventy-five miles from the Egyptian border, suggesting a blow against Tobruk even before the fall of Bardia.

These reports said that the British forces controlled a segment of the road leading from Bardia to Tobruk, which is eighty miles from the Egyptian border.

The R. A. F. helped pave the way for the penetration of Bardia's defenses by land forces. On the night of Wednesday-Thursday Bardia was repeatedly raided and large fires were started among stores and buildings. The airmen followed up with fresh raids yesterday, centering on a motor transport concentration west of Bardia. "Considerable damage was caused, the extent of which was confirmed by photographs," the R. A. F. said of the latter action.

Port of Tripoli Bombed.

Meanwhile the British Middle East Command announced that its bombers had plastered shipping in the Libyan port of Tripoli in two heavy raids on the night of January 1 and early yesterday.

A communique reported two large motor vessels hit and said that clouds of heavy smoke rolled up from them. Fires in the port were visible for sixty miles.

During the first attack bombs straddled the southeast mole, where five cruisers were moored and several fires were started near the seaplane hangars. Other bombs were reported to have hit one ship and the customs jetty.

In the second raid, the communique said, direct hits were registered on the customs jetty, causing five fires and three explosions, "probably on ships moored alongside."

May Prove Major Attack.

London, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—British military experts interpreted today's Cairo communique reporting a piercing of the Bardia defenses as the first word of a major attack on that base. These experts said that everything was likely to depend on how the initial stages of the present attack succeeded and how operations developed.

Even if the attack were only a large-scale raid, however, it indicated that preparations were under way to begin the all-out assault on Bardia.

The defenses were said probably to consist of a ring of pillboxes and anti-tank ditches and traps supported by heavy guns, centered on heights near the town.

Berlin Declares Air Aid to Italy Proof of Unity

Axis Ready to Fight Britain on Any Front, Nazis Say; R. A. F. Havoc Admitted

BERLIN, Jan. 3 (AP).—The appearance in Italy of German air force units is notice to Great Britain that the Axis powers will unite their military forces wherever necessary to face Britain, the well informed German commentary Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz said tonight. It was the first comment from a German source on the presence of a Nazi air corps on Italian territory.

The commentary, often considered a Foreign Office mouthpiece, said the British apparently had assumed that Germany would confine herself to the northern theater of war while letting Italy take care of operations in the Mediterranean area But, it observed, the closest military cooperation between the Axis powers had been shown already by the facts that Italian warplanes had flown over England and that Italian submarines were operating in the Atlantic.

Germans learned the news today through a D. N. B. (German official news agency) dispatch from Rome which said Italian newspapers pointed jubilantly to the arrival of the Nazi air units "as an indication of the tightest solidarity of the two Axis powers." An official announcement was made yesterday at Rome but efforts to get a similar statement here were unavailing.

Captive Italians Reach Bombay

Bombay, Jan. 3 (AP)—Four Italian generals, captured in Africa, arrived here today under escort along with 1,000 other prisoners and will be taken to a camp in in northern India.

Rome Reports Bomb Success

Rome, Jan. 3 (AP)—Italian artillery and planes bombarded British warships off the North African coast and the bombers succeeded in hitting a cruiser, the high command reported today.

"In the Cirenaican (Libyan) frontier zone our artillery counter-fired on enemy mechanized formations" and naval units, the daily communique said.

"Bombing planes repeatedly attacked enemy advance bases and ships near the coast, hitting a cruiser. Other planes bombed and machine-gunned mechanized formations on the Bardia front and in the desert."

All the Italian planes returned safely, the high command said.

Italy Admits Some Civilian Losses In Elbasani Raid

Rome, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Italian high command today acknowledged "some losses among the civilian population" of Elbasani, Italian base in central Albania, as the result of a bombing raid by "enemy" planes.

Greek attacks of a "local character" in several sectors of the front were reported "decisively repulsed."

"A bold Italian raid put to flight enemy forces with the capture of prisoners," a communique said. The location of this action was not given.

Italian Defense Lines In Chimara Sector Pierced, Greeks Say

Fascist Tank Assaults On Northern Front Reported Repulsed

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, Jan. 3.—Italian defense lines from the Chimara sector, on the Adriatic coast, to the Klisura-Tepeleni region, in Middle Albania, have been breached at various places, and fierce Fascist tank assaults along the coast and on the northern battle front have been repulsed and put to "headlong flight," the Greeks reported today.

A number of tanks were destroyed in both Italian thrusts, aimed at Greeks advancing up the coast and in the Pogradetz area, advices from the fronts said.

"The outstanding feature of the operations is the breaking through of Italian defenses at some places along their line extending from Chimara to the region of Klisura-Tepeleni," one dispatch said.

Tanks Destroyed.

"Already the whole region of Tepeleni-Klisura has been brought under control of Greek fire."

"During the Italian attacks by light tanks heavy anti-tank fire compelled a headlong flight. Several of these tanks were destroyed."

The weather continued severe, but the Greeks said fierce fighting was in progress, especially from the coast to Klisura.

Greek advance units were reported to have found the bodies of 200 Italian soldiers on camp beds in a mountain cavern which had been converted into a field hospital. The Greeks said they apparently froze after being abandoned by their retreating comrades. The bodies were said to have been removed and buried in the frozen earth with military honors.

Elbasani Is Raided.

Elbasani, Italian base in Central Albania, toward which the Greek right wing is driving, was heavily raided "with considerable success" by the Royal Air Force yesterday, a British communique reported.

(The Italian high command acknowledged "some losses among the civilian population" in a bombing raid on Elbasani.)

Elbasani is only 30 miles from Tirana, the Albania capital.

The communique said "all bombs, both high explosive and incendiary, were observed to fall in the center of the town and on the main road. Three large fires were started. A large building in the center of the town was hit and flames were seen coming from it."

R. A. F. headquarters said another military building in Elbasani "also was believed hit."

ITALIAN DEFENSES CRACK, GREEKS SAY

Way Declared Paved In Central Sector For "Important Development" In War

Gains In North In Drive Toward Valona, Berati And Elbasani Also Claimed

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, *Saturday*, Jan. 4—Greek troops broke through Italian defenses in Albania in the central sector to pave the way for what was authoritatively described early today as "an important development in the war."

Scene of the breaching was not located specifically, but was understood to be north and east of the Klisura-Tepeleni area, which a Government spokesman earlier had declared was pierced by the Greeks.

Gains northeast of Chimara on the coast also were chalked up by the Greeks in the drive north toward the important Fascist bases of Valona, on the coast, and inland Berati and Elbasani.

Accelerated Advance Indicated

An accelerated advance toward those Fascist points now is indicated in the announced successes.

Earlier the spokesman had declared that "desperate" Italian counter-attacks failed to dislodge the Greeks from newly acquired heights in the Klisura region, and that Italian tanks had been put to "headlong flight" from that region to the Adriatic Sea.

The Greeks said the Italians suffered heavy losses.

Under Control Of Greek Fire

"The whole region of the Tepeleni-Klisura has been brought under control of Greek fire," advices from the front said.

This was described as the "outstanding feature of the operations" on fronts from the coast to Lake Ochrida.

It is via the road running from Klisura through Tepeleni to the west that Greek forces in central Albania aim to press on the port of Valona simultaneously with the southern wing advancing up the coast from Chimara.

Also Claim Successes In South

In the latter sector and in the Pogradetz area south of Lake Ochrida, the Greeks claimed they had repulsed enemy tank assaults and destroyed a number of machines.

"During the Italian attacks by light tanks, heavy anti-tank fire compelled a headlong flight," the military reports said.

Heavy fighting continued, especially from the cost of Klisura, despite adverse weather.

The bodies of 200 Italians were reported found on camp beds in a mountain cavern converted into a field hospital. The Greeks, who said the men apparently froze to death after being abandoned by retreating comrades, gave the victims military burial in frozen ground.

R. A. F. Bombs Elbasani

In the north-central sector, Elbasani, Italian base thirty miles south of Albania's capital, Tirana, was heavily bombed Thursday by British airmen, a Royal Air Force communique said.

Three large fires were started, one in a big building in the center of the town, the British related.

A military barrack also was believed struck.

With the Greek Army in Northern Albania, Jan. 3—Little Greece's outnumbered airmen who dive on Italian infantrymen in these wild mountain passes "throw sticks and stones and even old boots" at the Italians when they run out of bombs and machine-gun ammunition.

The worse the weather is, the pilots say, the more they fly—because bad weather is their chief protection on flights where they might ordinarily find themselves outnumbered nine to one.

"Ideal Conditions" Cited

"Ideal conditions" on their charts are ceiling zero, six-inch-deep snows and 10 below zero temperatures.

They take off from makeshift "post-age stamp" fields deep in the wilds of Macedonia and Albania. The sight of these airports would make a United States Government inspector shudder.

"With 'ideal conditions' the Italians do not fly at all or fly so high they cannot see us," one young pilot said.

He grinned and pointed to mist hanging over a nearby peak and snow flurries obscuring visibility from one end of the field to the other.

"We fly low, about 600 feet, until we reach the Italian positions, when we drop down to 200 feet or less. We know all these mountains like you know your hand and we fly up valleys and across passes close to the ground.

"The Italians usually give plenty of clearance to these 6,000-foot peaks. We wind through the valleys and the mist screens us from those above."

Move To Save Bombs

These hide-and-seek tactics of the scanty Greek air force is designed to save bombs as well as planes.

"The other day," the pilot said, "we went out to silence an Italian battery, but a big Fascist squadron spotted us. We dodged up a small valley, came around the mountain, and were again sighted. Another run up a pass and we circled and dived on that battery before the Italian airmen saw us the third time. We don't want to waste our bombs.

"Crews of some of the smaller bomber-observation planes load tin cans and old boots filled with rocks or anything heavy. They throw those at the Italians, too."

Sticks, Stones And Old Boots Hurled At Foe By Greek Pilots

Flyers Only Go Up When Ceiling Is Zero And Then Throw Everything They Have At Italians

By J. WES GALLAGHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Petain Shaking Up Cabinet

Darlan, Huntziger and Flandin Due to Get Sweeping Power in France.

BY ROBERT OKIN

Vichy, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—The overhauling of Chief of State Philippe Petain's entire Cabinet was forecast today, with Admiral Jean Darlan, Gen. Charles Huntziger and Pierre-Etienne Flandin slated to assume broad powers under the old Marshal.

Authorized spokesmen said that Marshal Petain was studying the reorganization of his Government, but described as premature a statement that the changes involving the three members already had taken place. This contradicted what reliable informants described as an official announcement which definitely said the reorganization was in progress. Such a Cabinet shake-up long has been expected, but officials now say they do not know when it will be announced.

At least there was no question about one of the day's developments—the resignation of Paul Baudouin as Secretary of State for presidency of the council. An official statement said merely that he had asked Petain to accept his resignation and that the Marshal had done so.

Prediction of New Setup.

Here is how informed quarters said the new Cabinet setup when finally put into effect would look:

The new triumvirate will be headed by Admiral Darlan, Naval Minister, who will be charged with direction of the Interior Department. War Minister General Huntziger will take charge of defense and Foreign Minister Flandin of foreign and economic affairs. Interior Minister Marcel Peyrouton and Minister of Justice Raphael Alibert, who had been important members of the Cabinet and to whom it was believed the Germans objected, will be under Admiral Darlan's orders.

Had Directed Press Services.

The press services which had been under Baudouin's direction since Pierre Laval's ouster as Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier December 14 will be attached under the new set-up to the Presidency of the Council which is Petain's department. Baudouin's post as Secretary of State for Presidency of the Council was similar to the post of Under-Secretary of State attached to the Presidency of the Council under former French regimes.

Flandin was said to be taking charge of information services. The reported resignation of Jean Tixier Vignancourt, head of the press services, was denied, however.

Although persons in informed quarters said Baudouin's resignation was a result of the French-German negotiations it could not be ascertained whether the Germans had demanded his resignation.

Prisoners Transferred.

Meanwhile it was stated in informed quarters that all French political prisoners formerly held at Pellevoisin—including former Premier Paul Reynaud and former Interior Minister Georges Mandel—were transferred on Christmas Eve to another prison in southern France. Pellevoisin is near the line of demarcation between occupied and unoccupied France. The republican leaders, who are held under war guilt charges, were taken to a prison in Eredeche department.

Several other former high officials arrested after Frances capitulation were reported still in custody at Bourrasol Manor. Among them were Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, former Premiers Leon Blum and Edouard Daladier an Guy Lachambre, former Air Minister. Jules Moch, a former Minister of Public Works, and Pau Louis Weiller, who during the war was one of France's leading aircraft makers, were believed to have been among those held at Pellevoisin. DASH

The new triumvirate chosen to direct the French government under the aged chief of state, Marshal Petain as made up of two fighting men and a veteran of two decades in the French political scene.

The chief triumvir, Admiral Darlan, was named "Admiral of France" in 1939, with supreme command of all naval forces. He became Minister of Navy in the Petain cabinet last June just before the fall of France.

Last month he received the bones of "L'Aiglon," Napoleon's only son, when the Germans returned them to Paris from Vienna and since that time had been reported actively engaged in the negotiations with the Germans.

Gen. Huntziger, one of the French delegates to whom German armistice terms were handed in Marshal Foch's railroad car in Compiegne Forest last June, retains his duties as defense chief in the new triumvirate. He also was a signer of the French-Italian armistice.

Became War Minister.

Gen. Huntziger became Minister of War in the Petain cabinet last September. He was reported to be opposed to French participation in the war against Britain.

The third member of the directorate, Foreign Minister Flandin, was Premier of France from November 8, 1934, to May 30, 1935, and holder of half a dozen different posts in French cabinets over a period of 20 years.

He became Foreign Minister after the resignation of M. Laval last month.

M. Baudouin was the original Foreign Minister in the Vichy government of Marshal Petain. He held the post until October 26, when he resigned to be replaced by M. Laval, and not long after become secretary of state for presidency of the council.

On December 14, when the ouster of M. Laval as Foreign Minister and Vice Premier was announced, M. Baudouin also was given charge of the information services—press, radio and cinema—which M. Laval had supervised.

Fought in World War.

He received German correspondents a week after M. Laval was ousted and informed them that French-German collaboration was not an issue in the Laval ouster, but that the former Vice Premier had lost Marshal Petain's confidence because of his methods of working.

The 46-year-old Baudouin, who fought in the World War as an artillery officer, won attention as a top-flight financial expert after the war, serving in the Finance Ministry in 1925 and 1926. He was director general of the Bank of Indo-China for several years.

He was made Undersecretary of State in the cabinet of Paul Reynaud in March last year and had been affiliated with the government most of the time since.

DIRECTORATE INDICATED IN VICHY SHAKEUP

JAN 4

French Still Await German Reply To Note On Negotiations

Darlin, Huntziger And Flandin Figure In Reported Shift

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BY RUTH ORKIN

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Jan. 3—Marshal Philippe Petain was said authoritatively tonight to be still studying a reorganization of his Government after a day of confusing and contradictory statements and the resignation of Paul Baudouin, a leading figure of the regime.

Authorized informants characterized as "premature" an apparently official announcement, made earlier in the day, that the Cabinet had been reorganized with sort of a directorate taking the place of the one-man vice-regency of Pierre Laval, ousted Vice-Premier.

The earlier announcement had indicated that two French fighting men and a political veteran would have broad powers under Petain. The three are:

ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, 61, Navy Minister, regarded as a close collaborator of Laval and considered anti-British.

CHARLES HUNTZIGER, 60, War Minister.

PIERRE-ETIENNE FLANDIN, 51, Foreign Minister.

Darlan To Interior Post

It was said at the time that Darlan would be in charge of the Interior Department; Huntziger charged with defense powers, and Flandin responsible for economic as well as foreign affairs.

Such a change in the Cabinet has long been expected, but officials said they did not know when it would be announced. It was indicated the Germans had been told about the plan, but it was uncertain whether they had approved.

The French are still waiting for Germany's reply to Petain's note on a plan for the resumption of French-German negotiations, stalemated since Laval was pried out of power three weeks ago. The best information is that the reply may be anticipated within a few days, and the impression got about that it will permit of some sort of an accord.

Baudouin's Reason Not Given

One thing seems certain: Baudouin, secretary for the presidency of the council, has resigned. No reason was given, a communique stating simply that he had asked Petain to accept his resignation and that Petain agreed.

Informed persons expressed the opinion he left because of disaccord with certain members of the Cabinet and the prospect that under the proposed Government change he would have less power. He has had direction over press and information services. These, it is supposed, soon may be under one of the proposed triumvirate

It also is believed that Marcel Peyrouton, Interior Minister, and Raphael Alibert, Minister of Justice, to whom the Germans are reported to have objected, will take orders from Admiral Darlan, if the projected shift is carried through.

Named Admiral In 1939

Darlan was named Admiral of France in 1939, with supreme command of naval forces. He became Minister of Navy in the Petain Cabinet last June just before the fall of France.

Last month he received the bones of L'Aiglon, Napoleon's only son, when the Germans returned them to Paris from Vienna. Since that time he had been reported actively engaged in the negotiations with the Germans.

General Huntziger, one of the French delegates to whom German armistice terms were handed in Marshal Foch's railroad car in Compiegne Forest in June, retains his duties as defense chief. He also was a signer of the French-Italian armistice.

Reported Opposed To War Plan

Huntziger became Minister of War in the Petain Cabinet last September. He was reported to be opposed to French participation in the war against Britain.

Flandin was Premier of France from November 8, 1934, to May 30, 1935, and holder of different posts in French cabinets over twenty years. He became Foreign Minister after the resignation of Laval.

Baudouin was the original Foreign Minister in the Vichy Government of Marshal Petain. He held the post until October 26, when he resigned to be replaced by Laval, and not long after become secretary of state for presidency of the council.

Took Over Laval's Duties

On December 14, when the ouster of Laval was announced, Baudouin also was given charge of the information services—press, radio and cinema—which Laval had supervised.

He received German correspondents a week after Laval was ousted and informed them that French-German collaboration was not an issue in the Laval ouster, but that the former Vice-Premier had lost Petain's confidence because of his methods.

Baudouin, 46, who fought in the World War as an artillery officer, won attention as a top-flight financial expert after the war, serving in the Finance Ministry in 1925 and 1926. He was director-general of the Bank of Indo-China for several years.

He was made Under Secretary of State in the Reynaud Cabinet in March, 1940, and had been affiliated with the Government most of the time since.

Bonapartists Active at Vichy

Twenty-six-year-old Prince Louis Napoleon Is Backed as Ruler of Modern France.

BY CHARLES FOLTZ

NYON, Switzerland, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Bonapartists are negotiating with the French Government at Vichy for the return of Napoleon's great-grandnephew, Prince Louis Napoleon, that he may become the ruler of modern France, it was reported on good authority today.

The dark, handsome, twenty-six-year-old Prince is now living quietly at his villa, north of here and not far from the French border. To make his return possible, the Vichy government would have to abrogate a fifty-five-year-old law which bans from France any male descendant of a French ruling family.

His friends declare, however, that prior to the surrender of France the young Prince served in the present war under the name of Louis Blanchard as an armored car driver with the French Foreign Legion in Tunisia. He is athletically inclined, and his automobile racing experience equipped him admirably for this task, it is asserted.

Hitler's Blessing Needed.

Prince Louis Napoleon, who prefers to be called the Count of Montfort, has been mentioned frequently since Adolf Hitler transferred to Paris the remains of l'Aiglon, Napoleon's only son, three weeks ago. This gesture was believed by some observers then to be the possible forerunner of a Napoleonic restoration. Friends of Prince Louis Napoleon declared, however, that he had not been approached by the Germans, thus far at any rate, and that he would not be a puppet in any case. Yet, in order to return to France, it would be necessary for him to win Hitler's blessing, which some regard as more important than that of the French Chief of State, Philippe Petain.

In deference to the Swiss neutrality laws, he now remains inactive politically in his extensive Lakeside villa, which is well guarded, surrounded by barbed wire and bristling with tank barriers. This is part of the Swiss military precautions along the frontier, however, and not to guard the Prince.

Trusts in French Youth.

The author of a volume of letters compiled from Napoleonic manuscripts in his family's possession, the Prince is now engaged in completing a second volume. He speaks animatedly of everything concerning France, however, and declares that the nation's present sorrow is only temporary.

"I have faith in French youth," he asserted, "because it is suffering now and gaining moral values from the struggle. At last it will learn respect for authority which is necessary for peoples who wish to prosper."

Prince Louis Napoleon is unmarried, his engagement to various princesses rumored frequently. His one major rival for the throne of France is the Count of Paris, pretender of the older Bourbon Orleans line.

Add NYON

Montfort is a great-grandson of Jerome, King of Westphalia and brother of Napoleon Bonaparte. His grandfather, the second Jerome, was bron at Trieste in 1822, and his father, Victor Napoleon Bonaparte, was born in Paris in 1862.

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PHILOFF SEES DOCTOR

Premier of Bulgaria Now in Vienna Hotel.

Vienna, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Premier Bogdan Philov of Bulgaria visited Prof. Hans Eppinger, a physician, today, and was told to return tomorrow.

The Premier had a quiet luncheon at the Imperial Hotel with a number of Bulgarian friends. So far there has been no indication there was a political purpose for his visit, and reports that he would confer here with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop have not been confirmed.

[The German radio described Dr. Eppinger as a specialist in internal diseases and said that Philoff's wife also intended to consult physicians in Vienna.]

Berlin Silent On Bulgar Relations

Berlin, Jan. 3 (AP)—Authorized sources declined today to comment on German-Bulgarian relations and reiterated assertions that Bulgarian Premier Philoff's present visit to Vienna was made purely for "health reasons."

(There has been speculation in Balkan circles that Philoff would meet German leaders in Vienna for talks expected to clarify his country's relations with Germany, but the official announcement in Sofia concerning his trip said he had gone to Vienna for medical consulations.)

The fact that the German Minister to Sofia accompanied Philoff was a sign of "amicable relations relating between the two nations," German sources said, "and a gesture of courtesy toward the Premier of a befriended nation."

SOVIET ULTIMATUM TO RUMANIA HINTED

Sofia Hears Moscow Has Demanded Control Of Mouth Of Danube River

New Wave Of Uneasiness In Bulgaria As Nazis Act To Help Italy

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Jan. 3—The decision of Germany to give Italy aerial assistance in her Mediterranean war with Great Britain and Greece created a new wave of uneasiness in Bulgaria tonight.

There was concern in political circles that the German aid might alter the trend in the Greek-Italian war and thereby bring the conflict closer to Bulgarian frontiers.

Such a development, it was pointed out, might upset further the delicate balance in the military situation around Bulgaria by bringing into motion Turkish forces concentrated on the southern border, German forces on the north and Russian troops massed along the frontier of northern Dobruja.

Rumors Sweep Peninsula

As always in Balkan crises, rumors swept the peninsula. They included reports that the Russians had handed the Rumanians an ultimatum demanding control of the Danube river mouth; that Russian troops had crossed the Rumanian frontier, and that 150 carloads of Germans had moved into Bulgaria.

Rumanian officials denied the first two, and the third was ridiculed in authoritative circles here.

Balkan Areas Suffer From Avalanches, Traffic Crippled

By the Associated Press.

Rain, snow and sleet, accompanied by sudden thaws and equally quick freezes, put rail transportation many hours behind schedule in Eastern Hungary, Rumania and Northern Bulgaria, reports from the Balkan region indicated.

Southern Balkan areas suffered from avalanches and prepared for the possibility of later floods.

ADD SOFIA XXXHELE

GERMAN AID TO ITALY THUS BECAME ANOTHER ELEMENT IN THE GENERAL SITUATION WHICH PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOFF IS EXPECTED TO DISCUSS WITH NAZI OFFICIALS IF THEY SEEK A CONFERENCE WITH HIM DURING HIS "HEALTH TRIP" TO VIENNA.

NO ONE IN SOFIA IS DISPOSED TO DENY THAT PHILOFF IS A SICK MAN BUT IT WAS OBSERVED IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS THAT THIS WOULD NOT BE THE FIRST "PRIVATE TRIP" TO HAVE A BEARING ON BULGARIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

KING BORIS SIMILARLY DESCRIBED THE JOURNEY HE MADE TO BERLIN SEVERAL WEEKS AGO WHEN HE HAD A FOUR HOUR CONFERENCE WITH ADOLF HITLER, WHO SOUGHT IN VAIN TO ADD BULGARIA AT THAT TIME TO THE AXIS BLOC IN THE BALKANS.

THE REPORT THAT JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, NOW AT SALZBURG, MIGHT GO ON TO VIENNA TO CONSULT A MEDICAL SPECIALIST INCREASED THE BELIEF THAT HE WOULD SEE PHILOFF.

THERE WERE ALSO UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT PARVAN DRAGANOFF, BULGARIAN MINISTER TO GERMANY, WOULD JOIN PHILOFF.

THE GERMAN MINISTER TO BULGARIA, BARON HERBERT VON RICHTHOFEN, WAS ON PHILOFF'S TRAIN. #

Atlantic to bring new suffering to Greek and Italian soldiers battling in Albania. The Greek high command, in reports reaching here, said all troop movements had been made difficult by the weather and Italian aviation was grounded.

Blizzards swept through France and Spain. The main lines of some Spanish railroads were blocked by drifts, and heavy damage was reported in the Algeciras region, in Southwestern Spain.

A foot of snow fell in Vichy, capital of unoccupied France, and an 8-inch fall was reported at Avignon.

In the French Alps railway and motor travel were halted, and many buses were reported stranded as wind velocities reached 55 miles an hour.

The storms caused shipping to be held in the ports of Gibraltar, Ceuta and Tangier.

Fourteen peasants were reported buried in an avalanche near the Yugoslav village of Prozor, with two killed.

In Copenhagen the mercury sank to 30 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

Cold, Snow Cripple Southern Europe

Bern, Jan. 3 (AP).—A numbing cold and violent rain, snow and sleet gripped southern Europe today, impeding the suffering combatants in Albania, slowing German troop movements in Romania and thus delaying preparations for any Nazi plan to drive through the lower Balkans. Avalanches were reported in the southern Balkans. From all this area arose the threat of floods.

IT WAS SO COLD IN ALBANIA, WHERE THE GREEKS FOUGHT ON AGAINST THE ITALIANS, THAT GREEK ADVANCE UNITS REPORTED FINDING THE FROZEN BODIES OF 200 WOUNDED ITALIAN SOLDIERS IN A MOUNTAIN CAVERN THAT HAD BEEN CONVERTED INTO A FIELD HOSPITAL.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT OF THE WAR-- THE ENGLISH CHANNEL-- A VIOLENT SNOWSTORM WHIRLED.

SHIPPING WAS INTERRUPTED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN-- SPECIFICALLY AT THE PORTS OF GIBRALTAR, CEUTA AND TANGIER--AND SPAIN WAS HIT BY BOTH BLIZZARD AND A COASTAL HURRICANE.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA REPORTED A MINIMUM TEMPERATURE OF 47 BELOW ZERO, FAHRENHEIT, AND IN MOSCOW MORE THAN 50 SMALL FIRES STARTED BECAUSE OF THE INCREASED DEMANDS UPON HEATING SYSTEMS. THEY WERE EXTINGUISHED.

Storms and Cold Slow Nazi Troop Moves In Rumania

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 3.—Storms and abrupt temperature changes swept Southern Europe today, slowing down German troop movements in Rumania and forcing delay of any possible plans for a Nazi smash through the lower Balkans.

(Moscow reported severe cold sweeping over European Russia, with a temperature of 47 below zero in the region just north of Moscow. In Moscow itself it was 25 below. More than 50 fires started because of increased demands on heating facilities, but all were reported quickly extinguished.)

Violent storms whipped from the

ADD BERN

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION WAS PUT MANY HOURS BEHIND NOT ONLY IN EASTERN HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND NORTHERN BULGARIA, BUT IN SOUTHERN FRANCE AS WELL-- WHERE IN SOME AREAS THERE WAS A 12-INCH FALL OF SNOW. ALONG THE PYRENEES THE SNOW WAS 11 FEET DEEP.

30,24-6759

30.24-6759

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—A severe cold wave spread over European Russia today sending the temperature to 47 below zero, Fahrenheit, north of Moscow, while the capital itself recorded 25 below.

Last year's record for Moscow was 53 below.

More than 50 small fires broke out in the city because of increased demands on heating systems but the fires were quickly extinguished. Ski stations and skating rinks closed. Crowds swarmed the subways in preference to surface transport.

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VON BLOMBERG STORY

Nazis Deny ex-Minister of War Is a Prisoner.

Berlin, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Marshal Werner von Blomberg is vacationing at a well known German spa, authorized spokesmen said today, and reports of his arrest were declared to be false.

"The best answer we can give," the spokesmen asserted, "is the fact that Von Blomberg's son commanded an honor battalion at Compiegne. It would be incompatible with an officer's honor to have undertaken such an assignment if his father were in prison."

The reference to Compiegne apparently was to the signing of the armistice with France in that famous forest last June.

The British radio, in a broadcast heard in New York by the National Broadcasting Company last night, said that Von Blomberg, one-time German Minister of War, was imprisoned in a Bavarian fortress by personal order of Adolf Hitler.

The sixty-two-year-old Marshal fell into eclipse early in 1938 after his marriage to a carpenter's daughter, Erika Grohn. The German High Command was reported displeased with the marriage, which Hitler himself attended, and Von Blomberg immediately resigned his post as War Minister. Little has been heard of him since then.

Head of Gandhi's Party Held Under Defense Act

Azad's Arrest Signals End of Holiday Truce in India

BOMBAY, Jan. 3 (AP).—Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, president of the All-India Congress (Nationalist party, was arrested today under defense of India rules at the Allahabad Railroad station.

Disobedience Truce Ending

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Great Britain was represented today as standing firm in her attitude toward India despite predictions that Mohandas K. Gandhi would extend his civil disobedience campaign next Sunday after a Christmas truce. Several leaders of Gandhi's Congress party and many other members were arrested before he called a thirteen-day halt in anti-war speeches "to avoid inconvenience to police" during the holidays.

The Congress party campaign started Oct. 17 after the British Viceroy, the Marquess of Linlithgow, rejected Gandhi's request for freedom to disseminate his anti-war views. The campaign tightened the long deadlock created by the Congress party's demand for independence for India. The holiday truce apparently failed to produce any change in atmosphere which would favor a resumption of talks between Gandhi and Lord Linlithgow.

Hints Reich Air Officials May Have Funds In U. S.

British Information Ministry Cites $100 In American Currency Sent Captured Son-In-Law

London, Jan. 3 (AP)—Field Marshal General Erhard Milch, No. 2 man of the German air force, has sent $100 in American money to his son-in-law, Joachim-Heinrich Schlichting, a prisoner of war in Britain, the Ministry of Information announced today.

The Ministry pointed out it is contrary to German currency regulations to send foreign money out of Germany, and asked:

"Has he (Milch) a secret bank account in America?"

Radio-Phone Link Restored.

Lisbon, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Direct radio-telephone communication between Portugal and Switzerland was restored today. Heretofore calls had been routed through Germany.

Leahy Going to Barcelona

MADRID, Spain, Jan. 3 (AP).—Admiral William D. Leahy, new United States Ambassador to France, boarded a train today for Barcelona, whence he will proceed by automobile to Vichy. He was accompanied by his wife and Comdr. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, American Naval Attache at Vichy.

Wife Of Nazi Admiral Accident Victim, Report

Emma Carls Injured Fatally In Red Cross Service At Kiel, Says German Radio

New York, Jan. 3 (AP)—A German radio broadcast heard here today said Emma Carls, wife of Admiral General Ruh Carls, head of the navy command in the north, had died at the German naval base of Kiel as the result of an accident "suffered in Red Cross service during the night of New Year's Eve."

The British reported R. A. F. attacks on Germany New Year's Eve, but Kiel was not listed among them.

Mystery Nazi Raider Captained By Von Luckner, British Say

Bluff 'Sea Devil' Believed Again On the Loose

BACKGROUND—

After World War Count Felix von Luckner, famed "sea devil," made several visits to America on lecture tours, last of which was in 1933, although it was reported he was in United States shortly before outbreak of present European conflict. In 1930 and 1931 he took several groups of American youngsters on cruises through West Indies.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—British naval circles, stirred by the recent depredations of a German sea raider in the Pacific, say it not only is possible but "probable" that Count Felix von Luckner, the German "sea devil" of World War fame, is again on the prowl.

The bluff 54-year-old seaman, who led British men o' war a merry chase more than 20 years ago, is just the man whom the Nazis might pick, these circles declare, to command the modern mystery raider.

Von Luckner, who is not a regular officer in the German Navy, was reported in America shortly before the war broke out, it was recalled.

(Travelers reaching Hong Kong identified the raider responsible for most of the recent sinkings in the South Seas as the 7,100-ton Glengarry, a ship reported seized by the Germans at Copenhagen.

(A "Capt. von Lucknow" was said by the travelers to be in command of the Glengarry. The German 'Who's Who' does not list such a name and it was believed to be a garbled version of Von Luckner.)

The most recent exploit credited to the Pacific raider was the sinking of the big British liner Rangitane on November 26. The ship's crew and passengers were landed on the little island of Emirau near New Guinea, whence they later were rescued.

Twenty-four years ago a picturesque German old windjammer, the Seeadler, made its appearance in the South Pacific and began raiding allied shipping. Count Felix von Luckner commanded her and in that 1916-17 period was credited with sinking more than 25 ships, earning the title of the "Sea Eagle," or "Sea Devil."

He provisioned largely from the ships he sank, imprisoning their crews until he could land them on South Pacific islands.

The sinking of the four-masted schooner Manila, an American vessel, finally led indirectly to his internment in New Zealand until the war ended.

The Seeadler approached the Manila in June, 1917, and sank her with time bombs after stripping her of valuables and taking her crew aboard. Months later, Von Luckner anchored off the reef of Montpelier Island to land the Americans and other prisoners he had aboard. In the attempt, a tidal wave drove the Seeadler on a reef.

Von Luckner and his men then took a small French vessel and got as far as the Fiji Islands, where they were captured.

After the war he lectured widely in the United States. Only last June he was accused by the British of conducting spy activities in Australia while on a "good will" visit there in 1938.

Von Luckner Again on Loose, Norwegians Quoted

HONG KONG, China, Jan. 3 (AP).—Survivors of two Norwegian vessels sunk by a German sea raider were quoted today as saying that Count Felix von Luckner, famed German "sea devil" of World War days, again is attacking shipping in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The story leaked out when the Norwegian survivors passed through Hong Kong en route home.

Some time ago, they said, the crew of the Nazi raider boarded one Norwegian ship in the waters off the Island of Sumatra after an exchange of gunfire which killed nine Norwegians. The raider first was mistaken for a peaceful merchantman, they related, but it turned out to be the Glengarry, a British ship reported seized by the Nazis at Copenhagen and sent to the Pacific by a devious route.

Von Luckner himself addressed the survivors, the Norwegians declared, saying that he regretted that his crew was compelled to fire on the Norwegian ship.

The Norwegians received "every consideration," they said, even to being given a "complaint book," which the German commander told them would receive his personal attention.

The German raider went to the Indian Ocean, approached another Norwegian vessel, sank her with shells after taking aboard her crew, and then headed for Kobe, where all of the prisoners were placed aboard the German liner Scharnhorst, according to the story told here.

Subsequently, a number of the Norwegians were released, and their return to Norway was arranged by British and Norwegian Consuls.

No Information Given At Von Luckner's Home

BERLIN, Jan. 3 (AP).—An attempt by telephone to locate Count Felix von Luckner at his home in Schloss Altfrancken, near Dresden, brought today the reply of a servant: "I am not permitted to give any information." She declined to say the count is either in Germany or out of the country.

VICTIMS TERM VON LUCKNER STILL GALLANT

Survivors In Sea Raider's Exploits Given "Complaint Book" By Count

Story Told Involves Crews Of Norwegian Ships, One Sunk And One Seized

[By the Associated Press]

Hongkong, Jan. 3—The story how Count Felix von Luckner, again at his old job of prowling the seas for Germany but, as always, a gallant, gave his victims a "complaint book" to keep during their captivity was credited today to the survivors of two Norwegian ships, one seized, one sunk.

The story came to light today through a European who said he had heard it when the Norwegians passed through Hongkong, en route home via Vladivostok.

Nine Killed In Shelling

Sometime ago, according to this account, the crew from a Nazi raider boarded a Norwegian ship in Sumatra waters after an exchange of fire in which nine Norwegians were killed.

The raider, at first mistaken for a peaceful merchantman, turned out to be the former British Glen liner Glengarry, 7,100 tons, seized by the Germans at Copenhagen, and sent into the Pacific by a devious route.

Von Luckner, the story goes, was at the helm.

Addresses Them Personally

He addressed the survivors personally, saying he regretted that he had to fire. Then he presented them with the "complaint book" and assured them it would receive his personal attention.

The raider went into the Indian Ocean with the Norwegians below decks, approached another Norwegian ship and shelled and sank her; then took the survivors aboard and headed for Kobe.

There the prisoners were placed aboard the German liner Scharnhorst. Subsequently a number of the Norwegians were released and repatriated to Norway by arrangement of the British and Norwegian consulates.

Glengarry His New "Seeadler"

The most recent exploit credited to the Glengarry, reputedly Von Luckner's 1940 "Seeadler," is the sinking of the British liner Rangitane on November 26. The ship's crew and passengers were landed on a little island near New Guinea, anc later rescued.

It was in the Seeadler, a made-over windjammer, that von Luckner, twenty-four years ago, ran the Allied blockade and made his way to the South Pacific, leaving a trail of wrecked merchantmen.

In 1916 and 1917 he sank more than twenty-five Allied ships before a tidal wave drove him on the Montpelier Island reef while he was trying to land prisoners from the American schooner Manila. In another vessel he got as far as the Fiji Islands, where he was captured.

British Captain 'Would Run Like Hell' From Raider

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Jan. 3.—The British motorship Oarangi arrived today bearing four British officers, including Capt. W. E. Nattle, reported en route to Australia to take command of the Queen Mary.

Capt. T. V. Mickey of the Oarangi said the ship would continue toward the Antipodes. Asked what he would do if he met the German raider reported operating in the South Pacific, Capt. Mickey replied:

"I'd turn and run like hell!"

French Sub, Tanker Torpedoed On Way To Dakar, Says Vichy

Vichy, France, Jan. 3 (AP).—The torpedo sinking of the 1,500-ton French submarine Sfax and the 2,785-ton naval tanker Rhone in the Atlantic December 19 by a submarine of undetermined nationality was announced today by the Naval Ministry.

Sixty-four members of the crew of the Sfax and ten crewmen of the Rhone were lost. The ships were en route to Dakar, French West Africa, from Casablanca, French Morocco.

The Sfax, one of the fastest and most modern submarines in the French navy, was convoying the tanker. It was not disclosed whether other ships were in the convoy.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK IN ATLANTIC

Vichy Blames Unidentified Warcraft for Loss.

Vichy, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—The Naval Ministry announced here tonight that the French submarine Sfax and the oil tanker Rhone were torpedoed on December 19 by a warcraft of undetermined nationality while en route from Casablanca to Dakar, French West Africa. The submarine was convoying the Rhone, but it was not learned if there were other ships in the convoy.

The text of the Admiralty communique follows:

"On December 19 the 1,500-ton submarine Sfax and the navy oil tanker Rhone were en route together from Casablanca to Dakar. At 4:40 P. M. the Sfax, after two heavy explosions aboard, disappeared.

"Forty-five minutes later the Rhone, which had picked up five members of the Sfax crew, was shaken by a violent explosion, probably torpedoed in turn by a submarine whose nationality still is unknown.

"The Rhone, set afire, finally sank. Sixty-four members of the crew of the Sfax and ten members of the crew of the Rhone are missing."

The British radio in a broadcast heard here today by the listening station of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said that the French Admiralty had announced at Vichy that the submarine Sfax and the auxiliary naval vessel Rhone sank after heavy explosions on their way from Casablanca, French Morocco, to Dakar, in French West Africa.

Jane's Fighting Ships lists the Sfax as one of the very successful ocean-going Redoubtable class, with a surface tonnage of 1,384 and armed with one 3.9-inch gun, two anti-aircraft guns and eleven torpedo tubes. The 2,785 ton Rhone is listed as an oil-tanker.

BIGGEST LINER IN AFRICA

The Queen Elizabeth Crosses South Atlantic In 14 Days

Cape Town, Jan. 3 (AP).—The 85,000-ton Queen Elizabeth, largest liner afloat, has reached Cape Town after a leisurely fourteen-day voyage through the dangerous South Atlantic, the British announced today.

The Dominions office announcement confirmed reports from passengers reaching New York, who said they saw the Elizabeth in the South African port November 27. The Elizabeth left New York November 12.

The Queen Elizabeth's African Trip Confirmed

British Admit Her Arrival at Capetown

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Great Britain disclosed tonight that the 85,000 ton liner Queen Elizabeth had arrived at Capetown, South Africa from New York en route to an undisclosed destination.

The Dominions Office said the liner, largest vessel ever launched sailed from New York by way of Trinidad, British West Indies, taking four days on the voyage to Trinidad and ten from Trinidad to Capetown.

[The Queen Elizabeth left New York on Nov. 12, and it was rumored she was bound for Singapore. Passengers aboard the American President liner President Garfield, which arrived in Jersey City on Dec. 19 after a four-month world cruise, said they saw the Queen Elizabeth at Capetown. The Garfield's crew told also of having seen the liner Queen Mary at Bombay on Nov. 9.]

A statement from the Dominions Office quoted the master of the ship, Capt. John C. Townley, who also has commanded the Queen Mary, as saying that the liner "never traveled at anywhere near top speed."

On the voyage to Capetown, he added, "we sighted no enemy craft of any kind. It was a pleasant voyage and the ship behaved perfectly. This is the finest ship I have ever sailed."

Th Dominions Office added that the Queen Elizabeth's schedule was a closely guarded secret until a few hours before she was due at Capetown.

FRENCH LINER GOES ASHORE

Broadcast From Britain Says Many Of Crew Quit At Shanghai

New York, Jan. 3 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation reported tonight that the 15,195-ton French line D'Artagnan, operating out of Indo China, had run ashore at Shanghai after being deserted by many of he crew.

NBC picked up the broadcast.

Says Small Steamers Still Dock At London

Dutch Manager Of International Cooperative Agency There Arrives In New York

New York, Jan. 3 (AP)—Waling Dykstra, Dutch manager of the international cooperative agency in London, said today small coastal steamers continued to use the port of London and that German bombers had only partly destroyed the huge dock and storage facilities there.

Western English ports were still poen to transatlantic trade, he said.

Dykstra came here to lecture in the Middle West on the invitation of the Consumer's Cooperative Association of Kansas City. He arrived today on a Dutch freighter which left Liverpool two weeks ago in a convoy of more than fifty ships, guarded by planes, destroyers and a balloon barrage.

Mystery Ship, Flag Missing, Reported Off Alaskan Coast

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Jan. 3—A mysterious gray steamship, of unknown nationality and flying no flag, was reported off the Alaskan coast today.

A report received in marine circles here said the vessel refused to answer radio requests asking her identity and ignored light signals from passing vessels.

Mariners speculated whether it might be a raider headed for Bering Strait.

The craft was described as about 400 feet long with a cutter bow, square stern, bridge amidships and four arched cargo booms.

Up and down the coast men familiar with West Coast ships speculated as to its identity. One pointed out that a number of British passenger ships have been converted into armored cruisers or destroyers and might be anywhere along the coast. Others suggested it might be a Canadian or British ship off its course on the Great Circle route. In either case the craft would be silent because of war conditions.

U. S. LINER REACHES KOBE

The President Coolidge Has 779 Passengers, Many Navy Families

New York, Jan. 3 (AP)—Domei News Agency said in a broadcast that the American liner President Coolidge with 779 passengers aboard arrived at Kobe, Japan, today from Shanghai.

Most of the liner's cabin passengers were the families of crews of the United States Asiatic fleet, Domei said.

32 Lost in Wreck Of Yugoslav Ship

London, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Reuters, the British news agency, quoted the Swiss radio as reporting today that thirty-two members of the crew of the Yugoslav steamship Srebreno were lost when the ship broke in two yesterday after having grounded on the Dalmatian coast.

The 3,304-ton vessel was en route to the United States.

Customs Autonomy Given To Indo-China by Vichy

New Setup Paves Way for a Pact With Japan

VICHY, Jan. 3 (AP).—A decreee giving French Indo-China customs autonomy as of Jan. 1 will be published tomorrow in the official gazette, it was announced today. Tariffs, on an ad valorem basis, will apply to imports from France and Algeira as well as foreign countries.

Under the new regime of customs autonomy, Indo-China intends to negotiate independent agreements with other countries, beginning with the agreement now being negotiated with Japan.

Economic unity with the French empire will be maintained by a system of reciprocal arrangements providing lists of duty-free articles in exchanges with France, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and French colonies.

Minor Clashes on Border

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 3 (AP).—Minor clashes continue in various sectors of the Thailand (Siam)-Indo-China frontier, the Thai high command reported today, with hostilities extending from Chieng-rai in the north to Aranyapbades in the south.

One French soldier was reported killed and eleven wounded in a clash in the Chieng-rai region. Indo-Chinese soldiers in a boat opened fire on frontier police near Bhonbihai in the Nong-Khai region, a communique said, and a thirty-five-minute fight ensued before the boat withdrew.

SHANGHAI RADIO IS JAMMED AGAIN

American Owners of XMHA Blame Japanese.

Shanghai, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Alleged Japanese interference with the broadcasting of the local American radio station XMHA continued tonight, jamming the station's broadcast of the full text of President Roosevelt's latest fireside address.

Since a recent American protest, the Japanese Consular authorities have repeatedly informed Americans that they hoped to arrange a cessation of interference.

30.24-6761

30.24-6761

Chinese Make Daring Raid On Enemy Post

Plain-Clothes Steals Into Nanking, Kills Two Japanese And Seizes Machine Guns

Chungking, Jan. 3 (AP)—A daring raid in which a Chinese plainclothes corps was declared to have stolen into Nanking and killed more than one hundred Japanese at a military post just inside the city's fortified wall, was described today in a Chine central news agency dispatch from somewhere in South Kiangsu.

The raid occurred December 22, the dispatch said, and the Chinese escaped after seizing two machine-guns.

Burma Road Terminus Raided With Leaflets

By the Associated Press.

KUNMING, China, Jan. 3.—Kunming, China, terminus of the Burma road, was visited late yesterday by 12 Japanese planes which dropped thousands of leaflets denouncing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and urging the populace to support the Japanese-dominated Nanking government of Wang Ching-wei.

As if to lend emphasis to this exhortation, other Japanese planes bombed points west of the city, along the Burma road, China's main supply route for imported war materials. The explosions were clearly heard here.

Celebrating Marine Precipitated Row, Japanese Charge

Declare American Grabbed Pipe From Citizen's Mouth

By the Associated Press.

PEIPING, Jan. 3.—Japanese military officials, countering demands for an apology for the "illegal arrest" of five United States marines December 30 in a cabaret incident, charged today the affair was precipitated by "a celebrating marine who grabbed a pipe from the mouth of a Japanese."

The statement, coming from headquarters of Lt. Gen. Hayao Tada, commander of the Japanese army in North China, asserted further that all the marines involved had been "celebrating." It denied a charge by Col. Allen H. Turnage, United States marine commander here, that the incident was "Japanese-instigated."

The Japanese said "our highest authorities are investigating the affair," but indicated their own conclusions already had been reached. It was indicated no reply had yet been made to Col. Turnage.

Col. Turnage refrained from further comment on the incident while awaiting the Japanese reply, but continued to restrict the freedom of movement of men under his command.

He previously had said that if he failed to receive a satisfactory response to his demands, including punishment of those responsible and a guarantee against a repetition of the incident, he would carry the matter to higher authority than the Gendarmerie authorities to whom he protested.

KUNMING, CHINA, JAN 3-(AP)-THIS CHINESE TERMINUS OF THE BURMA ROAD WAS UNDER AIR RAID ALARM FOR FIVE HOURS TODAY AS JAPANESE DIVE BOMBERS ATTACKED AN EASTERN SUBURB.

SEVERAL PERSONS WERE REPORTED KILLED AND 20 INJURED, BUT CHINESE AUTHORITIES SAID MATERIAL DAMAGE WAS SLIGHT.

YESTERDAY JAPANESE PLANES PELTED THE CITY WITH LEAFLETS URGING THE POPULACE TO SUPPORT THE JAPANESE-DOMINATED NANKING GOVERNMENT OF WANG CHING-WEI.

POINTS WEST OF THE CITY ALSO WERE BOMBED YESTERDAY.

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

The naval base, shipyards and the railway station at Bremen again were attacked last night by aircraft of the bomber command. The attack was not on so heavy a scale as on the previous night, but the results were satisfactory.

So large were the fires started in the area of the docks and the main railway station that it was not possible accurately to observe the bursts of bombs dropped by aircraft arriving later during the course of the operations.

Other aircraft attacked oil targets at Emden and Amsterdam and a railway junction near Bremen.

One of our aircraft is missing.

Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

During daylight today there has been a little enemy air activity in some coastal districts. The only report of bombs is from one town in Kent, where the damage done was very slight and there were no casualties.

This morning's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

The main enemy attack last night was on a town in South Wales, where considerable damage was done to houses and commercial and other buildings. A number of fires broke out, but the fire services had extinguished many and brought all the rest under control by an early hour this morning. A number of people were killed and others injured.

Bombs were also dropped on other parts of the country, but the damage done was small and casualties were very few.

The Admiralty communique:

One of our submarines, H. M. S. Thunderbolt (Lieut. C. B. Crouch, R. N.), has sunk an Italian U-boat which was proceeding under escort to a base in enemy-occupied territory.

After firing his torpedo the commanding officer of H. M. S. Thunderbolt saw a tall column of water rise into the air from the Italian U-boat, a large explosion to occur, and when the smoke and spray cleared away only one end of the enemy vessel was seen sticking out of the water at a steep angle. This quickly disappeared.

An escort consisting of three armed trawlers dropped depth charges as soon as they realized an attack was taking place.

Since the explosion of the torpedo was both seen and heard and since the enemy U-boat would not have dived while trawlers were dropping depth charges in its close proximity, it is considered certain the Italian U-boat was sunk.

It is possible on this occasion to depart from the normal procedure of refraining from announcing losses inflicted among enemy U-boats, since the incident was witnessed by enemy escorting vessels.

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (AP).—A British headquarters communique:

Libya: Just after dawn this morning Australian forces supported by tanks penetrated a sector of the defenses of Bardia. Operations are continuing.

Other fronts: Nothing to report.

A Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

During the night of Jan. 1-2 the R. A. F. carried out two heavy raids on shipping in Tripoli Harbor.

During the first attack bombs straddled the southeast mole and five cruisers there. Several fires were started near the seaplane hangars, and other bombs hit the customs jetty and one ship. A number of explosions and fresh fires occurred and the seaplane hangars started burning.

During the second raid direct hits were registered on the customs jetty, causing five fires and three explosions, probably on ships moored alongside. Two large motor vessels were hit, and clouds of heavy smoke resulted. Fires were visible for over sixty miles.

(At this point the communique duplicated that issued today by the R. A. F. at Athens.)

In the western desert Bardia was again subjected to a series of raids. During the night of Jan. 1-2 as a result of the bombardment large fires were started among stores and buildings. Two further raids were carried out yesterday, mainly on a motor transport concentration and encampment west of the town. Considerable damage was caused, the extent of which was confirmed by photographs.

In Italian East Africa numerous reconnaissance flights were carried out, but there is nothing of outstanding importance to report.

From all operations on all fronts our aircraft returned safely.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 3 (AP).—The Greek high command communique tonight:

Reduced patrol and artillery activity.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

No raids on Greece today.

A British Royal Air Force communique:

Bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. attacked Elbasani (in Albania) with considerable success yesterday. All bombs, both high explosive and incendiary, were observed to fall in the center of the town and on the main road. Three large fires were started. A large building in the center of the town was hit, and flames were seen coming from it. Another military building on the north bank of the river is believed to have been hit.

It now is confirmed that on Dec. 30, when our fighter aircraft shot down two enemy bombers as already reported, they also destroyed a third aircraft, a Cant 506. This aircraft was fired on, and the wreckage now has been picked up from the sea.

From all operations all our aircraft returned safely.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 3 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In the Cyrenaica frontier zone our artillery counter-fired on enemy mechanized formations and naval means.

Bombing planes repeatedly attacked an enemy advance base and ships near the coast, hitting a cruiser. Other planes bombed and machine-gunned mechanized formations on the Bardia front and in the desert. All our planes returned.

On the Greek front attacks of local character in several sectors have been decisively repulsed. A bold Italian raid put to flight the enemy forces with the capture of prisoners. The enemy bombed Elbasani, causing some losses among the civilian population.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 3 (AP).—The German high command communique:

In the course of the day (Jan. 2) our air force carried out attacks against objectives on the English east coast. One patrol boat was bombed and sunk in a dive attack.

Last night stronger combat units bombed with all calibers the city and harbor of Cardiff in retaliation for the British attacks on Bremen. Numerous fires were observed, some of which were seen for 100 kilometers (sixty-two miles).

British planes bombed two northern German communities. Again one hospital and several houses, mostly within definite residential sections, were hit. Fires were started at some storerooms and factories, but were quickly quenched by plant protection squads, so that no noteworthy military or military-economic damage was caused.

There were a total of eight dead and twenty injured.

Two British planes were downed and one German plane is missing.

Red Front Here Aids Nazis: Dies

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3 (AP).—Representative Martin Dies (D-Tex.), chairman of the House committee on un-American activities, said today "it is entirely possible that Russia has been acting as a front for Germany as far as obtaining credits in this country is concerned."

Dies, in an interview after his committee had issued its report to Congress, added that "I believe that the totalitarian credits available in this country for war probably exceed those of Great Britain."

Dies has asked that his committee, whose life expired with the 76th Congress, be recreated, and said that, if it were, it would investigate reports that Russia was obtaining supplies and funds for the Nazis in this country and transferring them to German agents.

$3,000,000 Transfer, Report.

Committee officials announced that investigators were inquiring into reports that Russia had transferred as much as $3,000,000 in recent months to the account of the German government in the Chase National Bank of New York.

They said they had been advised that on one day this fall $700,000 was transferred in a single item. Preliminary investigations have disclosed that the transfers were from the State Bank of Russia to the Reichsbank with headquarters in Berlin.

The committee, in making public its report, called on all progressive and patriotic groups to "disassociate" themselves from any Communist or Axis influence and asked Congress for added legislation to stamp out subversive elements.

The committee's third annual report to Congress was approved by six of the seven committeemen. All but Representative Casey (D-Mass.), who was out of the city, signed it after a two-hour meeting.

Ask 2 Years More.

They included a recommendation that the committee be continued for two years.

The committee's legislative recommendations fell into these main categories:

1. Deportation of alien spies and saboteurs and those aliens who advocate a basic change in the United States government.

2. Denial of employment in defense industries to those active in political organizations found to be under foreign control or guidance; requirements that all federal employees be American citizens.

3. The outlawing of all political organizations under foreign control, for "they furnish the legal apparatus for saboteurs.

The report also proposed that federal financial support be withheld from any educational institution which permitted a faculty member to advocate Communism, Fascism or Nazism to the student body "as a substitute for our form of government."

Accounts Often Transferred.

A spokesman for the Chase bank, after explaining that he could not discuss depositors' affairs, added:

"We have accounts from the leading banks of every country in the world. In the course of business, funds are frequently transferred from one to another. We presume that the transactions referred to are of this character."

It was pointed out to him that this statement might be interpreted as confirmation of the Dies committee's statement. "That still is our statement," was the reply.

200 Ships Planned On Mass Production

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3 (AP).—A gigantic shipbuilding program aimed at producing 200 new ocean-going cargo vessels at a rate reminiscent of World War days was announced today by President Roosevelt.

The vessels, aggregating 1,500,000 tons, will cost $300,000,000 to $350,000,000 and, Roosevelt said, some should be ready within a year.

Roosevelt said the cargo carriers were to be built because so many vessels were going to the bottom in the war that there were prospects of a world shortage of tonnage. He diverted press conference questions as to whether the program would aid Britain in any way or result in the release of American ships to the British to replace some of those sunk by enemy action.

The President said the ships would be government-owned and of one standardized type, resembling oblong tanks more than craft in whose lines a lover of ships, like himself, could take pride. Each ship will displace approximately 7,500 tons and will cost $1,500,000 to $1,750,000.

He indicated that they would be built in inexpensive new yards, operating as far as possible merely as assembly plants to put together pre-fabricated parts and steel plates and that special training of shipyard workers would be necessary.

Draws on Defense Fund.

To get the shipbuilding program under way, Roosevelt drew from a defense fund granted him by Congress $36,000,000 for the construction of yards.

F.D.R. offered no information on when building actually would get under way. He left that to the Maritime Commission, which will direct the program.

Although the ships will be assembled jobs, rather than "tailor-made" products, construction experts of the Maritime Commission said they would not be "temporary" vessels.

Plan to Build Bombers By Thousands in Car Plants.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3 (AP).—A plan to build thousands of bombers with the help of the automobile industry took definite form tonight with the selection of Fort Worth, Tex., as the site of a fourth assembly plant.

In a compromise of a contest between rival cities, a previous allotment of a similar plant to Tulsa, Okla., was confirmed.

Under arrangements which were well advanced before a new proposal to build "500 planes a day" was put forward with the support of the CIO, the Fort Worth and Tulsa plants and others assigned to Omaha and Kansas City will turn out 300 lon-range bombers monthly from parts largely fabricated in motor-car factories.

Fifteen months is expected to be required to start production.

HARRY L. HOPKINS SENT TO ENGLAND

Will Personally Represent Roosevelt in London.

Washington, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt disclosed today that he was sending Harry L. Hopkins, former Secretary of Commerce, to England shortly to be his personal representative until a new Ambassador is selected.

The President told reporters that he expected to send to the Senate next week the nomination of an Ambassador to succeed Joseph P. Kennedy, who has submitted his resignation.

Mr. Hopkins, he said, will have no official status, but merely will go to England to maintain the Chief Executive's personal contacts with the British Government.

The President said he expected Hopkins to leave for England soon and to remain perhaps two weeks. He said that Mr. Hopkins would have no specified mission and would have no duties outside of England.

Mr. Hopkins will not be the permanent, new Ambassador, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, because his health is not sufficiently good to allow him to take over a desk job.

Mr. Hopkins will have no title, Mr. Roosevelt said, but probably will receive his expenses from the Government. No other person will accompany him.

After he had turned aside a series of questions designed to bring out whether there was any particular purpose in sending Mr. Hopkins abroad, the Chief Executive smilingly remarked that Mr. Hopkins was just going over to say how do you do to a lot of the President's old friends.

LONGER WORK DAY ORDERED AT BASES

President Declares "Extraordinary Emergency" At New British Sites

Time-And-A-Half Will Be Paid For Labor In Excess Of 8 Hours, However

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 3—President Roosevelt cleared the way today for the army and navy to work mechanics and laborers more than eight hours a day on construction of new defense outposts to guard the Atlantic and Caribbean approaches to this continent.

In an executive order declaring an "extraordinary emergency" existed, the President cited as reasons for suspending the eight-hour day the isolation of the defense base sites from sources of labor supply in the United States, the urgency of the work and the desirability of conforming with local labor practices.

Officials said they were not yet acquainted in detail with the labor situation in the different British colonies involved, but that they expected the workers would be employed about ten hours a day. They would be paid time-and-one-half rates, one said, for work in excess of eight hours

Extension Of Policy

Suspension of the hours limitation for workers building army and navy facilities on the sites being acquired from Great Britain extended a policy applied previously by the navy in Alaska and on Midway, Wake, Palmyra and Johnston islands. Congress authorized the navy to suspend the limitation in the construction of these Pacific bases.

The eight-hour rule has not been lifted in the continental United States, or on the Island of Oahu, Hiwaii.

Mr. Roosevelt said in his executive order that an act of 1892, as amended in 1913, provided that mechanics and laborers employed by the Government should not be worked more than eight hours a day except in an extraordinary emergency.

Local Labor Used

Asked at a press conference to explain the circumstances behind his action, the President said that local labor was being employed almost entirely on the bases. The order was issued to make the working situation conform with that in the British colonies, he continued, adding that the United States was paying the top wage scale.

The President's order was one of several steps taken in recent months toward increasing hours of work on defense projects.

Last August, the War Department substituted a forty-eight-hour work week for a forty-hour week in its arsenals, agreeing to pay workers time-and-one-half rates for work in excess of the latter figure.

Action By Navy

The navy also directed that its workers could be employed forty-eight hours a week, provided time and one-half rates were paid.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked about the question, raised by a manufacturer recently, of whether the Government stood ready to adjust contracts so that private plants with defense orders could operate around the clock and pay time and one-half, or double time, for overtime work.

The Chief Executive said the inquiry was too general and sounded like a political question. He would require something more specific, he added, before he could reply.

Officials would not discuss wage rates at the different base sites. It was obvious, however, that the rates at some of the sites—certainly those in the Caribbean—were lower than in the continental United States.

30.24 - 6763

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77TH CONGRESS MEETS; WAR IS BIGGEST ISSUE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3 (AP).—In subdued mood, the 77th Congress convened today for a session of heavy responsibilities and history-making decisions.

Quickly and solemnly, each House organized, elected officers, disposed of routine business, and then adjourned to meet again on Monday and hear President Roosevelt detail his views on America's place in a world at war, on "American help to Great Britain and on the American defense program."

References to the world situation cropped out from the very start. The Rev. James Shera Montgomery, House chaplain, prayed for the survival of democracy and Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, in a short and simple speech after he had been re-elected speaker, emphasized a need for national unity.

Loan Plan Biggest Issue.

President Roosevelt's plan for lending war supplies to England immediately shaped up as one of the biggest issues of the Congress. Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the majority leader, made known that legislation to implement it would be introduced soon, and that it would probably contain no limitation on the amount to be expended.

Meanwhile, it became clear that the Roosevelt foreign policies would face an organized challenge. Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) said there was a "rock bottom list" of 15 Senators who would speak against administration methods which they believe are tending toward war, and that an effort would be made to "organize the country."

The Senate met a little before noon, with Vice President Garner making one of his infrequent appearances on the rostrum. At 12 o'clock the old session ended and the new began. The terms of members defeated in last year's elections expired at that hour. Senator Minton (D-Utah) arose and took a seat at the rear of the chamber. Senator King (D-Utah), another who was beaten, stayed at his desk.

Protests Against Langer

When the name of Senator-elect Langer (R-N.D.) was called, Senator Barkley announced that protests against seating him had been received accompanied by charges which, if true, would seriously affect his qualifications for a Senate seat. He asked and received permission that Langer take the oath "without prejudice," his continuance in office to be subject to the results of a later investigation.

The House meanwhile was similarly engaged in formalties. Rayburn's name and that of Representative Martin (R-Mass.) the Republican leader, were placed in nomination for the speakership. Rayburn received 247 votes to Martin's 159. A committee escorted him to the speaker's chair, amid a loud and prolonged ovation.

Rayburn swung quickly into a plea that partisanship be forgotten in dealing with the important problems of foreign policy.

Treasury Lists $9,800,000,000 Spent in 1940

$2,587,000,000 in Defense Orders Helped Increase Record Peace-Time Total

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—The Treasury spent about $9,800,000,000 in 1940, the largest amount in any year since the World War.

Making a calendar year analysis (Treasury figures customarily are based on a fiscal year ending on June 30), officials found that the year's record-breaking peace-time total was swelled by $2,587,000,000 worth of defense—a figure likely to be more than doubled in 1941.

Receipts were $5,834,000,000 last year, leaving a deficit of $3,966,000,000. However, since receipts went up faster than spending last year, the deficit was under $4,020,000,000 in 1939, when spending was $8,938,000,000 and receipts $4,918,000,000.

Figures were based on a Treasury statement, just completed as of Dec. 31, which marked the first half of the current fiscal year. In the last half of 1940, which the bookkeepers call the first half of the fiscal year, 1941, rapidl mounting defense expenditures were the feature.

On a monthly basis defense costs nearly quadrupled. Thus, in January, the Army and Navy spent $132,000,000. This pace changed little until the new fiscal year began on July 1, when the first of the large defense appropriations passed last spring became available.

Then the spending for defense took this course:

July, $177,291,781; August, $199,251,126; September, $218,432,482; October, $283,855,963; November, $365,033,578; December, $459,878,832.

The current budget calls for a $50,000,000 step-up in defense spending each month until the middle of 1941, when the monthly cost may reach $750,000,000.

Early last year the Navy was outspending the Army nearly two to one. Late in the fall, each service was spending about the same. In December, the Army spent $280,865,805 to the Navy's $179,013,027.

As the defense program picked up, Work Projects Administration costs went down slightly. Last January W. P. A. spent $119,000,000, and after a $134,000,000 peak in March, whittled its costs gradually until they reached $105,000,000 in November. With customary extra costs of winter, the December figure rose to $114,000,000.

Most of the deficit during 1940 was financed by borrowing, and just as the year ended, the public debt went over $45,000,000,000, the former statutory debt limit, recently raised to $49,000,000,000.

Glass Favors Lending 'Everything' to Britain

Virginian Thus Comments On President's Proposal To Lend Or Lease Military Equipment

Washington, Jan. 3 (AP) — Senator Glass (Dem., Va.) said today he favored "lending Great Britain everything we've got."

The veteran Virginian made that statement in commenting on President Roosevelt's proposal to lend or lease military equipment to Great Britain.

"As I've said many times," Glass continued, "I'd like to wipe Germany off the face of the earth."

Stimson Details Sales of Surplus War Materials

Reports on Transfers to U. S. Steel, Finland and Latin-American Countries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, gave Congress a detailed account today of the large quantities of "surplus" war supplies—tanks, rifles, artillery and ammunition—which the War Department sold to the United States Steel Company last year, presumably for resale to Britain.

The report, the first detailed accounting of the department's disposal of such materials, showed that quantities of military equipment also had been sold to Finland and Latin-American countries

A part of the department's surplus supplies went to other government agencies, such as shoes and airplane engines for training N. Y. A. mechanics, but the total of "outside" sales was shown as $22,929,438. The supplies so disposed of, Secretary Stimson said, had cost the government $59,853,179.

The supplies sold to U. S. Steel included 212 six-ton tanks at $240 each, 945,000 .30 caliber rifles, 17,716,500 pounds of TNT, 83,581 machine guns, 2,245 75-millimeter field guns, 316 3-inch Stokes mortars and 98,113 shells, 200,000 .45 caliber revolvers, 100,000 ammunition belts, 100,000 ammunition chests, 25,000 .30 caliber Browning automatic rifles with 1,000,000 20-round magazines, 1,081,000 rounds of ammunition for .38 caliber revolvers and 6,148,107 rounds of ammunition for .30 caliber machine guns, 4,000,000 rounds of .30 caliber rifle cartridges.

Finland bought 200 75-millimeter guns of the 1917 model, with carriages, limbers and sights, the report said, together with thirty-two 8-inch howitzers and 9,200 projectiles, 11,000 fuses and 11,200 powder charges for them. The sale was dated June 6, 940.

Planes Turned Back

The report also showed Panama purchased 1,000 .30-caliber rifles with banyonets and scabbards at $12.50 apiece. Five thousand rifles of the same caliber were sold a Nicaragua last July and 10,000 of them to El Ealvador in the same month.

The navy also has disposed of some war supplies under the same law governing the army's transaction. A number of fighting planes which had been assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve were turned back to their manufacturer for resale abroad.

Six Germans Flee U. S. on Jap Liner

San Francisco, Jan. 3 (AP).—Six physically fit German naval reservists boarded the Japanese liner Asama Maru through a ruse last Oct. 25 and sailed to Tokio, Paul D. Butler, British Consul-General here, said tonight.

The men were among 512 officers and crewmen of the German liner Columbus, who have been quartered on Angel Island immigration station in San Francisco Bay, since shortly after the vessel was scuttled several hundred miles off the Virginia Capes more than a year ago.

Butler said the six Germans—five deck officers and an engineer—boarded the Japanese ship by carrying the baggage of seven Germans who had been permitted to leave because of physical disability or ill health.

Physically unfit crewmen quartered on Angel Island have been permitted to trickle back to their homeland aboard various ships. About 430 men remain on the island.

16,885 FBI Cases In '40

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 3.—Investigations of national-defense matters increased tenfold during the 1940 fiscal year, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported to Congress today.

Hoover said the bureau had handled 16,885 cases involving defense investigations. By contrast, the 1939 total was only 1,651 and the 1938 figure 250. Hoover mentioned one extremely heavy day last May, when 2,871 complaints were received.

Reports Cooperation

The FBI was designated as the coordinating agency for defense investigations by President Roosevelt in September, 1939. Hoover reported "excellent cooperation" from State and local police and "very close and cordial cooperation" with army and navy authorities.

By June 30, Hoover said, the FBI had completed its defense surveys in 270 plants on a priority list of more than 800 supplied by the army and navy, and said that eventually it expected to survey some 12,000 establishments.

Wood Regrets Failure To Back White's Stand

Head Of America First Committee Comments On Neutrality Statement

Chicago, Jan. 3 (AP)—Gen. Robert E. Wood, national chairman of the America First Committee, today said he deeply regretted failure of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies to indorse the neutrality statement of its former chairman, William Allen White.

"I deeply regret," Wood asserted "that the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies has not seen fit to indorse Mr. White's statement of December 23 in which he urged maintenance of the neutrality law, opposed sending American snips and American convoys into the war zone and unequivocally denounced any efforts to get us into war.

"These views are undoubtedly shared by the vast majority of Americans. If the White committee had indorsed them, important progress toward national unity would have been made."

Navy's Call For Copper Declared To Show Lack

Only 2,100,000 Pounds Of 3,550,000 Pounds Sought Said To Have Been Offered

New York, Jan. 3 (AP)—Copper circles heard today that a Navy Department call for 3,550,000 pounds of copper brought bids for only 2,100,000 pounds.

Failure of suppliers to offer the required tonnage was attributed to the unusually heavy demand in recent months for metal for defense production.

Some metal authorities said they could recall no other instance of the navy being unable to secure all the copper it wanted when it wanted it.

Most of the tonnage offered to the navy represented holdings of custom smelting companies, it was said. None of the leading producing companies was among the bidders.

In the War Zone

Under Any Name, Hitler's Move In Italy Is Declared a Rescue Party

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Call it any name you like, and Hitler's move in sending an air force to Italy still is in the nature of a rescue party for Mussolini.

Italy's position is so precarious as a result of the debacles in Egypt and Greece that Rome is in grave danger of being knocked out of the war. That would represent a disaster not only for Il Duce but for his Axis partner as well, and the Fuehrer can't afford to let it happen.

Hitler held off as long as he could from sending aid, in order not to give Italian arms a black eye of to cause disquiet among the people of Italy. The fact that he finally has acted is confirmation of the seriousness of Mussolini's need.

The big question is whether Hitler's help hasn't come too late.

To get the full meaning of this maneuver it is necessary to recall what the Hitler-Mussolini partnership was trying to achieve.

Naval Supremacy Crucial.

Britain's naval supremacy in the Mediterranean has enabled her to maintain the balance of power in Europe, and to defend her vast interests in the Middle and Near East. This sea has been determining the destines of nations since history began and is a main arterial road for the British empire.

It was logical for the Axis partners to set about to destroy this domination.

Theirt strategy provided tha the Fascist Army under Marshal Graziani in Libya should drive across Egypt, knock the British out on the sands of the desert, and capture the all-important Suez Canal—link with India and the Far East.

That operation also would deprive England of the great naval base at Alexandria.

Meantime the much-sung Italian air-force would blast Malta and other British bases.

It was figured that might turn the trick. But, if necessary, the Axis armies would drive down the Balkans, force the Dardanelles and attack Britain on the Suez Canal from the east.

It looked like a neat set-up until somebody in Italy fumbled. A force was sent against Greece at the worst possible time of year and without adequate preparation.

Crete Base Valuable.

You know the rest. The talians suffered a terrific beating. The British were enabled to occupy Crete, giving them a base from which they could lash out in all directions.

This victory permitted the Allies to take the initiative in Egypt and administer the heavy defeat to Graziani's army.

In short, the Axis plans for the Mediterranean have been knocked into a cocked hat, and Italy herself is rocking on her heels.

So we see Hitler trying to save utter collapse.

Probably one of the first Nazi moves will be to try to keep the Romans from being thrown out of Albania by the Greeks. Loss of Albania would deprive the Axis of an invaluable base for the Balkans.

This may temporarily weaken the force of the Nazi air attack on England, though probably not much. Hitler presumably isn't ready to undertake his invasion because of the bad weather. He can withdraw his warplanes from Italy fast enough when he needs them over the English Channel.

'Black Eagle' Confers on Test

OTTAWA, Jan. 3 (AP).—Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, self-styled "Black Eagle of Harlem," came to Ottawa from the United States today to confer with air authorities on his possibilities of joining the Royal Air Force. Julian took a flight test here recently, and no final decision on his efforts to enlist has yet been taken.

MOSCOW, JAN. 3-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS TONIGHT FORMALLY DENIED FOREIGN PRESS REPORTS THAT PRAVDA, THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, OR ANY OTHER RUSSIAN ORGAN HAD PUBLISHED A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM JOSEPH STALIN "ANALYZING THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION."

(THE LONDON DAILY MAIL REPORTED THURSDAY THAT IT HAD PICKED UP A RADIO BROADCAST IN WHICH THE RUSSIAN DICTATOR DECLARED "SOVIET RUSSIA IS READY FOR EVERY EVENTUALITY AND FOR THIS PURPOSE IS IN A STATE OF TOTAL MOBILIZATION."

(DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW LATER EXPLAINED THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAD ADOPTED AS ITS NEW YEAR SLOGAN A CALL ISSUED THREE YEARS AGO BY STALIN TO "KEEP THE STATE CONSTANTLY MOBILIZED..." AND THAT THIS SLOGAN WAS REPEATED BY THE MOSCOW RADIO.

(UNUSED)

VICHY, FRANCE, JAN. 3-(AP)— H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS, THE UNITED STATES CHARGE D'AFFAIRES WHO LEFT VICHY BY AUTOMOBILE EARLY TODAY EN ROUTE TO THE FRONTIER TO MEET WILLIAM D. LEAHY, THE NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, WAS FORCED BY ROAD CONDITIONS TO TURN BACK.

NOT ONLY HIGHWAY TRAFFIC BUT RAIL TRANSPORT AS WELL WAS SERIOUSLY HAMPERED BY A GREAT SNOWSTORM OVER FRANCE. TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE WAS HALTED ALMOST EVERYWHERE.

30,24-6765

30.24-6765

(UNSENT→WIRES CROWDED) TODAY

ROME, JAN. 3-(AP)-ITALIANS AGAIN WERE REMINDED THAT

OPPOSITION TO THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT BE TOLERATED ~~AS~~

THE OCCASION WAS

THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY ~~OF~~ OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S "JAN. 3"

SPEECH IN 1925 WHEN HE ASSUMED "FULL RESPONSIBILITY.. FOR ALL THAT

HAS HAPPENED" AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF THE SOCIALIST MATTEOTTI.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH OUTLAWED OPPOSITION AT THAT TIME, AND

TODAY, GIUSEPPE BASTIANINI, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, WROTE

IN IL MESSAGGERO "ENEMIES OF FASCIST ITALY AGAIN WILL ANNIHILATED

BY OUR WILL TO WIN."

JAN 4-1941

BLACKSHIRTS AND THE PUBLIC WERE SUMMONED TODAY TO MEETINGS

TO LISTEN TO FASCIST ORATORS INCLUDING HIGH GOVERNMENT FIGURES. THE NEWSPAPER PICCOLO PRINTED IN LARGE TYPE

THE FOLLOWING PHRASES FROM THE PREMIER'S 16-YEAR-OLD SPEECH:

"A PEOPLE DOES NOT RESPECT A GOVERNMENT WHICH ALLOWS ITSELF

TO BE DESPISED....THE PEOPLE, EVEN BEFORE I SAID IT, HAVE SAID,

'ENOUGH'! WE WON'T STAND ANY MORE."

JHM/LAD/520P

HELSINKI, FINLAND, JAN. 3 (AP).-ARNO RANDELL, CHAIRMAN

OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR THE WAR-CANCELED 1940 OLYMPIC

GAMES, WAS EXPECTED TODAY TO FORM A NEW FINNISH CABINET AS

SUCCESSOR TO RISTO RYTI. RYTI'S ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY

AFTER THE DEATH OF KYOSTI KALLIO LEFT THE PRESIDENCY VACANT.

JAN 4-1941

E. Y. PEHKONEN, ONE-TIME MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, ALREADY

HAD FAILED IN AN ATTEMPT TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT, ~~BUT RANDELL~~

FORT DE FRANCE, MARTINIQUE, JAN. 3-(AP)-

PAUL EMILE VICTOR, FRENCH EXPLORER OF GREENLAND,

ARRIVED HERE DECEMBER 28 ENROUTE TO THE

JAN 4-1941

UNITED STATES.

HE WAS AMONG 64 FRENCH PASSENGERS ON THE

SMALL FRUIT BOAT FORT ROYAL.

A LARGE CROWD TURNED OUT TO CHEER 1200

MARTINIQUE SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM FRANCE JANUARY 1,

ABOARD THE STEAMSHIP CAPITAINE PAUL LEMERLE.

THE SAINT ROSINUSE SAILED FOR BALTIMORE

YESTERDAY WITH A NUMBER OF DEMOBILIZED FRENCH SOLDIERS

WHO LIVE IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA. #

JAN 4 - 1941

AGYS OUT

African

CAIRO, EGYPT, JAN. 1 (DELAYED--PASSED BY CENSOR)--(AP)

BRITISH ARMY CIRCLES SAID TODAY THAT FROM THE TIME THE BRITISH

DESERT OFFENSIVE OPENED ON DEC. 12 UNTIL THE ITALIAN FORCES WERE

JAN 4 - 1941

DRIVEN OUT OF EGYPT THE ITALIANS DID NOT CAPTURE A SINGLE

PRISONER, PIECE OF MATERIAL OR DOCUMENT. #

AUSTRALIANS ENTER BARDIA

ANZACS SEIZE 8000 ITALIANS IN LIBYAN PORT

Official Report in Sydney Supports Cairo's Claim of a Victory.

FLEET BOMBARDS DEFENSES

Battleships and Cruisers Take Part in Fiercest Mediterranean Shelling of the War.

JAN 4 1941

Sydney, Australia, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Mackay, commander of the Australian Imperial Force in Great Britain's Army of the Nile, was reported officially tonight to have entered Bardia with his men and to have taken 8,000 prisoners with "comparatively few casualties."

The report came from Australian Army Minister Percy Spender, who sent a message from Africa where he is visiting the troops.

British Claim Victory.

Cairo, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—British military headquarters claimed victory in the siege of the Italian base of Bardia, in Libya, today, with almost half the Fascist defense positions taken and between a quarter and a third of the garrison captured.

An official communique said Australian troops, credited yesterday with the first penetration of the Bardia defenses, had carried on this break-through on a nine-mile front in the center of the Fascist lines.

Supported by dive-bombers which, the R. A. F. said, rained tons of bombs on the town and caused extensive damage, the Australians drove into the Italian positions for a depth of two miles.

The Australians were said to have carried out their attack "with great dash" and to have suffered "comparatively light" casualties. "Operations are continuing successfully," the communique added.

With more than 5,000 Italians reported captured in the initial penetration yesterday, military quarters indicated today the remainder of the defense forces—said to be some 20,000 in all—might as well surrender now.

Tombs Used as Forts.

After their opening drive from the southwest, apparently taking the Italians by surprise, the Australians were said to have moved south and launched an attack from the rear on the string of pillboxes and defense works guarding these approaches to the town. Ancient tombs were said to have made up part of the Fascist defense positions.

The Australians were reported to have swept through in armored cars preceded by tanks, which smashed barbed wire entanglements and rapidly broke up the defense units. The latter apparently surrendered en masse when they realized they were cut off from their positions further north.

Last night's figure of 5,000 prisoners was considered to be too low, and revised estimates today placed the actual total at closer to 8,000.

Next Drive at Valley.

The next stage of operations, it was believed, will be aimed at capturing the narrow, rocky valley down which winds the main road into Bardia. The valley forms a bottleneck there. Military informants said that, with the Australians controlling the south side of the valley, the Fascist defense position had become precarious.

30.24-6767

30.24-6767

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES OUTSIDE BARDIA, LIBYA--JAN. 3--(DELAYED) --(AP)--BRITISH ARTILLERY, BOMBERS AND WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN BOMBARDING THE BESIEGED LIBYAN PORT OF BARDIA WITH A WITHERING FIRE FOR THE LAST 24 HOURS.

THE ITALIAN DEFENDERS MOSTLY WERE SHELTERED IN DUGOUTS AND TRENCHES. THEIR GUNS REPLIED, BUT WITH DIMINISHING FORCE.

THE CANNONADING ECHOED MANY MILES THROUGH THE DESERT AND FLASHES AND EXPLOSIONS COULD BE SEEN FROM FAR. ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN ROLLED UP TO ASSURE CONTINUANCE OF THE BRITISH ATTACK.

BEHIND THE ARTILLERY BATTERIES WERE HEAVY DETACHMENTS OF INFANTRY, ANXIOUSLY WAITING THE COMMAND TO MOVE IN AND, IN VIEW OF THE FURY OF THE BARRAGE, IT APPEARED THIS WOULD COME ALMOST ANY TIME.

(THE BRITISH SAID LAST NIGHT THAT AUSTRALIAN FIGHTING MEN HAD BREACHED THE DEFENSES OUTSIDE THE BELEAGUERED CITY AND CAPTURED 5,000 PRISONERS FROM THE GARRISON OF 20,000.)

In addition to its activities over Bardia, the R. A. F. reported heavy raids on the Italian seaport base of Tobruk, sixty-five miles west of Bardia, and on Gazala. At Tobruk hits on military buildings were said to have started large fires and to have caused a number of explosions.

Seven Italian planes were reported destroyed to one British bomber lost. One British fighter on patrol was said to have intercepted five Italian planes, three of which it brought down.

A British communique said that the storming of the broken defenses was continuing with such speed that the mop-up may be completed within a few days.

British army spokesmen declared that during their entire desert offensive, starting with the first surprise encirclement of the Italian outposts in Egypt, the Army of the Nile did not lose a single prisoner, piece of material or document to the Italians. But they, they continued, obtained exhaustive information on the formation, tactics and equipment of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's Army of North Africa through nearly 40,000 prisoners and from vast amounts of equipment and tons of documents captured.

Ships Blast Bardia

With the British Battle Fleet Bombarding Bardia, Jan. 4 (AP)—British warships operating off the North African Coast have trained their big guns on the besieged Italian base of Bardia today to help put the Fascist garrison under a crushing attack from land and sea.

Reports from the land forces said hard-bitten, fast-moving Australians led the attack, hurling hand grenades that blasted camouflaged Italian field guns and machine-gun nests, while British tanks crashed through anti-tank traps.

Thousands of Italians, facing the Australians' bayonet charge, were said to have thrown down their arms and surrendered.

BRITISH CAPTURE 3,000 MORE AT BARDIA AS FLEET HELPS TO SHATTER DEFENSES

BASE HELD ENTERED

Australian Soldiers Are in Libyan Port, Says Minister of War

BATTLESHIPS AID TROOPS

Italian Batteries Are Silenced as Fleet Sends 600 Tons of Shells Into Town

By The Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 4—Bardia's defenses were reported to be falling fast today under the mighty shock of every weapon in the British arsenal—warships, dive-bombers, artillery, tanks and grenades—and British military headquarters declared that the end was near for that Libyan base.

While the British attack went on to subdue the last ounce of resistance, it was stated that nearly half of the arc of concrete, stone and steel defending the town already had been taken, along with more than one-third of the estimated 20,000 Fascist troops beleaguered there for nineteen days.

"Over 8,000 prisoners are now in our hands," said a terse general headquarters communiqué issued tonight. This meant that 3,000 more Italians had been captured since last night. The latest communiqué reported that "operations are proceeding satisfactorily." The only hope left to the remaining Italians, the British said, is to surrender now.

[Australian forces led by Major Gen. Mackay, commander of the Australian units in the British Army of the Nile, have already entered Bardia, according to a report sent to the Australian Government by its Minister of War, P. C. Spender, who is in Egypt. An Associated Press dispatch from Sydney, Australia, told of his message.]

Bardia Battle Widespread

This general assault upon Bardia, a town fifteen miles from the frontier of Egypt, from which the invading Fascisti had been driven in the earlier phases of the British desert offensive, was one of immense and ordered violence.

From the near-by Mediterranean, British warships heavily bombarded the smoking town for hours and overhead British bombers kept up intermittent attacks. The Royal Air Force reported that it had strewn tons of bombs on Bardia and Tobruk, about seventy miles to the west and the next major Italian position in Libya. The road of retreat thus was under fire.

Later the fleet, its officers apparently satisfied that the fall of Bardia had been assured and that the rest could be left to the army and air force, moved away from Bardia to resume the hunt for Italian warships and supply vessels.

All this fleet and air action was in support of the British field forces, led by Australians in armored vehicles and by tanks that smashed through the barbed-wire entanglements before the Italian positions.

By late yesterday, the British said in a communiqué, these troops had broken through the center defenses of Bardia to a depth of two miles along a nine-mile front. This action, said reports here, was made possible by two quick blows, the first from the southwest and the second from the south, which cut off strings of Italian pillboxes and broke the defending lines.

Tombs Become Fortresses

Every sort of fighting—from big-gun action to the bayonet charge and the hurling of hand grenades—was occurring in the Bardia battle. In some instances even the tombs of the African ancients were serving as shelters for the Italian defenders. The Australian attackers, it was announced officially, were fighting "with great dash."

The R. A. F. communiqué describing the raids on Bardia and on Tobruk, where there were fires and explosions, also announced the destruction of seven Italian planes and the loss of one British bomber. El Gazala also was bombed by the British.

Graziani's Losses Put By British at 75,000

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (AP).—Military observers here, already computing the consequences of the imminent fall of Bardia, believe it will mean that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani will have lost some 75,000 of the estimated 250,000 men he had at one time in Libya and Egypt.

They reckon it this way: Italians imprisoned in the December battles at Sidi Barrani, Sollum and in the western desert, upwards of 40,000; Italians who will be taken at Bardia, 20,000; Italian dead, wounded or missing, 15,000.

Shelling Of Bardia By British Battle Fleet Described By Eyewitness

BOMBARDMENT HEAVIEST YET IN AFRICAN WAR

Fascist Gunners Buried When Cliff Crumbles Under Mighty Blast

Planes Pour Bombs Upon Italians During Thunderous Assault

By LARRY ALLEN
Associated Press Correspondent

With the British Mediterranean Fleet, Jan. 4—The British battle fleet, ending a thunderous, four-hour bombardment of Bardia during which Italian mechanized units disappeared as though swept from the cliffs by a great broom, steamed slowly back out to sea patrol today, apparently assured that the way was cleared for the fall of that Fascist base.

Bardia's batteries were silenced.

The gunboats Terror, Ladybird and Aphis, which had been flinging shells at Bardia intermittently for six weeks, opened the pre-dawn shelling, pounding the Italian bases fully two hours before the battle fleet itself joined in.

Italian Batteries Answer

Then battleships, cruisers and destroyers, moving close to the shore in the red light of the dawning sun, turned their big guns upon long lines of Italian tanks, armored cars and motor transport moving slowly over the desert highways.

Scores of shells exploded near the highways. The Italian batteries, which were between cliffs, spurted shells, some falling close to the British warships.

Buried Under Avalanche

But that burst of enthusiasm cost them dearly. A squadron battleship opened up all her 15-inch guns. I observed a destroyer protecting the (main) fleet during the shelling and saw huge clouds of smoke arise from the cliffs, indicating that British projectiles were falling dangerously close to the Italian batteries.

Then came a mighty blast from battleships, cruisers, destroyers. . . . The shells found their mark. A whole section of cliff crumped in a great avalanche. Hundreds of tons of sand and rock buried the Italian gunners. Bardia's batteries fired no more.

Headlong Flight Toward Tobruk

Overhead, British planes poured bombs upon the Italians, destroying whole truckloads of infantry and wiping out tanks, armored cars and troops in column.

For Britain's warships, it was the biggest bombardment yet in the Mediterranean war: Six hundred tons of high-explosive shells were flung into Bardia, and after it was over it appeared that the Italians were attempting a headlong flight toward Tobruk.

In instances, Italian defenses were smashed like eggshells, and tanks, armored cars and motor transports were shattered.

Italians Taken By Surprise

Taking the Italians at Bardia by surprise with the biggest concentration of British warships in the Mediterranean since the conflict with Italy started, the British vessels ploughed into the calm waters off the Libyan base at dawn yesterday.

From the bridge of one of the destroyers I watched the shelling. It was opened first by the fleet's trio of "Frankensteins"—as the British call them—the monitor Terror and the gunboats Ladybird and Aphis. Later the heavier bombardment developed, with battleships, cruisers and destroyers joining in.

To Stone's Throw Of Docks

The Terror, called the fleet's "Little Warspite" (after a 35,000 ton battleship), threw shells from her two 15-inch guns, aided by the 6-inchers of the Ladybird and Aphis.

Waddling like ducks from the recoil of the batteries, the three advance units pushed almost within stone's throw of the Bardia docks to deliver their breakfast-time blows.

Eyewitness Describes Shock Troops' Advance

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

With the British Forces Outside Bardia, Jan. 3 (Delayed)—British tanks running interference for shock troops today plunged through holes left in the Italian armor outside this Libyan seaport by a nerve-shattering land, sea and air bombardment.

They rode over Italian resistance much in the same manner as they did in the offensive that routed the Fascists from Egypt.

Thousands of shells and bombs were poured into the positions of General Bergonzoli's garrison before the tanks got the order to advance.

Desert A Rash Of Craters

Such a withering fire was laid down that the desert was a rash of gaping craters, and many of the Italians went underground in dugouts and trenches.

Italian counter-fire had diminished before the tanks moved.

Australian cleanup infantrymen were behind the tanks.

[Latest Calor dispatches said more than 8,000 Italians were taken prisoners, and that the fall of Bardia was expected soon.]

The deafening cannonading rolled for miles over the desert and the flash of explosions could be seen from afar.

...ND NIGHT LEAD BARDIA EYEWITNESS

BY ...AD KENNEDY

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES OUTSIDE BARDIA, JAN 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FIVE ITALIAN PLANES THAT LANDED AT BARDIA AIRFIELD LATE TODAY, POSSIBLY TO CARRY AWAY GENERALS AND DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE EXPECTED FALL OF THE FASCIST STRONGHOLD, WERE RIDDLED BY BRITISH FIGHTER PLANES DIVING ON THEM WITH THEIR 8-GUN WING BATTERIES BLAZING.

THE RAF ALSO SHOT DOWN THREE ITALIAN PLANES ATTEMPTING TO BOMB BRITISH WARSHIPS OFF THE LIBYAN COAST. THE WARSHIPS WERE POURING SHELLS INTO THE ITALIAN POSITIONS TO AID BRITISH TANKS AND AUSTRALIAN SHOCK TROOPS BREAKING THROUGH THE OUTER RING OF FORTRESSES.

NOT A SINGLE RAF PLANE WAS LOST IN 48 HOURS OF INTENSE FIGHTING IN THIS AREA, THE BRITISH SAID.

BRITISH TANKS XXX 1ST GRAPH PREVIOUS.

WITH AFRICAN

CAIRO, JAN 4-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN TROOPS STORMING THE ITALIAN STRONGHOLD AT BARDIA, LIBYA, WERE PRAISED TONIGHT BY THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY MINISTER PERCY SPENDER IN A BROADCAST HERE IN WHICH HE DECLARED "BEHIND THEM THERE ARE MANY TENS OF THOUSANDS OF AUSTRALIANS EAGER TO SHOW THEIR METTLE."

"FOR AUSTRALIA THE NEW YEAR BEGINS WELL," HE SAID. "THE SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS OF OUR TROOPS ON BARDIA IS AN EARNEST OF THINGS TO COME.

"THEY HAVE BEEN WAITING IMPATIENTLY FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY. I HAVE SEEN THESE MEN AND I KNOW THEM. I HAVE NO DOUBT WHATEVER.... THERE ARE NO TROOPS IN THE WORLD WHICH WILL SURPASS THEM."

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"THE ASSAULT ON BARDIA IS BUT A SMALL PORTION OF THEIR ULTIMATE CONTRIBUTION. AUSTRALIA IS PROUDEST THAT ITS SOLDIERS SPRING FROM BRITISH STOCK AND OF THE PIONEERING SPIRIT WHICH MADE AUSTRALIA," THE MINISTER SAID.

"THE ROAD AHEAD, LET US REALIZE, IS A DIFFICULT AND BLOODY ONE AND THE PEACE WHICH WILL COME WITH VICTORY IS AS YET BUT DIMLY SEEN. THAT VICTORY WILL BE OURS NONE CAN DOUBT. ITALY WILL COLLAPSE AND ITS COLLAPSE IS A MATTER OF MONTHS."

WITH CAIRO BARDIA

LONDON, JAN 4-(AP)-THE REPORTED AUSTRALIAN PENETRATION OF BARDIA'S DEFENSES AND THE DISPOSITION OF BRITISH SIEGE TROOPS ON THREE SIDES OF THAT EASTERN LIBYA BASE OF THE ITALIANS HAS RENDERED THE DEFENSE "POSSIBLY GALLANT BUT NOT USEFUL," MILITARY QUARTERS IN LONDON DECLARED TODAY.

THEY SPECULATED THAT THE AUSTRALIAN BREAK-THROUGH HAD FORCED THE ITALIANS TO FORM NEW LINES AND THAT THE ITALIANS NOW PROBABLY WERE BEING FORCED TO USE THEIR RESERVES TO DEFEND THEIR ALTERED LINES.

ROME RUSHES AID TO BARDIA

GREEKS LOOKING FOR IMPORTANT ACTION IN WAR

Key Development Expected to Follow Break in Italian Lines.

METAXAS PREDICTS VICTORY

Premier Says Nation Is Fighting to Secure Independence and Integrity.

Athens, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—As Premier Gen. John Metaxas made renewed prediction of a Greek victory today, authoritative quarters looked for "an important development of the war" against Italy as a direct result of Greek penetration of Italian defense lines in the central sector.

Gen. Metaxas told the newspaper Niki that Greece's war aim was to "secure the independence and integrity of our country."

Troops And Planes Join Libya Battle

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 4—The 19-day-old siege of Bardia was reported tonight to have flared into a furious battle of the Italian defenders against mass attacks by British tanks, armored cars, planes and warships.

Dispatches indicated that Italian reinforcements had been rushed into the battle, which was described as the bitterest fighting thus far in connection with the 27-day-old British offensive through the western desert against Libya.

La Tribuna, a Rome newspaper, said that troops were "arriving to reinforce the lines for the final clash." Observers expected the German air corps . . . (at this point the telephone connection between Rome and Bern, relay point for this dispatch, was cut by the Italian censor.)

The attack was launched yesterday.

General Bergenzoli's beleaguered Italians in the Libyan port of Bardia are "fiercely resisting" the massed British onslaughts, "inflicting considerable losses on the enemy," the daily communique said.

"Air formations are incessantly cooperating in the action, bombing and machine-gunning enemy naval units, bases, troops and mechanized equipment," said the communique, which declared Italian resistance was being conducted with "extreme fury."

Three Italian planes failed to return to bases, the high command said.

Italian artillery action, "with visible results," was reported on the Sudanese frontier in East Africa, while attempts by British detachments to surprise Italian advance posts were "quickly smashed," the communique said.

ITALY DOUBLES AID FOR WAR WIDOWS

New Plan for Foreign Trade Control Also Is Approved by Rome Cabinet

BRITISH HEROISM DENIED

Press Urged Not to Build Up Too Great Popular Opinion of English Tenacity

ROME, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Fascist Cabinet, meeting today under the chairmanship of Premier Mussolini, announced approval of a plan for more efficient control of Italy's foreign trade, both imports and exports. Details were withheld.

The Cabinet approved a law doubling pensions for war widows and orphans and authorized enlistment of a large number of weathermen in the air service.

Plans for a forty-five-mile canal from Milan through Cremona to the River Po, with construction to start as soon as "Fascist Italy has attained her unfailing victory," also were sanctioned. The canal would provide cheaper transportation of Istrian coal and other raw materials for the 230 miles from Venice to Milan's industrial region, the Cabinet said.

Another proposed law approved by the Cabinet provides for motor buses and trucks in Italy to be painted a dull gray, presumably as wartime camouflage. The Cabinet will meet again next Tuesday to consider the government's final budget.

Italy Summarizes Enemy Tonnage Sunk

Rome, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Italian submarines have destroyed 138,000 tons of enemy shipping thus far in the war, the Italian High Command said today.

One undersea boat, commanded by Capt. Giuseppe Caridi, has sunk 15,000 tons of British merchant shipping in the Atlantic alone, the communique reported.

"Our aim is the free development of Greece and of her moral and material forces—not, of course, at the expense of other peoples," the Premier declared. "We will not tolerate, either, any peoples who covet our rights to develop freely. These are the aims of the war which we are fighting and which we will gain until the end—that is to say, the final victory which, I repeat, will be ours."

Just where the Greek breakthrough in the Italian lines had taken place was not announced. But in well-informed quarters the Greek Army was expected to speed up its advance toward the important Albanian seaport of Valona and latest dispatches from the front spoke of fresh losses inflicted on Italian forces which attempted to launch counter-attacks.

Gains Near Klisura.

The most important Greek gains were said to be in the coastal region and around Klisura, in the central sector. In both areas the Italians offered strong resistance before they finally withdrew, it was reported. In some instances, it was said, they were forced back behind the positions they held when their counter-attacks got under way.

It is along a road running from Klisura, westward through Tepeleni, that the Greeks have aimed one of two simultaneous drives at Valona. The other column is fighting northward along the Adriatic coast.

Further Greek gains also were reported north of Chimara, along the path of the coastal drive toward Valona.

Rom[illegible]eports Air Action.

Rome, [illegible]an. 4 (A. P.).—Italian bombing formations in Albania carried out "effective offensive action on military preparations and enemy troop concentrations," the High Command said today.

Patrol activity and artillery dueling also was reported.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID "DESPERATE" COUNTER-ATTACKS IN THE KLISURA REGION WERE REPULSED WITH HEAVY FASCIST LOSSES.

ITALIAN TANKS, HE ADDED, WERE DRIVEN INTO "HEADLONG FLIGHT." HE SAID THE FIGHTING AROUND KLISURA AND TEPELENI HAD BROUGHT THAT WHOLE ZONE UNDER CONTROL OF GREEK FIRE.

THE GREEK HIGH COMMAND, MAINTAINING CUSTOMARY RESERVE, REPORTED ONLY: "REDUCED PATROL AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY."

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE GREEK ARMY IN THE NORTH REPORTED THAT GREEK FLIERS TOLD OF "THROWING STICKS AND STONES AND OLD BOOTS" AT ITALIAN SOLDIERS WHEN THEY RAN OUT OF BOMBS.

THEY FLY, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID, FROM POSTAGE-STAMP FIELDS WHICH WOULD HORRIFY A UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR, AND WOULD RATHER GO ALOFT IN THE WORST, "PEA-SOUP" WEATHER THAN IN ANY OTHER. THIS IS BECAUSE BAD WEATHER HIDES THEM FROM SUPERIOR FORCES--THEY SOMETIMES FIND THEMSELVES OUTNUMBERED NINE TO ONE.

"WE FLY LOW, ABOUT 600 FEET, UNTIL WE REACH THE ITALIAN POSITIONS," ONE PILOT WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. "THEN WE DROP DOWN TO 200 FEET OT LESS."

THE GREEK PLANES DODGE IN AND OUT OF MOUNTAIN PASSES, AROUND PEAKS, FAR BELOW THE HIGH-FLYING ITALIAN PLANES AND

200 FEET OR LESS."

THE GREEK PLANES DODGE IN AND OUT OF MOUNTAIN PASSES, AROUND PEAKS, FAR BELOW THE HIGH-FLYING ITALIAN PLANES AND SCREENED FROM THEM BY MIST, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID.

Greeks Seize Strategic Peaks On Valona Road

Submarine's Shells Blow Up Italian Armed Tanker After 2 Torpedoes Miss

By The Associated Press

ATHENS, Jan. 5 (Sunday).—Greek mountain troops, fighting off Italian counter-attacks, took more than 200 additional prisoners yesterday and pushed their lines north of strategic Klisura to heights commanding a valley leading toward Valona, a government spokesman announced here early today.

The Ministry of Marine revealed that the Greek submarine Katsonis, operating on Italian supply lanes in the upper Adriatic Sea, between Italy and Albania, destroyed an Italiantanker by gunfire after two torpedoes had missed. The attack occurred Dec. 31.

"Not a single operation undertaken by the Italians met with the slightest success," the spokesman said in telling of the battles in the Klisura-Tepelini sector, where, he said, the Fascists suffered heavy losses.

"These counter-attacks had been prepared for a long time and were supported by heavy artillery fire," the spokesman continued. "They were part of a series which began two days ago but met the same fate as the others. The enemy, in fact, was repulsed with heavy losses as he sought refuge in trenches and mountain shelters. We pushed our lines northward and occupied heights more than 5,000 feet high."

The Marine Ministry issued the following communique:

"About 8:20 a. m. on Dec. 31, the Greek submarine Katsonis, under Lieut. Comdr. Spanides, while on patrol in the Adriatic ten miles southwest of Cape Menders, distinguished two miles northeast of her position a tanker armed with two guns and flying the Italian royal ensign.

"The vessel was heading for San Giovanni di Medua. Immediately the submarine got ready to attack her and a little later fired two torpedoes which missed the target because the vessel turned westward.

"The commanding officer of the submarine, in his determination to attack, came quickly to the surface and at once started shelling the tanker from a distance of 500 meters (1,640 feet). After a few rounds the tanker was set ablaze and amid strong explosions due to the cargo of fuel and munitions which she carried was destroyed, drifting toward the Yugoslav coast before the wind."

Premier Gen. John Metaxas, in an interview given to the newspaper "Niki," predicted a Greek victory and declared Greece's purpose was to "secure the independence and integrity of our country." He added: "Our aim is the free development of Greece and of her moral and material forces—not, of course, at the expense of other peoples. We will not tolerate, either, any peoples who covet our rights to develop freely. These are the aims of the war which we are fighting"

Just where the Greek breakthrough in the Italian lines had taken place was not announced. But, in well informed circles, the Greek Army was expected to speed up its advance toward the important Albanian seaport of Valona, and latest dispatches from the front spoke of fresh losses inflicted on Italian forces attempting to counter-attack.

The most important Greek gains were said to be in the coastal region and around Klisura, in the central sector. In both areas the Italians offered strong resistance before they finally withdrew, it was reported. In some instances, it was said, they were forced back behind the positions they had held when their counter-attacks got under way.

Bullet-Riddled Parachute Lands R. A. F. Pilot Alive

Wounded Flyer's Leg Broken as He Bails Out in Albania

ATHENS, Jan. 4 (AP).—This is the story of an experience which a British warplane pilot says will be "nice to look back upon."

An Italian fighter plane got in a burst on the Royal Air Force bomber which the pilot was flying over Albania. The pilot ordere his crew to jump. The gunner's turret was in flames and he did not answer.

The observer jumped and just as the pilot got erady to follow, the Italian sent another burst into the panel board. The pilot got out all right, but part of his parachute harness, which had been nicked by a bullet, caught his leg and yanked it up behind his head, breaking the leg above the knee. He had a bullet in his elbow.

The Italian plane, he said, fired some twenty bullets through his parachute and he hit the ground hard.

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Red Cross To Send Ship Load Of Relief Supplies To Greece

$1,176,000 Cargo To Include Hospital Equipment And Garments And Food For Refugees

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 4—The American Red Cross will dispatch a "mercy ship" to Greece about the middle of this month carrying $1,176,000 worth of hospital supplies for war wounded and garments and food for refugees.

Chairman Norman H. Davis, making the announcement today, said the cargo would include five complete field hospitals, each of 250 beds, and a mobile operating room. Twenty-five ambulances and ten hospital trucks also will go in the shipment.

Responds To Urgent Need

Davis said the shipment was ordered after receipt of cables from a Red Cross representative in Greece describing "urgent need" for the supplies.

The mercy ship, expected to depart from New York about January 15, will be the 7,500-ton freighter Kassandra Louloudis, provided by the Greek Government. The ship will go to Athens by sailing around Africa and through the Suez Canal, thereby keeping clear of Italian air and naval bases in the western Mediterranean.

Second Sent To Europe

The Kassandra Louloudis will be the second mercy ship sent by the American Red Cross since outbreak of the European war. The first was the American freighter McKeesport, which carried a $1,000,000 cargo of relief supplies to Marseille in July for distribution in France.

The new shipment to Athens will bring the total of Red Cross relief to Greece to about $1,400,000, some previous aid having been extended by authorizing purchases from British supplies.

Speed U. S. War Materials, General Papagos Urges

By DANIEL DE LUCE
Associated Press Correspondent

Somewhere on the Southern Albania Battlefront, Jan. 4—Gen. Alexander Papagos, commander in chief of the Greek army, voicing an appeal for speed in delivery of war materials ordered from the United States, declared tonight that "if Greece had 300 good airplanes perhaps the war would have been won before today."

In an interview, the scholarly gray-haired strategist, now 57, whose forces have thrown Italian invaders out of Greece and themselves invaded Albania, declared:

"I can say the military situation generally is very good.

Praises Troops' Morale

"Notwithstanding difficulties, of which bad weather is one of the most important, the morale of our troops never has been higher and I am sure we will go on with success as in the past two months."

"Above all," said the Greek commander, "we need quick transport of material we already have ordered.

"Airplanes are vitally important to us. We have enough pilots to fly them and are training more.

"We need those airplanes."

Not Yet Stopped

Faced with the obstacle of an Italian air force "enormously" outnumbering Greece's, General Papagos pointed out that "the forward movement of our army nevertheless has not yet been stopped."

The general and I talked in his small field office, furnished only with a desk, chairs and war maps on the walls.

Slowly and emphatically, he expressed Greek gratitude to "the American people who follow with sympathy our battle for liberty and independence against the Italians."

Hopes For Early Victory

"We deeply appreciate the help and facilities given by the President and Government of the United States in supplying materials which assist our battle," he said.

When the interview was ending, General Papagos shook hands vigorously and said, "There are so many factors that we cannot know exactly what will happen, but . . . our greatest hope is that the war will finish soon in Greek victory."

The general, who began his military career as a cavalry officer, has the sober, studious air of a professor and wears horn-rimmed glasses at his desk.

Regarded As Shrewd Leader

He is regarded by his officers as one of the shrewdest military leaders in Greek history and, with Gen John Metaxas, Premier, shares the unlimited confidence of King George II.

His wife, a pleasant middle-aged woman, now works twelve to sixteen hours a day as chief nurse in an army emergency hospital, converted from a red-brick school several hundred miles from General Papagos' headquarters. Several hundred wounded soldiers are under her care.

In Three Other Wars

Son of the Greek general, Leonidas Papagos, Greece's commander in chief fought as a cavalry officer in three wars before leading her forces in this one.

He entered the Greek army as a cavalry lieutenant in 1906, became a captain during the war against the Turks in 1912, fought against the Bulgarians and Germans in the first World War and was made a general after serving against the Turks in Asia Minor in 1920.

Studied At Rome

Besides active service, he has held high army administrative positions in peacetime and has written for military publications. Yugoslavia and Sweden, as well as his own country, have decorated him.

Part of his training was provided by the nation he now is fighting. Born at Athens in 1883, he attended military schools there, studied in the Belgian Brussels Military School and Ypres Cavalry School, and spent several years at the Tor Di Quinto Cavalry School near Rome.

Bremen 'Sea Of Flames'

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 4 — R.A.F. bombers turned the industrial area of the German seaport of Bremen into a "sea of flames" last night in their third successive night raid on the city, the Air Ministry announced today.

Although Bremen is not the first German or German-held town to be raided for three nights in succession by the R. A. F., the British say it now is believed to have undergone heavier bombing and greater damage than any other.

"Eighteen Fires Observed"

A communique, reporting attacks on other targets in Nazi and Nazi-occupied territory which were understood to include the "invasion ports," said the British bombers "repeated" hits in Bremen's industrial area with explosive bombs and also dropped many incendiaries.

"Eighteen red fires were observed, four of which were large," the communique stated, "and there were so many white fires their number could not be counted. Aircraft arriving later on the scene found the target area a sea of flames."

One British plane was reported missing and a twin-engined German fighter was said to have been damaged.

The attacks on Bremen began Wednesday night when 20,000 fire bombs and many explosive ones were reported to have been dropped on targets which included submarine and shipbuilding yards.

The Thursday night raid, during which flyers reported finding large fires started the previous night, was described as lighter than the first. The weather was not as favorable as on Wednesday, the British said.

Last night's raid was the R. A. F.'s fifty-fifth on Bremen, the British said.

NAZIS RENEW RAIDS ON WEST ENGLAND

One Unnamed Town In That Sector Hardest Hit, British Report

German Planes Also Range Far And Wide In Other Parts Of Islands

BY ROBT. BUNNELLE
[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, Jan. 5—A west England town previously blasted by German raiders again was their major target last night and early today during widespread but spasmodic attacks over Britain.

London itself rattled with gunfire for some time when an air-raid alarm was sounded in the early morning hours, but no "incidents" were reported in the capital.

The raids over Britain followed the Royal Air Force's third successive night attack on the German seaport of Bremen, counted by the British the Reich's worst-bombed city.

Casualties Kept Low

The Germans showered with fire bombs the West England town apparently picked as the main target. Then they hurled explosives, but the desperately efficient work by air-raid precautions workers was said to have kept casualties down.

The *Luftwaffe* also paid visits to northwest and Midland areas, scattering fire and destruction, but reports indicated the attacks were not on the same proportions with the raiders' heaviest blows.

In the R. A. F. raids on Bremen Friday night, fire so fierce and widespread that finally nothing could be seen below but "a swirling mass of flame" was reported by the British.

Docks, Factories Blasted

Factories, dock and railroad yards, the naval base and shipbuilding yards, warehouses and railroads, they said, were blasted with high explosives and engulfed in flames kindled by thousands of incendiaries.

Again, however, it was a case of air blows traded through the night.

While British planes were swooping on the German port, Nazi planes were showering the British port of Bristol with bombs and the British acknowledged casualties and "considerable damage."

The west coast port was the Germans' main target, but the Government reported "a small number of persons killed and others injured" also by bombs "which fell at one point in the London area."

Have Good Weather

Raiders had the benefit of good weather Friday night, but yesterday was intensely cold, with heavy snow and a wind-whipped sea in the Dover Strait. The Nazis made only isolated lone-raider stabs at the south and southeast coast in daylight. Some casualties and lamage, however, were reported in a Kent coast town.

The joint Air and Home Security Ministries communique said two of the raiders were shot down into the sea in addition to one bagged last night by anti-aircraft fire. One British fighter is missing, it said.

London Without Alarm

London itself was without an alarm up until almost midnight, although raiders were believed to be on the capital's outskirts and gunfire was heard intermittently. There were no reports of bombs being dropped.

Raiders also were reported over a south Wales town and a single bomber dropped several incendiaries on one east coast town.

Other raiders dropped flares and incendiaries on a West England town starting two fires which were extinguished quickly.

Reported Over Midlands

The British Press Association also reported raiders over the West Midlands.

Other German cities besides Bremen have been bombed three nights running by the British, but the series begun on the Nazi port and manufacturing center Wednesday raised its total of bomber visits to fifty-five and, in the British estimation, it is now the heaviest and most severely bombed German city.

Three-Hour Attack

The Air Ministry news service said the raid Friday night—No. 3 of the week—was "very destructive" and quoted one bomber pilot as saying that fires "lit up Bremen and showed the shape of the whole town."

After the three-hour attack beginning at 7 P. M., it said, one of the largest factory buildings in Germany's great seaport was "ablaze from end to end."

Returning flyers distinguished between what they called innumerable newly set "white fires" and "red fires," which they described as "real infernos" where fire bombs and high explosives turned buildings' girders and bricks red hot.

Smoke Rises 9,000 Feet

One flyer said he counted "twenty very big fires" within one square mile and others said smoke rose to 9,000 feet from "fires too many to count."

Declaring that the weather was "perfect" over Bremen, the Air Ministry said it was "only when dense black smoke began rolling over the town and spreading fires began to blur the outline of factories and dockyards that our pilots had any difficulty recognizing their objective."

"Dockyards, the naval base and shipbuilding yards," it said, "once again were attacked and our bombers also hit factories, warehouses, railways and goods yards.

Freight-Yard Explosions

"As well as incendiaries, they dropped many of the larger high-explosive bombs which are so destructive in their effects even the crews of aircraft flying high could see debris flung up by the explosions."

Distinct from the bomb bursts, the Air Ministry added, there were violent explosions in a freight yard, and it said fire ran along a main rail line spreading toward the river.

In some industrial districts, it said, a "general conflagration finally obscured all detail and nothing could be seen but a swirling mass of flame."

20,000 Bombs Rained

This blow followed a rain of 20,000 fire bombs and many high explosives Wednesday night on targets including submarine and ship yards and a lighter Thursday night raid in less favorable weather.

The raid on Bristol also was prolonged, the Government said, but it was declared that casualties are not expected to be high. All the fires, set by hundreds of incendiary bombs, were reported extinguished or controlled by early Saturday morning.

With siege and counter-siege, by air and sea, reaching new intensities, the British disclosed two new weapons.

Gun Shoots To Rear

The R. A. F. was said to have been strengthened by a new Vickers machine gun which fires to the rear from the nose of a plane against attackers from below and behind. It is aimed and operated by the navigator through a mirror system.

Britain's latest answer to the U-boat menace, it was announced, is a fleet of fast new "corvettes," shallow-bottomed, gun-bristling little warships which look like streamlined United States Coast Guard cutters.

Production of the ships was said to be in full swing in Canada and Britain to fill British needs for small craft which can be built cheaply and quickly, and they are credited already with a number of successes against commerce raiders.

GERMANY ACCUSED ANEW BY IRELAND

Eire Holds Idea Of "Accidental" Series Of Raids "Hardly Conceivable"

Suspicion Rises That Nazis Want To Force British Defense Of Isle

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, Jan. 4—Neutral Ireland laid new charges of bombing and the dropping of magnetic mines directly at the door of Germany today, and a newspaper close to the Government declared "it is hardly conceivable" that the week's series of bombings was accidental.

Tonight tin-hatted air raid wardens appeared in Dublin's streets and dem-

olition squads were under stand-by orders. But Dubliners declined to leave the comfort of their homes for the safety of cramped air raid shelters.

Identified As Of German Origin

An official statement said two magnetic sea mines dropped at Enniskerry, Wickford county, below Dublin, Wednesday "were identified as of German origin; so, also, were bombs dropped at Oslegate, County Wexford."

Wexford is a southeast coastal county and today's announcement raised to five the number of incidents in which explosive and incendiary bombs have been identified by the Government as German.

The other "identified" bombs fell on the Curragh of Kildare, Julianstown, Duleek and Borris, all within a sixty-mile area of Dublin. In addition, a plane dropped a bomb in a Dublin residential district before dawn yesterday, causing much damage and injuring more than a dozen persons.

3 Killed, Over 20 Hurt

Three persons were killed in the bombing at Borris Wednesday night, and, in all, more than twenty have been injured in the various localities hit.

Awaiting a German reply to its note of yesterday, demanding cessation of the attacks and indemnity for casualties and damaged property, the de Valera Government limited its remarks on the diplomatic repercussions of the bombings to a denial of rumors that it intends to expel the German Minister.

[A German spokesman has charged that the bombs were "English or imaginary," and authorized Berlin sources Saturday predicted "a clear and unmistakable answer" to the Irish protests.]

People And Press More Voluble

Ireland's press and people were more voluble than the officials.

The *Irish Press*, considered a Government organ, suggested that if Germany really had "the will" to stop the bombings, it ought not to be hard.

It pointed out that the lights of Dublin and other cities, although cowled, still are visible from directly overhead "to indicate our neutrality." It said: "These grave happenings seem to the layman to be inexplicable."

Change In Irish Sentiment

The Irish *Times* said, "The possibility of a genuine mistake is remote" and demanded serious consideration of a real blackout and other air-raid precautions.

The Irish *Independent* demanded that the Irish Dail (Legislature) be summoned in permanent session "until the position has been clarified."

There was an obvious change in the attitude of the people. Irishmen who formerly were inclined to blame early bombings on navigational errors by belligerent planes or even on "English planes carrying German bombs" now were talking about the possibility that Germany wants Ireland in the war as Britain's ally—perhaps because of the help which Britain then would have to extend to this poorly defended state.

Bristol Given Hard Pounding By Raiders

[By the Associa

London, Jan. 4—German raiders smashed heavily at Bristol last night, doing "considerable damage" to buildings.

British authorities identified the main target of the raid after having described it earlier only as "a town in the west of England."

Later reports, a communique said, showed that "a small number of persons was killed and others injured" by bombs which fell also "at one point in the London area."

Three Raiders Downed

Night raiding cost the Germans one bomber bagged by anti-aircraft guns, it said, and two others were shot down today in sporadic lone-raider forays.

A communique said the attack on Bristol, already heavily bombed, was a "prolonged" one and unofficial sources said it lasted until several hours after midnight. Hundreds of incendiary bombs were said to have been dropped on the city.

"Number Killed And Injured"

"Considerable damage was done to buildings by high explosive bombs and by fire," a communique said. "A number of people were killed and others injured but it is not anticipated that the total will be very high."

All the fires were said to have been brought under control at an early hour this morning. Four firemen and two soldiers were reported killed while fighting the blazes.

The ground floor of a hospital was said to have been damaged badly, but no casualties resulted. Other buildings reported hit were a municipal clinic, a convent, a movie theater, another hospital, a nursing home, a hotel and three schools.

London had three alarms during the night, but only an occasional plane was heard, and there was only sporadic fire from ground batteries. Bombs were reported to have fallen at three places in the city, but with only slight damage and no casualties.

"Bombs were also dropped in other parts of the country, but the damage was slight and no casualties have been reported," the communique said.

New Irish Charge

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, Jan. 4—Tin-hatted air-raid wardens and demolition squads stood by on Dublin streets tonight after the Irish Government had disclosed that more bombs as well as magnetic mines which have fallen on Ireland and her neutral waters have been identified as German.

Dublin residents, however, refused to desert their living rooms for the discomfort of basement or outdoor shelters.

The press ridiculed the idea that the alleged German bomb violations of Ireland (Eire) could have been a mistake.

"Of German Origin"

An official statement said two magnetic sea mines dropped off County Wicklow "were identified as of German origin."

"So, also, were bombs dropped at Oslegate (Oylgate) in County Wexford," the statement added. Oslegate had not been mentioned before in the list of areas hit during the last three days.

(Germany will have a "clear and unmistakable answer" ready if and when the Irish Charge d'Affaires at Berlin lodges a protest already ordered, authorized German sources said.)

Mine 'Chutes Nazi-Made

A number of mines such as German planes have been strewing in British harbors were parachuted from invading planes on Thursday near Enniskerry, in County Wicklow. The silk parachutes already had been identified as of German manufacture.

Announcing a protest to Berlin asking reparation and "effective steps . . . to avoid recurrence" of such happenings, the Government alleged yesterday that fragments of explosive and incendiary bombs dropped on the Curragh of Kildare, Julianstown, Duleek and Borris were "found to be of German origin."

Three Killed, 20 Injured

All these places are within a sixty-mile radius of Dublin. It was at Borris that three persons were killed Wednesday night. The most recent bombing, a one-plane, one-bomb attack which shattered two houses and damaged others on Dublin's Donore avenue early yesterday, has not been officially attributed to either Germany or Britain.

More than twenty persons have been injured in the various bombings—all executed under cover of darkness.

First Thought Accidents

The Irishman in the street at first was inclined to believe that the first bombings were merely the jettisoning of bombs by flyers who did not realize that they were over neutral territory, or were the result of "navigational errors."

Now the *Irish Press*, regarded as an organ of the Government, says:

"These grave happenings seem to the layman to be inexplicable stuff. . . .It is hardly conceivable that an experienced airman could mistake our soil for belligerent territory. . . . If there is a will to prevent them there should certainly be no difficulties for the German Government to find a way to stop these violations."

Blackout Suggested

The Conservative-Unionist *Irish Times* said "the possibility of a genuine mistake is remote," and demanded better air-raid precautions.

"The time has come when the matter of a blackout for Eire ought to be considered seriously," it said.

Dublin and other Irish cities are under a modified blackout, in which shades are used to reduce the illumination of street lamps.

Nazi Reply to Irish Ready.

Berlin, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—If and when the Irish Charge d'Affaires appears to protest against the Dublin bombing, Germany will have a clear and unmistakable answer ready, authorized spokesmen declared today. They declined to divulge the nature of the reply, but said that the facts had been carefully investigated.

A Berlin spokesman had earlier said that the bombs were either "English or they are imaginary. Our flyers are not, and have not, been sent to Ireland."

BRITISH SAY NAZIS SEEK TO PROVOKE FIGHT WITH IRISH

London Believes Invasion Would Then Put Strain on British Defenses.

London, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—British spokesmen, flatly blaming Germany for the trecen bombing of Ireland, suggested today that the Nazis were trying to force that neutral republic into the war as an ally of Great Britain in the hope of seizing Irish bases as jumping-off spots for an invasion of England.

The occupation of Ireland would also give the Germans ideal naval and air bases to continue their assaults on British sea commerece, these spokesmen said. rish bases would immeasurably increase Germany's chance for a successful invasion, it was stated, since the British would be forced to meet attacks from both the east and west.

[A German spokesman declared at Berlin, in reference to the bombing of reland, that "those bombs are English or they are imaginary. Our flyers are not and have not been sent to reland."]

Says It Would Hurt Britain.

British war resources would be further strained should Ireland enter the conflict, these spokesmen commented, because the little republic is woefully deficient in anti-aircraft guns, artillery and ammunition. Likewise she has relatively few planes which could cope with the German Luftwaffe, they said, and Britain's air force would have to send aircraft to her assistance, thereby weakening her home defenses. Several weks ago Ireland blockaded her main highways as one of numerous precautions against invasion, it was recalled, but she would have little means of fighting off an invasion.

Expressing the opinion that the Irish bombings are part of the preparations for an invasion, one former British staff officer commented unofficially: "The main German plan is to beat England. All other plans, such as the Italo-German icounter-attack in North Africa or a move through the Balkans toward the Suez Canal to relieve Italy, must be regarded as side issues unless they tend to implement the main plan."

The Irish Charge d'Affaires in Berlin has been instructed by his Government to make an energetic protest to the German Government over the series of bomb attacks.

Invasion Vanguard

London, *Sunday*, Jan. 5 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation early today described fifteen German infantrymen who "arrived in England since the middle of October" as the "first members of the great invasion army to reach England alive."

The text of the broadcast follows:

"It can now be revealed that fifteen German infantrymen who have all arrived in England since the middle of October are among the German prisoners now in English prisoners of war camps.

"They all landed at ports on the English southeast coast and were in fact the first members of the great German invasion army to reach England alive.

"It is an interesting fact that these fifteen men came from eight different units."

The broadcast gave no indication where the men were captured or the circumstances.

NEW YORK, JAN 4-(AP)-COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM REPORTED TONIGHT THAT A GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST OF THE BRITISH RADIO TODAY SAID THERE ARE 15 GERMAN INFANTRYMEN IN BRITISH PRISON CAMPS AND THAT THE BRITISH RADIO DESCRIBED THEM FACETIOUSLY AS THE "FIRST MEMBERS OF THE GREAT GERMAN INVASION ARMY WHO REACHED ENGLAND WHILE ALIVE."

CBS SAID THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED THESE 15 PRISONERS HAD ARRIVED IN ENGLAND SINCE OCTOBER AND THAT "THEY WERE BROUGHT ASHORE IN PORTS OF THE ENGLISH SOUTHEAST COAST.

30.24- 6793

"IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THESE MEN COME FROM EIGHT DIFFERENT ARMY SERVICES," THE BRITISH RADIO SAID.

CBS SAID THIS BBC STORY WAS NOT BROADCAST IN ENGLISH, THAT THERE WAS NO INTIMATION OF HOW THE MEN WERE CAPTURED AND THAT THE REFERENCE TO "INVASION ARMY" WAS, IN THE GERMAN, OBVIOUSLY MADE JOKINGLY.

30.24- 6793

British 'Invading' France

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN, Associated Press

(Editor's Note: This striking exposition of British moves toward invading the continent was written—without the restrictions of censorship—by William McGaffin, who has just returned from England, where he went through the bombing raids after covering the Nazi Blitzkrieg in France.)

New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—Britain has already begun to invade the Continent—giving the Germans a quickie preview of the mass attack British generals have promised to deliver.

I learned from an extremely reliable source shortly before leaving England three weeks ago that the British up to that time had carried off at least nine daring motorcycle raids into German-occupied France.

It's one side of the invasion picture which I believe is not generally known in the United States. . . .

Trawlers Cross Channel

The little trawler pushes softly through the Channel darkness and anchors at a lonely spot on the French Coast.

There is a muffled commotion as fifty khaki-uniformed figures steal ashore with fifty machine-gun-bearing motor cycles.

All is ready now. With a roar they dash off into the treacherous unknown of a blacked-out, enemy-occupied France. Another spectacular British sortie is in progress.

Young volunteers from the British Army make up these "suicide" squads, which have three principal missions:

1. To terrorize and harass the German forces thinly strung out to a point, some experts say, of great vulnerability over a thousand-mile coastline. It's a page out of a German high command's own copybook. No effort is made to hide the identity of the men. They wear the British khaki.

The British general staff wants the Germans to know that Tommies from the regular army have been able to penetrate the lines of the vaunted *Reichswehr*—to thumb a small but defiant nose, as it were.

The British aim apparently is to bolster French morale and keep the Germans in an unending state of nervous apprehension—and to "remind" them of what Britain intends the future should hold for them, if such a feat is possible even now in Britain's admittedly weaker position as regards mechanized war equipment.

2. To capture prisoners and gather information from first-hand observation within the German lines.

3. Sabotage.

Sometimes the raiders go across the short stretch of Channel water in a trawler. Sometimes in a fishing smack. Sometimes the boats return. Sometimes they don't.

There's No Glory In it

There is no money in it. Although a bonus is paid, it is infinitesimal compared to the enormous risk involved. Privates get an extra six pence (about a dime) a day, officers an extra pound (about four dollars).

There is no glory in it. For reasons best known to itself, the British general staff has not let the news get about.

The British military sources with whom I talked say some of the raiding parties have reached as far inland as Amiens.

These authorities consider the raids highly significant—an indication of the way the British generals are thinking. They contend that the war will not be won till one side launches a successful major invasion against the other. They say that Britain has demonstrated it will take more than aerial bombardment to force her to her knees. By the same token they reason that Britain can never hope to knock Germany out from the air alone.

"Fustest With The Mostest"

It is a question of who invades whom first—when—and where; simply a modern adaptation o fthe old warrior's recipe that the way to win a war is to "get there fustest with the mostest men."

The big advantage the British will have over the Germans if and when Britain attempts an invasion is the British fleet. Two things are holding back the British—lack of sufficient armored ground equipment and weakness in the air.

British Air Force Growing

Well informed neutral aviation sources expect Britain to gain aerial superiority with American assistance by next July or August. At the same time they believe Britain will have manufactured enough tanks and armored cars so that she can attempt a full-dress continental invasion.

Some expect her to try to go in through the German back door—via the Brenner Pass (this on the supposition that she will have knocked out Italy by then) or via Rumania. Others say the terrain communications problem would be too difficult—especially through the Balkans. They predict a frontal assault from some such points as Dunkerque.

They say the British can't move until they have disposed of the Italians. But if and when they have, this would leave the fleet free plus a large part of the Near Eastern army. The plan would be to push in with the fleet, and a body of mechanized troops, then with planes cooperating push a swath to Germany.

The problem of man power would not arise, say these strategists. Germany has a larger army than Britain, but she would be forced to detail part of it to keep guard over the population in the various countries she has occupied, they say.

British Troops Make Frequent Raids in France

Trawlers Land Cyclists for Lightning Hit-Run Forays, Rehearsing for Invasion

The following uncensored account of Great Britain's "miniature" invasion of the French coast is by William McGaffin, formerly of Omaha, who has just returned to the United States from the London bureau of The Associated Press.

By William McGaffin

British suicide squadrons which already have staged motorcycle invasions of German-occupied France as far, it is reliably reported, as Amiens have set the military dopesters to speculating on where the British high command will make the big follow-up push, if and when the time comes.

Adolf Hitler's own ideas on the subject were reflected in reports current in British military circles, before I left London three weeks ago, that the Germans had begun to build a defensive line of fortifications along the English Channel.

Whether the line is intended eventually to approximate the strength and elaborate detail of Germany's westwall was not yet known. Military authorities explained that it would be a fairly simple operation to bolster its firing power by transferring powerful French guns from the Maginot Line. Some of the Maginot guns already have been moved up to the coast and have seen service in the sporadic cross-Channel artillery duels, these authorities said.

Just when the new German line may have been started was not known in London, but it could not be very far advanced, these authorities said, since the British raiding parties have been able to make at least nine daring thrusts into German-held French soil. In such a raid, a little trawler pushes softly through the Channel darkness and anchors at a lonely spot on the French coast. There is a muffled commotion as fifty khaki-uniformed figures steal ashore with fifty machine-gun-bearing motorcycles.

All is ready now. With a roar they dash off into the treacherous unknown of a blacked-out, enemy-occupied France.

Young volunteers from the British Army make up these "suicide" squads, which have three principal missions:

First, they terrorize and harass the German forces, thinly strung out to a point, some experts say, of great vulnerability over a thousand-mile coastline. It is a page out of the German high command's own copybook. No effort is made to hide the identity of the men. They wear the British khaki. The British General Staff wants the Germans to know that soldiers of its regular army have been able to penetrate the lines of the vaunted Reichswehr.

Seek to Encourage French

Other British aims apparently are to bolster French morale, to keep the Germans in a state of nervous apprehension, and to remind them of what Britain intends the future should hold for them, if such a feat is possible even now in Britain's admittedly weaker position as regards mechanized war equipment.

Second, the British wish to capture prisoners and gather information from first-hand observation within the German lines.

The third purpose is sabotage.

Sometimes the raiders go across the short stretch of Channel water in a trawler, sometimes in a fishing smack. Sometimes the boats return; sometimes they don't.

There is no money in it. Although a bonus is paid, it is infinitesimal compared to the enormous risk involved. Privates get an extra 6 pence (about a dime) a day, officers an extra pound ($4). There is no glory in it. For reasons best known to itself, the British general staff has not let the news get about.

Where Will British Strike?

Many experts expect Britain's generals to choose France or one of the Low Countries as the scene for a major assault. Others talk of the "back door" through the Balkans or Italy if and when Benito Mussolini is knocked out of the war.

No one can say which is right, for this naturally is a closely guarded military secret—if, indeed, the high command has reached a decision yet. In all probability the final choice will depend to a great degree on conditions and circumstances at the time when Britain feels she is strong enough for the maneuver.

The big advantage the British will have over the Germans, if Britain attempts an invasion, is the British fleet. Two things are holding back the British—lack of sufficient armored ground equipment and weakness in the air.

Well-informed neutral aviation sources expect Britain to gain aerial superiority with American assistance by next July or August. At the same time, they believe Britain will have manufactured enough tanks and armored cars so that she can attempt a full-dress continental invasion.

Corvettes Fight U-boats

Britain Uses Fast Craft Which Looks Like U. S. Cutters in Convoy Work.

London, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—A fleet of fast new Corvettes, which look like streamlined supercharged United States Coast Guard cutters, is Great Britain's latest answer to the German submarine menace, it was disclosed today.

The new ships, which an informed person said are being built in large numbers in both Great Britain and Canada, already are credited with a number of successes against undersea commerce raiders.

Shallow-bottomed, speedy, britling with guns and depth charges, the corvettes were designed to meet the need for small craft which could be built quickly at low cost.

Production is in full swing, it was said, and the vessels are rapidly taking over much of the merchant convoy work which converted trawlers tried to assume at the outset of the war.

The corvettes——named for one of the fastest types of nineteenth century sailing vessels — were said to have proved themselves seaworthy, to be much speedier than the trawlers and to have demonstrated their ability to operate further from bases.

The craft take their individual names from flowers, and carry a crew of three officers and fifty to sixty men.

Because oftheir small size, life aboard the new vessels in the mid-winter Atlantic gales was described as extremely hard and uncomfortable.

"It is so uncomfortable," one source said, "that when one of them recently picked up three Icelandic fishermen, these old salts promptly became seasick and remained so until they got back to port."

British Plane Gun Fires Backward

London, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—A machine gun that fires backward from a mount beneath the nose of a plane was said today to be the newest R. A. F. weapon.

The new Vickers gun, aimed and operated by the navigator through a series of mirrors, was described as intended to beat off attackers who come up from below and behind the plane.

U. S. Urged to Buy More To Help Britain Further

Trade Board Head Says British Won't Forget American Aid

LONDON, Jan. 5 (Sunday) (AP).—Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, in the first address to America by a president of the British Board of Trade, urged the United States early today to "help us still more by buying more British goods."

"You will get value for your money," he said. "You will certainly get delivery and you will be helping us yet again to bring the whole of our national resources to bear to win the war and to win it quickly."

America, Capt. Lyttelton said, already is "helping this country to arm in a way which no one here will forget."

London Is Short of Meat

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP).—This is a meatless week end for many Londoners. A number of butchers sold out their meager supplies and closed the doors by noon. The queques broke up and women—some had been waiting since 7:30 a. m.—went home with empty market baskets.

LONDON STORE'S WARNING

Post Sign 'Men Working Overhead' When Bombers Arrive

London, Jan. 4 (AP)—A Strand jeweler, forced to board up his windows during each air-raid alarm, makes sure his customers understand. He tacks up an explanatory sign reading: "Men Working Overhead."

Soho Restaurant Humor

London, Jan. 4 (AP)—Somewhere in Soho is a Greek restaurant owner with a sense of humor. He's offering a new dish called "Koritza." It consists of macaroni—and hashed German sausage.

BRITAIN AIDING JAPAN?

Question of Arms Plant Is Raised in Commons.

London, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—A question of whether a British munitions plant is producing shells for Japan has been raised in Parliament.

Workers at an East Middlesbrough plant are reported to have threatened a strike in the belief that their output is helping to supply the Japanese.

The question was raised on Thursday by Alfred Edwards, Socialist Member of Parliament, who said that, unless assured by Prime Minister Churchill that Japan was not being served by the East Middlesbrough factory, he would demand that the question be threshed out in Commons.

It was he who told of the strike threat. He represents the East Middlesbrough constituency.

"Not a single gun or bullet should be going to our enemies or potential enemies," he declared.

Since his speech there have been no public developments.

U. S. IS HELD FACTOR IN INVASION TIMING

Nazis Expected To Adjust Pace To Congress' Speed In Aid To Britain

Berlin Observers Await Roosevelt's Message To Lawmakers Tomorrow

By PRESTON GROVER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Jan. 4—Observers in Berlin, awaiting President Roosevelt's message to Congress on Monday, saw the possibility today that the strength of Congress' determination to aid England may be a powerful factor in settling when the Germans will attempt a landing attack on England.

Should it become apparent that Congress may act very fast in opening American wealth and supplies, some observers here predict that Germany correspondingly would make a great effort to strike England to her knees before American help could come.

Predict Aid Will Come Too Late

Already, informed sources have declared that "no matter what help comes from America it will be too late." And already Germany is displaying a disposition to insure affairs at her back by putting props under Italy's war machine.

Units of the German air force have landed in Italy. From the Balkans come reports of ever-increasing troop movements in that direction.

What their plans or their numbers may be is a closely guarded secret so far as official Germany is concerned. But from Balkan sources come forecasts that at least part of the forces are intended to strike Greece in her far-stretched flank and end her embarrassing successes against the Italians in Albania.

Keeping An Eye On Russia

Similarly, it is speculated, the German military commanders would never leave a flank unprotected from any possible Russian activity no matter how friendly diplomatic relations between Germany and the Soviet might be.

In any event, it can be taken for granted that only a small fraction of the total German forces has been moved into the Balkans. Action against Greece would require at the outside only a score of Germany's well-equipped divisions.

At the time of the west front campaign it was generally accepted that Germany had 240 trained divisions under arms. Since that time there apparently has been no reduction in the number of new men drawn into service as their numbers come up.

Channel Weather Records

Repeatedly it is asserted by semi-official and authorized sources that the place where the war will be decided is England. That statement was repeated today by the well-informed commentary service *Dienst Aus Deutschland*.

How soon that attack will come is, of course, a military secret. A twenty-year study of English Channel records discloses that during November, December, January and February storms occur at the rate of fifteen per month, an average of one every second day on this windswept stretch of salt water which the Germans would be compelled to cross in order to put large forces on English shores.

However, in March the number of storms drops abruptly to half a dozen. In April through August only two or three storms occur monthly.

Weather As Invasion Factor

The British repeatedly have reported concentrations of flat boats along the French, Belgian and Dutch shores. These could have tough going carrying troops, guns and tanks over a stormy Channel and might be expected to meet the greatest success only if quiet waters were available for the period of days required to put a real striking force across the Channel.

Both Congress and America's industrial capacity come into this picture.

Nazi Interest In Congress

Neutral observers are interested as to whether Congress will move fast enough to throw the real weight of American help behind England before the arrival of what might conceivably be the best time for a German attack.

The extent of German interest can only be inferred by the fact that much attention is paid to the speech of those members of Congress who are demanding that the United States move slowly.

NEW YORK, JAN 4-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, REPORTING TODAY ON A FOREIGN OFFICE CONFERENCE WITH THE FOREIGN PRESS, SAID THAT THE GERMAN SPOKESMAN DISCLOSED THERE HAD BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE REICH'S FORMAL RELATIONS WITH GREECE.

GREECE IS AT WAR WITH GERMANY'S AXIS PARTNER, ITALY, AND GERMANY IS GIVING ITALY AID IN THE WAY OF PLANES AND PILOTS.

THE BROADCAST FOLLOWS:

"A NEGATIVE REPLY WAS GIVEN BY WILHELMSTRASSE SATURDAY TO A QUESTION ASKED BY FOREIGN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES AS TO WHETHER ANY CHANGE HAD TAKEN PLACE IN FORMAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND GREECE.

"REPLY TO A FURTHER QUESTION OF WHETHER GERMAN AIRMEN SENT TO ITALIAN FRONTS WOULD ALSO FIGHT AGAINST GREECE WAS DECLINED ON THE GROUND OF INCOMPETENCY TO IMPART INFORMATION ON MILITARY MATTERS."

'Fires Seen 100 Miles'

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 4 — German planes bombed the big west coast port of Bristol during the night in a heavy assault which started fires visible more than one hundred miles away, informed sources reported today.

The high command said "numerous bombs" were dropped on Bristol, causing "explosions and conflagrations visible from afar."

British raiders, the high command said, made assaults on four places in north Germany during the night, dropping incendiary bombs "on exclusively residential sections, in which a number of fires occurred. Military and war economy damage was neglible."

Two British planes were reported to have been shot down and one German plane failed to return.

Good weather aided the raiders at Bristol and they dropped bombs of all sizes on the harbor and city, informed quarters reported. A heavy series of explosions was said to have followed bomb hits in the southeastern part of the port.

Lighter attacks were reported to have been made on several south coast English ports, including Southampton, Weymouth and Dungeness. German planes also mined a number of British harbor approaches, informed sources declared.

These sources said British naval units attempted to shell Stavanger, south Norwegian port, the night of January 2-3, but all of the shells missed their marks and the units were forced to turn back.

Nazis Admit Raids.

Berlin, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—British raiders made assaults on four places in north Germany last night, dropping incendiary bombs on exclusively residential sections, in which a number of fires occurred, the German High Command reported today, adding that military and war economy damage was negligible. Two British planes were reported shot down and one German plane failed to return.

Supplementing the official communique, authoritative spokesmen said that three civilians were killed.

These same spokesmen said that British naval units attempted to shell Stavanger, southern Norwegian port, on Thursday night, but that all the shells missed their marks and the units were forced to turn back.

Germans Execute Spy.

Berlin, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Georg Herzog, 56 years old, of Strassbourg, was beheaded today after conviction of spying for military secrets of the Reich. There were forty-nine espionage beheadings last year.

Wealth of Czech Jews Seized

BERLIN, Jan. 4 (AP) — All Jews living in Czecho-Slovakia must sell all jewels, gold and plate ware to a public purchasing agency, a German decree stated tonight. They also must deposit all securities with the Divisen Bank within a week. The order applies also to jewels and holdings left by Jews now living elsewhere.

France Is Watched

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER
[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 4—The outcome of the present political struggle in France will determine the future relationship of the Reich to her defeated enemy, authorized German sources commented today on the latest reports of changes in the Vichy Cabinet.

"If you read French press speeches delivered in Vichy and Paris," they said, "you will observe that France is in the midst of a violent argument concerning the future of French policy.

"A Sabotage Clique"

"We don't doubt that the French people desire cooperation with Germany. But there is also no doubt that an influential clique within the French Government does not wish this and attempts sabotage. For us, a question of paramount interest is how this political struggle will end."

(Reliable sources in Vichy forecast yesterday the overhauling of Petain's Cabinet, with a triumvirate made up of Admiral Jean Darlan, Gen. Charles Huntziger and Foreign Minister Pierre-Etienne Flandin assuming broad powers under the marshal. Paul Baudouin, Secretary of State for the Presidency of the Council, resigned, reportedly because of the proposed reorganization.)

When questioned about reports of German-Russian tension, these sources stated emphatically that the "German-Russian relationship continues in its stability, comradeship and friendship as laid down in formal and informal documents."

30-24-6775

30-24-6775

Vichy Links 2 Colonies

[By the Associated Press]

Beirut, Lebanon, Jan. 4—Gen. Henri Dentz, the new French High Commissioner for Syria, has been placed under the direct orders of Gen. Maxime Weygand by the Vichy Government, it was disclosed today, thus solidifying the two largest French Mediterranean territories—in Africa and Syria.

This was taken by observers to indicate that French Chief of State Petain was seeking to assure unified action of the French Empire in event of a change in the relationship between Vichy and Berlin.

While the appointment of the late Jean Chiappe as High Commissioner in Syria was reported to have been a sop to Hitler, General Dentz was said to have been Petain's own choice. Chiappe was killed in a plane crash while on his way to assume his duties.

Cabinet Shift

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Jan. 4—Former Senator Georges Portmann was appointed secretary of the General Corps of Information today, replacing Pierre Cathala, one-time Interior Minister, who had held the post only nominally, since he never came here from Paris to take up his duties.

Tixier Vignancourt remains executive aide.

Foreign Minister Pierre-Etienne Flandin takes over the services of press, radio and cinema propaganda, formerly handled by Paul Baudouin, Secretary of State for the Presidency of the Council, who resigned yesterday.

The Department of Youth Services, also formerly under Baudouin, will be attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction.

PETAIN PLACES WEYGAND OVER DENTZ IN SYRIA

Step Apparent Move To Assure Empire Unity Of Action, Come What May

Vast French Territories On Each Side Of Suez Are Solidified

[By the Associated Press]

Beirut, Levant States, Jan. 4—The Petain Government has put the new Syrian High Commissioner, Gen. Henri Dentz, under the direct orders of Gen. Maxime Weygand, it was disclosed today, apparently as a move to assure unity of action by the French Empire, come what may.

The action solidifies the vast French territories on each side of the Suez Canal at a time when the relations of Vichy with the German conqueror are in a state of uncertainty.

Prepares For Eventualities

Marshal Philippe Petain now is believed to be preparing against the possibility that these relations might change suddenly for the worse.

[Weygand, as commander of the undefeated North African army of France and supreme political representative of Vichy in Africa, is firmly opposed to any Axis infringement on French colonial territory, such as might come in drives on the Suez Canal from either west or east.]

Dentz Visits Damascus

Making his first official visit to Damascus today, General Dentz in a statement expressed thanks for Syrian loyalty to France and declared:

"France is determined to carry alone her mission in Syria."

He listed as immediate problems the maintenance of internal and external order and security and close observation of food rationing.

Replaces Chiappe

General Dentz arrived here only a few days ago. He replaces Jean Chiappe, who was killed in a plane crash while on his way to Beirut to assume his duties as high commissioner.

Chiappe's appointment was believed to have been a sop to Hitler; Dentz is understood to be Petain's own choice.

Gives Pledge For Morocco

Vichy, Jan. 4 (AP)—It was announced that Gen. Auguste Nogues, Governor of French North African colonies, on his return to Morocco from Vichy had sent a message to Gen. Maxime Weygand conveying "the respectful wishes and loyal and complete devotion of the French Moroccan population and protectorate."

Weygand replied, asking Nogues to be his "interpreter" to the North African populations.

It also was disclosed that Robert Murphy, counselor of the United States Embassy in France, who is inspecting American consulates in North Africa, had arrived at Casablanca, Morocco, and expected to see Nogues.

SNOW DELAYS LEAHY

Roads to Vichy Blocked—Wires to Spain Down.

Vichy, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Skiers slid past the Parc Hotel, seat of the French Government, tonight as snow continued to fall for the third night.

Trains arrived late; lines through the Rhone Valley were blocked.

The weather delayed the arrival of the new American Ambassador, Admiral William D. Leahy, who crossed into France with his party at Le Perthus this afternoon and left there for Montpellier, where they will spend the night. Ambassador Leahy was expected to reach Vichy before midnight tomorrow, coming from Lyon by special car.

Wires were down between here and Spain. Even in traditionally sunny Provence snow blocked roads.

ALSACE PRESSURE EASED

Nazis Say Mass Expulsions Were Ended on Dec. 20

BASLE, Switzerland, Jan. 4 (AP)—Mass expulsions from the lost French Province of Alsace of "elements considered injurious to the German people" ended on Dec. 20, according to a communiqué of the Nazi civil administration, published in the Alsatian press.

It said that the expulsions were necessary to assure "peaceful reconstruction of Alsace," and "clearly and definitely to establish the fact that this country is German and will remain so."

Those expelled included Jews, French-speaking Alsatians and German-speaking Alsatians of pro-French sympathies. "Old Alsatians"—those whose ancestors lived in Alsace before 1870—and Germans were allowed to remain.

Texts of Day's War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 4 (AP)—British General Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

By yesterday evening our troops had penetrated the center defenses of Bardia [in Libya] at a depth of two miles on a frontage of nine miles.

The attack was carried out with great dash by Australians, whose casualties have been comparatively light.

Operations are continuing successfully.

On the Sudan frontier our artillery and patrols again have been active.

A communiqué issued by the Royal Air Force:

In support of the army attack on Bardia, bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force continued constant raids throughout the night of Jan. 2-3 and yesterday. Dive attacks were made on the town, many tons of bombs being released and extensive damages caused.

Tobruk and El Gazala [in Libya] also were raided heavily. At Tobruk during last night bombs fell on military buildings, causing a large number of fires followed by a number of explosions. One Italian bomber was shot down by one of our bombers.

At Martuba, during two attacks on a landing ground, three enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground by a direct hit.

Our fighters maintained constant patrol, and one of our aircraft intercepted five S-79s twenty miles from Rass Uenna and shot down three of them. The other enemy aircraft were damaged.

On other fronts reconnaissance flights were carried out, but there is nothing of importance to report. All our aircraft, with the exception of one bomber, returned safely.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 4 (British Official Wireless)—A special British Army communiqué today stated:

Bardia—Operations are proceeding satisfactorily and over 8,000 prisoners are now in our hands.

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The text of an Air Ministry communiqué:

The industrial area of Bremen was attacked in good visibility last night by aircraft of the Bomber Command.

The target repeatedly was hit by bombs of large and medium caliber and many incendiaries were dropped. Eighteen red fires were observed, four of which were large, and so many white fires that their number could not be counted. Aircraft arriving later on the scene found the target area a sea of flames.

One of our aircraft drove off and damaged a twin-engined enemy fighter which sought to interfere.

Other targets in enemy and enemy-occupied territory also were attacked.

From these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

Enemy air activity over this country today has been confined to one or two [raiding] attempts by single aircraft near the east and southeast coast. In one of these bombs were dropped on a Kent coast town, causing some damage and casualties.

Last night an enemy bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft fire. During the day two enemy aircraft have been shot down into the sea off the south coast. One of our fighters is missing.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued the following communiqué:

Last night enemy aircraft made a prolonged attack on a town in the west of England. Considerable damage was done to buildings by high explosive bombs and by fire. All fires have been brought under control. A number of people were killed and others injured, but it is not anticipated that the total will be very high.

Bombs were also dropped in other parts of the country, but the damage was slight and no casualties have been reported.

Another communiqué issued by the two Ministries:

Reports received since the last communiqué was issued show that during last night's enemy attacks on this country a small number of persons were killed and others injured by bombs which fell at one point in the London area.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Greek Ministry of Marine issued this communiqué today:

About 8:20 A. M. on Dec. 31 the Greek submarine Katsonis, under Lieut. Comdr. Spanides, while on patrol in the Adriatic ten miles southwest of Cape Menders, distinguished two miles northeast of her position a tanker armed with two guns and flying the Italian royal ensign.

The vessel was heading for San Giovanni di Medua. Immediately the submarine got ready to attack her, and a little later fired two torpedoes, which missed the target because the vessel turned westward.

The commanding officer of the submarine, in his determination to attack, came quickly to the surface and at once started shelling the tanker from a distance of 500 meters. After a few rounds the tanker was set ablaze and amid strong explosions, due to the cargo of fuel and munitions which she carried, was destroyed, drifting toward the Yugoslav shore before the wind.

The Greek Army Command issued this communiqué:

Successful local operations [in Albania]. Two hundred and four prisoners, including officers, were taken, and many automatic weapons and other materials have fallen into our hands.

A Ministry of Home Security communiqué:

There were no raids on Greece today.

According to supplementary reports from competent police authorities, six more Greeks were abducted by Italians during their flight from Greek territory. Their fate is unknown.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 4 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

On the Bardia front in the Cyrenaican [Libyan] frontier zone the enemy yesterday attacked in force by land, sea and air, and a great battle lasting since Dec. 9 was rekindled.

Our troops under the command of General Bergenzoli are resisting with extreme fury, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy.

Air formations incessantly cooperating in the action are bombing and machine-gunning enemy naval units, bases, troops and mechanized equipment.

The battle still is under way.

Three of our planes failed to return to their bases.

On the Greek front there was activity of patrols and opposing artillery.

Despite unfavorable weather conditions, our bombing formations carried out effective offensive action on military preparations and enemy troop concentrations.

In East Africa, on the Sudanese frontier, there were actions by our artillery with visible results. Attempts of enemy detachments to surprise our advance posts have been smashed quickly by violent reaction by our guns.

Enemy planes bombed one of our bases without causing damage.

One of our submarines, commanded by Captain Giuseppe Caridi, has sunk 15,000 tons of English merchant shipping in the Atlantic. Up to now our submarines in operation in the ocean have destroyed 138,000 tons of enemy shipping.

VICHY, FRANCE, JAN. 4-(AP)-REPORTS CIRCULATED HERE TODAY THAT 26,000 FRENCH SOLDIERS STILL INTERNED IN SWITZERLAND WOULD SOON BE REPATRIATED THROUGH ARRANGEMENTS BEING WORKED OUT BY GERMAN, FRENCH AND SWISS AUTHORITIES.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 4 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

Despite bad weather, yesterday's reconnaissance activities of the air force brought good results. An airport in Southeast England was successfully attacked.

Strong German fighting units last night attacked the port city of Bristol. Numerous bombs of all calibers brought explosions and conflagrations visible from afar.

Moreover, bomb attacks were made on other important objectives in South England.

Enemy planes last nigh made assaults at four places in North Germany. Principally, incendiary bombs were dropped on exclusively residential sections, in which a number of fires occurred. Military and war-economy damage was negligible.

Two British planes were shot down, one by naval artillery, and one German plane is missing.

Bulgarian Army Moves As Tension Increases

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 4 (AP)—It was learned authoritatively tonight that Bulgaria has taken "certain military precautions" to prepare for her uncertain future in face of the growing German army in the Balkans and increasing German-Soviet Russian rivalry within the country itself.

Just what these precautions were, and whether they were taken for or against the Germans, could not be learned.

Odds Favor Germany

The betting was about 7 to 3 in Sofia, however, that Bulgaria eventually would jump on the German band wagon, leaving the way open for a Nazi drive against Greece and to the Turkish frontier.

Vienna reports were current here that the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Bogdan Philoff—officially in the old Austrian capital only for his health—might take a side trip to Berchtesgaden to see Hitler.

Keeps Grip On Police Post

The pro-Nazi Interior Minister, Grabovsky, who handed over the powers as Vice-Acting Premier to Foreign Minister Popoff, nonetheless has kept a firm grip on the all-important post as head of Bulgaria's police.

As usual the tall, lean King Boris is still acting as the "balancer."

There were many indications, however, that the King's known desire to spare his country from participation in the war, or from being turned into a battleground for other people's wars, may soon be put to the severest test.

Soldiers Across Border

Large numbers of fully armed and equipped German soldiers, apparently from units which still are moving through Hungary into Rumania, are showing themselves ostentatiously just across the Danube from the Bulgarian frontier.

Their visible strength is not without weight in Bulgarian politics.

Turkey to Hold Army Year More

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 4 (AP). The Government introduced a bill in the Turkish National Assembly today extending by one year compulsory military service for all men now under arms. The number affected was not disclosed, but it is known to be large.

Red Army Ordered To Save Gasoline

20 to 35 P. C. Cut in Use of Fuel Is Held Possible

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (AP)—Marshal Semeon Timoshenko today ordered strict control of the use of gasoline and oil by the Red Army to build up reserves.

"Reserves are sufficient to meet all the needs of the Red Army, both in peacetime and war," said the Army newspaper Red Star in an editorial announcing the order, but "every fighter is compelled to save fuel, remembering that this is the most valuable state property."

[*Russia is one of the world's largest petroleum producers.*]

A reduction of 20 to 35 per cent in the use of fuel was declared possible through making engines more efficient and using them only when necessary, Red Star said.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda, meanwhile, printed two full columns of American dispatches headed by a reported assertion by Rep. Cox (D.), of Georgia, that President Roosevelt's recent fireside chat on aid to Britain was equivalent to "a declaration of war."

Finnish Banker Forms Cabinet

HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 4 (AP).—Jukka Rangell, an athletic banker, lawyer and business man, today formed a new Finnish Government, ending a political deadlock that had persisted since Risto Ryti became Acting President Sept. 19.

The Cabinet remained coalition in character, with only two Ministerial changes from that which had served under the late Kyosti Kallio.

SAYS BRITISH SEIZED CASH

Count Has Receipt for $23,000 Handed Over at Bermuda

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Count of Liechtenstein, bound for Switzerland with $23,000 in cash when the American Export liner Excalibur anchored at Bermuda, arrived here today with only a small, typewritten receipt for that amount from British contraband control officers.

Besides losing money and gifts of soap, sugar and candy they were taking to friends in Germany, a group of nine Japanese passengers en route from the United States were angriest at having been held in their cabins for five hours while the Excalibur was at Bermuda.

"British officers were quite polite about it but I doubt that we shall again see $3,000 in cash and Travelers' checks they confiscated," said Sintaro Ryu. He, too, received a receipt for payment when the war is over.

Needy Americans Due To Leave France Soon

First Group Of Approximately 600 Will Be Sent Home Through Red Cross Assistance

Lisbon, Portugal, Jan. 4 (AP)—The first group of approximately 600 destitute Americans who had been living in France will be sent home next week, it was learned today.

The United States State Department is cooperating with Red Cross authorities to help the Americans. Many of these citizens were employed in France. They lost their jobs when the country collapsed and did not have funds to pay for their passage home.

NIGHT LEAD FINNISH

HELSINKI, JAN 4-(AP)-A NEW PREMIER, JUKKA RANGELL, FINALLY SUCCEEDED TODAY IN FORMING A CABINET AFTER A TWO AND A HALF MONTH POLITICAL DEADLOCK.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT PROMISED TO ADHERE TO FORMER FINNISH POLICY. IT RECEIVED PLEDGES OF SUPPORT FROM ALL PARTIES ALTHOUGH THE AGRARIANS, FINLAND'S SECOND LARGEST, BACKED IT ONLY ON CONDITION THAT WAR COMPENSATION AND LAND GRANTS TO REFUGEES FROM KARELIAN ISTHMUS AREAS CEDED TO SOVIET RUSSIA WOULD BEHASTENE.

ISTHMUS AREAS CEDED TO SOVIET RUSSIA WOULD BE HASTENED.

RANGELL WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR THE WAR-CANCELLED 1940 OLYMPIC GAMES. A LAWYER, BANKER, BUSINESS MAN AND ATHLETE, HE WON THE NATION HOP-SKIP-JUMP TITLE, ONE OF THE MOST COVETED IN FINNISH COMPETITION, WHEN HE WAS 19.

HE SUCCEEDS RISTO RYTI, WHO BECAME ACTING PRESIDENT LAST SEPT. 19 AND PRESIDENT ON THE DEATH OF KYOSTI KALLIO DEC. 21.

STOCKHOLM, JAN 5-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK HAS REFUSED NEW REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE GERMAN MINISTER, RENTHE FINK, TO EXCLUDE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS FROM THE DANISH GOVERNMENT, THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED TODAY.

FINK HAD JUST RETURNED TO COPENHAGEN FROM A VISIT TO BERLIN.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS FORM THE DOMINANT FACTION IN THE CABINET, AND KING CHRISTIAN HAS MAINTAINED THAT THEY PROPERLY REPRESENT THE PEOPLE, THE PAPER SAID.

PRIME MINISTER THOVALD STAUNING, A SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, ALWAYS HAS BEEN PRESENT WHEN THE KING RECEIVED POLITICAL GROUPS DEMANDING A CHANGE. IF THE GROUPS OBJECTED, NO AUDIENCE WAS GRANTED.

30.24-6777

30.24-6777

GENEVA, JAN. 4--(AP)--POLICE AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES ARE SEEKING THE ORIGIN OF ANTI-BRITISH PAMPHLETS WHICH FLOATED DOWN FROM ROOFTOPS LATE THIS AFTERNOON ON PASSERSBY IN A CROWDED GENEVA SHOPPING DISTRICT.

THE PAMPHLETS ACCUSED BRITISH AVIATORS OF A "WILLFUL ATTACK" ON SWISS LIVES AND PROPERTY BY RECENT BOMBINGS OF BASEL AND ZURICH.

INTERNED TROOPS FIRED ON

Swiss Guards Forced To Use Arms On Poles

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Swiss general staff announced tonight that Swiss troops guarding a camp for interned Polish soldiers northwest of Bern had been "forced to use arms" against the internees December 19, wounding two.

No further details were given out.

Marine Deadlock

[By the Associated Press]

Peiping, Jan. 4—Japanese military authorities were reported today to have flatly rejected demands for an apology for the "illegal arrest" of five United States Marines in a cabaret incident on New Year's Eve.

In a communication delivered to Col. Allen H. Turnage, United States Marine commander, the Japanese not only declined to apologize but declared the Americans were responsible for the incident and demanded that they apologize, authoritative sources declared.

Turnage Rejection

The Japanese counter demands were said to have been sharply rejected by Turnage after a conference which lasted several hours.

The marine commander was reported to have told the Japanese that his demands for an apology still stood and that they were based principally on the manner in which his men were taken into custody and on their long detention.

Turnage previously had said that the Marines involved in the cabaret incident were not at fault and that he would take the matter to 'a higher authority" if his demands were not met by the Japanese.

In addition to an apology he had demanded that those responsible be punished and that he be given assurances against future arrests of like nature.

The reply to Turnage's demands, delivered by a member of the Japanese North China general staff, said the Japanese investigation of the incident had resulted in conclusions "at variance with the American attitude."

"We found," the statement was quoted as saying, "that the incident started when a United States Marine entering the cabaret knocked a pipe from the mouth of a Japanese—hence the Americans were responsible for the affair and their apology is due the Japanese."

Japanese Balk At Apology to U. S. Marines

They Insist Americans Were to Blame for New Year's Eve Dispute in Peiping

PEPING, Jan. 4 (AP).—American and Japanese officials stood pat tonight in their wrangle over blame for a New Year's Eve cabaret incident, each holding the other's forces responsible for the clash, which ended in the arrest of five United States marines by Japanese police.

The Japanese rejected the demands by Col. Allen H. Turnage, Marine commander here, for an apology, punishment of those responsible and assurance against a repetition of such arrests. They insisted that the Americans were responsible and issued a counter-demand for apologies.

Col. Turnage refused. After a conference lasting several hours, he was said to have told the Japanese his demands still stood. Previously, he declared he would take the matter to "a higher authority" unless they met his demands.

In the American view, the five marines were insulted by armed and drunken Japanese civilians, then arrested by gendarmes and threatened with firearms. This version said four of the five marines were injured and all were held seventeen hours.

According to a Japanese statement published in the local controlled press, the efforts of two interpreters to reason with the marines after one had snatched a pipe from a plainclothes Japanese gendarme resulted only in the incident's assuming "enlarged proportions."

One marine, this statement said, "apolgized for his misconduct" and did so in writing.

"Duly appreciating the sincerity of the American," it added, "the Japanese released him. . . . American authorities, despite the Japanese good will, protested alleging that 'the Japanese detained unarmed Americans, moreover causing some of them injuries.'

"The Japanese rejected the protests and pointed out that the Americans must assume responsibility. Negotiations . . . ended in failure. The Japanese will maintain their stand . . . irrespective of the attitude the Americans adopt."

CONSCRIPTION PLOT IN HAWAII LAID TO JAPAN

Gillette Asks Inquiry Into Action Against Citizens of Nippon Ancestry.

APOLOGY TO U. S. IS REFUSED

Tokio Army Men Deny Blame for Trouble in Peiping in Which Marines Were Arrested.

Washington, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Senator Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, asked the State Department today to check reports which he said charged that the Japanese Government was conscripting American citizens of Japanese ancestry in Pacific Coast States and the Territory of Hawaii.

"This may be a considerable threat to our national defense plans," said the Iowan, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "My information, from reliable sources, indicates that Japan, a Government linked with the Axis Powers, is conscripting men for military duty right under our noses."

Senator Gillette said that officials of the Sino-Korean Peoples League had written him from Los Angeles that consulates of the Japanese Government on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii were being used for the alleged conscription.

The league said, he declared, that Japan had completed a census of 89,500 Japanese in Hawaii and now was engaged in conscripting Japanese-Americans between 21 and 36 years of age, both in Hawaii and on the West Coast.

The league stated, he added, that 50,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry, already were undergoing military training, that 3,800 had been placed in islands under Japanese mandate within striking range of Hawaii, and that 12,000 of military age were in Pacific Coast States.

Thousands of Japanese born in the Continental United States and Hawaii, he explained, were regarded as American citizens by this country and as Japanese nationals by Japan.

"There is a serious danger of Japanese-German collaboration on espionage that deserves prompt attention," he said. "It could be especially serious when we remember that Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, is the base for our Pacific fleet.

Missionary Reports Japanese Bombings

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Jan. 4—Stations of the American Conveht Mission in Hupeh province "have been repeatedly bombed by Japanese flyers in the past eight months despite the display of the American flag," Hjalmar Graven, of Minneapolis, Minn., a representative of the mission, said today.

"Today our properties in various parts of the province have been destroyed for the great part and a majority of the personnel has been forced to leave," Graven declared.

The demolished properties, he added, included churches, a school and missionary residences. The mission headquarters are at Chicago.

Graven reached here after three weeks of overland travel, part of it in hand carts and part on foot, from Hanchang, 250 miles northwest of Hankow, en route to the United States. With him were Miss Mildred Nelson, of Rockford, Ill., and Miss Viola Carson, of Chicago, who were members of his mission.

The recent Japanese campaign in the area northwest of Hankow has had no appreciable results, Graven declared.

The missionary said the Chinese had criss-crossed that area with hundreds of miles of trenches, nullifying Japanese mechanized units.

Sino-Russ Deal Made

China To Exchange Wool For Soviet Machinery And Military Supplies

Chungking, China, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Chinese press reported today that the second part of a general Chinese-Russian trade agreement, calling for the exchange of Chinese wool for Soviet machinery and military supplies, was signed yesterday.

The third part of the agreement, involving Chinese minerals, is under negotiation. Conclusion of the first part, involving 100,000,000 Chinese dollars' ($5,000,000) worth of China tea, was announced last December 11.

China Power Plant Blasted

[By the Associated Press]

Hongkong, Jan. 4—Japanese military officials said today the hydraulic power station at Kunming, Chinese terminus of the Burma road, was destroyed by Japanese bombers in a raid yesterday.

Five grounded Chinese planes were destroyed and the airport was set afire, it was said. All the Japanese flyers were reported to have returned safely.

Liner Sails From Kobe

Tokyo, Jan. 4 (AP)—The President Coolidge sailed today from Kobe with 200 missionaries and their families from Shanghai, along with 800 wives and children of United States naval men from Manila. They are going home in response to the State Department's advice.

Japan's War Toll 1,800,000

Chungking, China, Jan. 4 (AP)—Chinese military headquarters said tonight that Japanese casualties since the start of the war, July 7, 1937, numbered 1,800,000—killed and wounded.

Siam Reports Beating Off French 2 Times

Encounters Said To Have Taken Place Along Southern Part Of Border

Bangkok, Thailand, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Thai (Siamese) high command reported today French forces were beaten off in two encounters yesterday along the southern part of the Thailand-Indo-China frontier.

At the village of Chochandr Thai police and civilians were said to have forced a French patrol to retreat, while the French were said to have fled after a minor encounter in the Krungkhobok region.

In a one-hour battle near the village of Khemrath on Thursday, several Thai frontier police were said to have been injured when Indo-China troops opened fire with artillery and machine guns.

U. S. MAY LEND FREIGHTERS TO HELP BRITAIN

Release of More Overage Destroyers Is Also Being Considered.

ROOSEVELT PLAN FACES FIGHT

Some Members of Congress Are Against Granting the President Wide Authority on Arms.

Washington, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—The release of some cargo ships and more old destroyers to besieged Britain was reported under consideration by persons high in defense councils today as a means of spurring production under the navy's vast building program and President Roosevelt's new plan to construct 200 merchant vessels.

Speaking privately, defense authorities interested in this proposal argued that the early trans-

fer of additional existing tonnage to meet the Nazi air and submarine threat to Britain's life line would impress upon the country the urgency of the need for maximum efforts in ship construction.

President Roosevelt has given no indication that he was considering such a move, however.

One of the possibilities mentioned in unofficial discussion was that some of seventy-seven American ships now laid up or temporarily inactive might be turned over to Great Britain under the lease-lend plan which the President soon will submit to the new Congress.

May Take Interned Ships

Another was that this Government might take over some of 266 foreign merchants tied up in American ports to escape the war, either making them available to Great Britain or using them to replace American tonnage lent or leased to the British. Presumably, under such a plan the United States would agree to compensate the countries whose vessels were taken, either with money or ships, after the war.

Officials made public figures showing that the United States on November 1 had an ocean-going fleet of 1,173 ships, with a tonnage of 7,218,913 — many times larger than the merchant fleet at the start of the world war.

Of the tonnage built up to November 1, it was said, seventy-seven ships were in laid-up or spot fleets. Laid-up ships would require some reconditioning for active service, but spot fleet ships, presently inactive, are in condition for immediate operation.

Forty-four of the laid-up ships, with a carrying capacity of about 9,000 tons each, are owned by the Government and are scheduled to be up for sale next Tuesday, and a British bid on them is considered a certainty. Ten other vessels are currently being reconditioned for charter to American ship services, but this disposition could be changed.

Ultimate approval of President Roosevelt's lease-lend plan for aiding the British was predicted by Democratic leaders of Congress today, but they conceded that it would have to stand the test of lengthy debate.

Providing for the lease and loan of war equipment to Britain, with repayment in kind or in raw materials such as rubber upon conclusion of hostilities, the proposal already has become the foremost issue of the new Congress and critics of administration foreign policy asserted that it would be stoutly opposed.

Among these, Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, announced that he would devote almost his "entire time" to fighting the plan. Senators La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, and Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, expressed opposition to giving the President wide authority to effect this type of assistance to Great Britain and admanistration chieftains, on the other hand, expressed confidence in eventual acceptance of the proposal by Congress.

WHEELER CALLS LEASING IDIOTIC

He Says It Is Plan to Buy Interest in War.

Washington, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's lease-lend plan for aiding Britain's war effort, already a major issue of the new Congress, was termed idiotic today by Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana.

"I'd rather give supplies to them," Senator Wheeler told an anti-war delegation at the Capitol. "When you lease or loan you're buying an interest in the war. Some people say it's our war. If it's our war, how can we justify loaning them stuff and asking them to pay us back?

"If it's our war, we ought to have the courage to go over and fight it, but it isn't our war."

The Montanan urged the seventy delegates representing the American Peace Mobilization to "have the guts to stand up and show this is a democracy."

"I've been called an appeaser, a pro-Nazi, a pro-communist and I don't know what else," the Senator said. "I'm not anything but pro-American and I'm not going to be intimidated by the war mongers, the President, the FBI nor any one else."

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U. S. CORPORATION MAY AID BRITISH

Federal Government May Create Body To Handle Lend-Lease Plan

Roosevelt Works On Speech For Congress—May Give "Concrete" Ideas

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 4—While President Roosevelt worked today on the message he will deliver in person before a joint session of Congress Monday, reports circulated in legislative quarters that a huge new Government corporation might be created to handle the projected lease-lend program of aid to Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt was said to have completed only a rough outline of his message which some officials believe will call for placing the nation on a virtual wartime production basis.

May Be "Concrete"

One official White House caller, unwilling to be quoted by name, expressed the belief the message would "amplify" the President's fireside chat of last Sunday and "be more concrete."

In that address Mr. Roosevelt urged that America be made the "arsenal of democracy" and declared the security of the United States was "greatly dependent" on the outcome of England's war against an "unholy alliance."

It is expected to deal also with such domestic questions as liberalized social security benefits, reduced spending for relief, and labor matters.

A White House secretary announced that the message on the "state of the union" would be delivered at 2 P. M. Monday, and that the budget message would be transmitted on Wednesday. An effort will be made, he said, to keep the legislative message within 3,000 words.

May Form Corporation

Democratic leaders at the Capitol, asked about the reports that a new Federal corporation would be established, said that legislation to carry out the Administration's proposal to lend or lease approximately $3,000,000,000 worth of supplies and munitions to Great Britain was still in the formative stage.

Such a corporation, Senator Barkley, of Kentucky, the Senate majority leader, commented, would be "feasible but might not be essential."

Barkley indicated the plan would require amending the Neutrality Act prohibiting the furnishing of munitions to belligerents except on a cash basis. He also said the enabling act must be very general in its grant of powers to the Chief Executive.

Sees Few Callers

Seeing only a few callers during the day, Mr. Roosevelt spent most of his time on his legislative message and conferring with his budget director, Harold D. Smith.

With a vociferous group in Congress gathering support to oppose the British aid plan, Senator Barkley predicted that it would ultimately pass, but after a lengthy debate.

Several in the opposition camp, including Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), reiterated their contention that the plan was but another step leading to actual participation in the war.

Calls Plan "Idiotic"

Addressing an "anti-war" delegation at the Capitol, Wheeler asserted that the plan was "idiotic."

"When you lease or loan you're buying an interest in the war," the Montanan declared. "Some people say it's our war. If it's our war, how can we justify loaning them stuff and asking them to pay us back?

"If it's our war, we ought to have the courage to go over and fight it—but it isn't our war."

Darden Wants Help

The group of about seventy which called at the Capitol said they represented the "American Peace Mobilization."

On the other hand, Representative Darden (Dem., Va.) called, in a statement, for assistance, "immediately and without reserve," to Great Britain.

"If we refuse or fail by indecision to make available the help so desperately needed in this ominous hour," Darden said, "we shall, I believe, have placed the ultimate security and the safety of the American people in the gravest jeopardy."

HOPKINS, HULL TALK OVER BRITISH HELP

Anglo-American Relations Are Subject Of 45-Minute Conference

No Word Yet On When Roosevelt Aide Will Leave For London Duties

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 4—Harry L. Hopkins conferred with Secretary Hull on Anglo-American relations for forty-five minutes today prior to undertaking his assignment as President Roosevelt's personal representative at London.

While no official statement on the Hull-Hopkins talk was made, State Department officials said it was safe to assume that it covered the general question of relations between the United States and Great Britain, including aid to Britain "short of war."

No Word On Leaving

Hopkins avoided reporters, and there was no word on when he would leave for London. State Department officials explained that since Hopkins was going to London as the President's close personal friend and representative, without title or diplomatic status, they had no official information concerning the date of his departure.

President Roosevelt, in announcing Hopkins' new assignment, explained that he would act in London for about two weeks—pending appointment of an ambassador—and indicated he would leave within the next few days.

U. S. Embassy Aid

So far as is known, Hopkins will not take any assistants or aides from the State Department with him, but will have the full facilities of the American Embassy and its staff at his disposal.

At the same time that he announced Hopkins' appointment the President said he would send the name of Joseph P. Kennedy's successor as Ambassador to London to the Senate next week.

Kennedy, who has been on leave in this country since submitting his resignation in early November, still technically retains the title of Ambassador.

Glass Wants Navy To Blast "The Hell Out Of Germany"

Veteran Senator, On 83d Birthday, Vigorously Supports Roosevelt's International Stand

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 4—Senator Carter Glass (Dem., Va.) celebrated his eighty-third birthday today by asserting that the United States Navy should be sent "over to blast hell out of Germany."

The Virginian, who frequently has castigated some of the New Deal moves of this Administration, made it plain in an interview that he thoroughly approves recent international activities and utterances of President Roosevelt.

"I think we should have done those things sooner," he said. "My complaint is we're not moving fast enough."

The oldest Senator "hates birthdays," but President Roosevelt refused to let the man he has dubbed the "unreconstructed rebel" ignore the occasion.

A special White House messenger carried a private letter from the President to the office of Senator Glass. More than 200 other congratulatory telegrams from nationally prominent persons and dozens of standards of flowers were delivered.

A luncheon was given for the Virginian by Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator. Vice-President Garner, Senate Majority Leader Barkley (Dem. Ky.), House Speaker Rayburn (Dem. Texas) and a score of Senate companions gathered to greet the Senate veteran.

Fellow Democrats took time in their annual Senate caucus to pass a resolution congratulating Glass and wishing him "many more happy birthdays."

Last June the Senator married Mrs. Mary Meade, a pretty, gray-haired Virginia schoolteacher.

When the message from the President arrived, Glass promptly pocketed it to take to his apartment to show Mrs. Glass. He arranged a quiet birthday dinner alone with her in their hotel apartment this evening.

James A. Farley, former Postmaster General and former national chairman of the Democratic party, dropped in on the luncheon party to extend his congratulations. Edward J. Flynn, present national Democratic chairman, also attended, as did Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington *Post*.

Senators present included Harrison (Dem., Miss.), Byrnes (Dem., S. C.), Byrd (Dem., Va.), Guffey (Dem., Pa.), O'Mahoney (Dem., Wyo.), Sheppard (Dem., Texas), Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), Connally (Dem., Texas), McKellar (Dem., Tenn.) and Tunnell (Dem., Delaware).

U. S. Confiden Farms Can Fil Defense Needs

Wickard Asserts Control of Crops Will Not Stop Flow of Food-Fiber Materials

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—American farmers are fully prepared, Administration agricultural leaders say, to fulfill their defense responsibility of supplying the nation with those food and fiber raw materials normally produced in this country.

Unlike industry, particularly those branches which manufacture materials needed for defense, agriculture is not being pressed to expand its output or production facilities. This is in contrast to the World War period. Then farmers were urged to plow up pastureland for food crops.

In 1941 planting will be restricted under Federal crop control programs. There is a possibility those programs may be even more rigid for some crops than at any time since the Roosevelt administration took over in 1933. Only in the case of a few products, such as meat animals, dairy products, poultry and some truck crops, will limited increases be favored.

Continuation of crop control should not cause consumers or defense leaders any worry, says Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

"America's land resources are ample," he says. "They are being safeguarded by farmers and forest owners with the assistance of government programs. On the land there are millions of farm families as skillful in turning out crops and livestock as any farm families in the world."

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No "Bottleneck" Danger

These families, he adds, have produced "abundance" this year and in past years.

"This abundance from past years is stored under the ever-normal granary. There is no danger of defense being bottlenecked by lack of food and fiber."

Storehouses, elevators and warehouses are bulging with cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, lard, fruits and many other farm products for which there is no ready markets at prevailing prices. The bulk of these surpluses is stored under government loans to producers. Loss of foreign markets because of the war and increased production elsewhere have contributed to this accumulation.

Federal farm officials state that so long as these reserves exist there is no need for expanding production.

Consequently next season's planting goals, under crop control programs, will be 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 acres for wheat, compared with a normal acreage of 70,000,000; 88,000,000 to 90,000,000 acres for corn, compared with a normal of about 102,000,000; 27,000,000 acres for cotton, compared with a normal of about 37,000,000.

Correspondingly restricted planting goals have been established for tobacco rice, peanuts and several other minor crops.

As under previous programs, these acreage goals will be apportioned among farmers on the basis of a formula in the agricultural adjustment act of 1938. While farmers are not required to abide by such allotments, only those who do so are eligible for subsidies.

Administration officials have indicated they would ask Congress to appropriate at least $760,000,000 for such subsidies—the amount made available for 1940. Coupled with the planting restrictions will be marketing quotas for cotton and tobacco and possibly wheat and corn.

Producers of cotton and tobacco already have voted to authorize the government to impose quotas. Proposals for quotas on wheat and corn probably will be submitted to grower referenda if next season's production prospects equal or exceed this year's. Approval by two-thirds of those voting would be required. Under quotas, stiff penalties are assessed against farmers selling more than their alloted shares.

The problem of financing subsidies authorized by the farm act is troubling leaders both in and outside the government. Some expect Congress to be under pressure to reduce farm-aid appropriations because of the demand of the defense program upon the Treasury.

Some leaders would have Congress re-enact processing taxes on major farm commodities to finance the subsidies. There are others who urge enactment of new legislation which would authorize the government to fix farm prices at higher levels. A third group would employ commodity-loan provisions of the present farm law to peg farm prices at higher levels, thereby reducing or eliminating the subsidies.

Price-Fxing Opposed

The Administration itself has taken on public stand on these proposals, but Secretary Wickard has indicated he does not favor price-fixing or higher government loans.

The belief has been expressed in some market quarters that increased employment growing out of the defense program would result in an improved demand and higher prices for farm commodities. Federal farm officials say such may be the case for those products of which the great bulk is consumed in this country. In this category are dairy and poultry products, vegetable crops, some fruits, meats and wool.

But little improvement in the demand and price of cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn and rice is expected by the farm officials. These products, America's normal export crops, are largely dependent upon world influences for their prices. With foreign markets restricted by the war, there are no prospects, officials explain, for any material improvements in prices of these commodities.

Consequently, officials declare, the government must continue to supplement incomes of producers of these crops with subsidies, if their economic situation is not to become more difficult.

Secretary Wickard has indicated the Agriculture Department will devote more attention in 1941 to the problem of the rural unemployment.

"Agriculture," he says, "has more manpower than is needed to produce all the crops and livestock required. There are young men for the armed forces. There are young men and older men for factory work, if the nation needs them." To make use of this surplus manpower, Administration farm leaders have been urging defense agencies to locate new plants, whenever possible, in rural areas.

Some agricultural leaders are advocating inauguration of a rural works program to provide low-income and unemployed farmers with supplemental employment in soil and forestry conservation work. Others suggest a rural housing program. Secretary Wickard has put advisers to work on the problem of extending Social Security benefits to agricultural workers.

"Just as agriculture in general is entitled to equality with industry, agricultural workers are entitled the same privileges and security industrial workers," he asse

Men Under Arms in U. S. Increase 3 Times in Year

608,000 Regulars and National Guardsmen on Duty Now

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—The War Department estimated today that the Army regulars and National Guardsmen actually under arms on Jan. 1 numbered 608,000, representing nearly a three-fold increase in strength within a year.

The Navy and Marine Corps meanwhile are fast approaching a total of 250,000 regulars and reservists on active duty.

The land forces, under present schedules, are to be augmented by about a half million men in the next three months, some 400,000 being selective service recruits.

A year ago, when the National Guard was not mobilized, the Army numbered just 230,841 officers and men, of whom 215,000 were enlisted men, including the Philippine Scouts.

The expansion also has swelled materially the number of War Department civilian employees and officers on duty in the capital. The employees increased from 5,410 to 10,433 in the year ending Oct. 30, and officers on duty at the War Department increased in the same period from 660 to 1,398.

Use of Foreign Labor In Canal Zone Charged

Louisiana Official Denounces Policy on Defense Jobs

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 4 (AP).—P. J. Charlet, Louisiana Employment Security Administrator, charged today that foreigners were being imported for defense work in the Canal Zone to fill jobs which Southern workmen were eager to obtain.

His statement followed closely Governor Sam Jones's injunction to the Louisiana Congressional delegation to vote against any measures designed to reduce Work Projects Administration work on the theory that defense employment would take up the slack.

Mr. Charlet said he had written to Martin F. Carpenter, chief of the United States Employment Service, that he had been informed contractors in the Canal Zone were importing a majority of workers from British Jamaica. He added that while New Orleans was one of the three designated embarkation points for laborers from all parts of the country bound for the Canal Zone, only about 150 had cleared there up to mid-December.

Says Americans Are Employed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—Officials of the Panama Canal Office here said today that all skilled work in connection with the re-enforcement of the Canal's defense was being done by American citizens. Officials disclaimed knowledge of importation of foreigners into the Canal Zone for defense work.

REVOKE IMMUNITY FOR NAZI SEAMEN

British Say 'Escape' of 6 of Columbus's Crew From San Francisco Was 'Trick'

TO BE SEIZED IN FUTURE

German Spokesman Says Object Was Accomplished—U. S. Immigration Official Shifted

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4 (AP)—"Escape" of six German sailors to Tokyo represented "a realization of the object in view," a Nazi spokesman commented today as British officials asserted they would not be "tricked" again.

The six who sailed aboard the Asama Maru on Oct. 25 were among 512 men brought from the east coast after they had scuttled the German liner Columbus to thwart capture by a British warship. The entire group was to have sailed for home by way of Japan, but British seizure of other German seamen in Far Eastern waters led to a decision to keep the men at the Angel Island immigration station.

From time to time, however, small groups of "physically unfit" seamen have been permitted by the British to sail aboard Japanese and Italian vessels. About 430 remain.

Today a British official said "their game is up" and that because of "abuses" of safe conduct privileges no consideration would be given future Nazi requests for immunity from seizure.

The six who sailed on the Asama Maru were in addition to seven the British told the United States Immigration Department would not be molested on the high seas.

A British spokesman said Germany had made up a list of thirteen men for whom safe passage was sought. Seven were approved. The other six also boarded the Asama Maru, carrying the baggage of those granted immunity. The spokesman was not disposed to blame the United States Immigration Department, however, explaining that the United States "as a neutral was not obligated to inform us we were being cheated."

The German spokesman said "the leaving of those six was handled with the knowledge of competent American immigration authorities, and in view of the general object of their trip here (from the east coast), this was just a realization of that object.

"Stories in the newspapers about a year ago, when the Columbus crew arrived in San Francisco, carried news that the object of transporting the crew to San Francisco was in order to facilitate their sailing.

"They were in the status of distressed seamen, and still are, who cannot move freely in the United States, but were not prevented from seeking the opportunity to sail from this country." He added, "We have had no agreement or dealings with the British, just United States immigration."

OFF FOR VENEZUELA

Dornier to Continue Effort to Return to U. S.

Miami, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Claudius Dornier, son of a German airplane manufacturer, left the United States today in quest of a permit to return to this country.

A German citizen, he has been in the United States since 1939 on a visitor's permit, which the State Department failed to renew.

The twenty-six-year-old Dornier departed on a Pan American clipper for Maracaibo, Venezuela. He hopes to obtain there a visa which will allow him to remain in this country, where he said he wants to live.

If he cannot return, he said he will go to Peru.

Nazis Retire Bremen's Captain For Ill-Health

Commodore Adolf Ahrens Piloted Ship Through British Blockade To Germany

New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—Commodore Adolf Ahrens, master of the Bremen, 51,731-ton North German Lloyd liner which he maneuvered through the British blockade to a German port at the start of the war, has been retired for reasons of health, the German radio announced today.

Ahrens has spent forty-seven of his sixty-six years at sea.

The Bremen left New York harbor when Germany invaded Poland and, after a layover at the Soviet Russian arctic port of Murmansk, was reported December 13, 1939, to have docked at Bremerhaven.

The British reported that one of their submarines sighted the Bremen on her way from Murmansk but refrained from torpedoing her without warning. German sources contended that escort planes forced the submarine under water before it could attack.

Ambassador Phillips Leaves For Rome Post

Returning To Italy By Clipper; Says He Has "No Special Instructions"

New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—Ambassador William Phillips departed for his post at Rome today aboard Pan American Airways' Atlantic Clipper. He said he was "going back in a routine way" and with "no special instructions."

"There is nothing to reports which were circulated recently that there is anything special or unusual in my return to Rome at this time," he said. "I am going back to resume my duties after a sick leave."

The Ambassador returned to this country last August, and soon afterward was stricken with pneumonia. He said his wife would join him in Rome in several months.

U. S. CLOSES CONSULATE

Shuts Southampton Office—Consul Moved to Canada

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The State Department announced today that George K. Donald of Mobile, Ala., consul general at Southampton, England, has been assigned as consul general at Windsor, Ont., Canada, upon the closing of the office at Southampton.

Southampton, one of England's largest ports, has suffered from considerable German bombing. State Department officials said closing of the office resulted from the lack of consulate business there because of the stoppage of shipping to and from the United States. The work of consular officers there was largely dealing with Americans entering England as tourists or visitors.

She "Saw It Work"

New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Minister to Norway, warned today that "the scapegoat technique of arousing hatred of one group against another is a favorite method to undermine democracy."

In a curtain talk, during a broadcast performance of "Tannhauser" from the Metropolitan Opera House, Mrs. Harriman said, "You know how it worked in France and Holland, and I saw it work in Norway. Don't let it work in America—watch out in your community for those who would seek to turn you against your neighbor."

Will Deport 8 Devil's Islanders

MIAMI, Jan. 4 (AP)—Eight men who escaped from the Devil's Island penal colony were told today that they would be deported to Martinique. The immigration inspector, W. B. Thomas, said the Vichy government agreed to take the men into custody at the French colony.

(NU,ALA,ARK,TENN,FLA,OUT)

MIAMI,FLA.,JAN 4-(AP)-MARCEL OLIVIER, FORMER GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF FRENCH EAST AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR, PREDICTED TODAY THAT THE PEOPLE OF THOSE TWO COLONIES WOULD "FOLLOW THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT 100 PER CENT."

MANY OF FRANCE'S OTHER COLONIES, OLIVIER DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW, "ARE NOT IN SUCH GOOD SHAPE."

"THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF SHIPS, THEY LACK MATERIALS, AND THE SITUATION IN MANY OF THEM IS VERY COMPLICATED," HE EXPLAINED.

THE QUESTION OF MARTINIQUE, FRENCH COLONY OFF THE COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA WAS DISMISSED CASUALLY BY OLIVIER.

"IT IS A VERY LITTLE AND NOT A DANGEROUS PLACE," HE SAID WHEN ASKED WHETHER THE ISLAND MIGHT CONSTITUTE A THREAT TO THE UNITED STATES IF IT WERE IN THE HANDS OF A POTENTIAL ENEMY NATION.

"MARTINIQUE WILL DO NO HARM TO ANYONE," HE ADDED.

OLIVIER WILL LEAVE MIAMI, WHERE HE HAS BEEN VACATIONING, FOR A CONFERENCE SCHEDULED SOON WITH MARSHAL HENRI PHILLIPE PETAIN, LEADER OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT.

(NY) JERSEY CITY, N.J., JAN 4-(AP)-MME.ELSA SCHIAPARELLI, WELL KNOWN FRENCH FASHION DESIGNER, SAILED FOR PARIS TODAY, BENT ON PUTTING AMERICAN INDIAN FEATHERS INTO THE COIFFURES OF HER PARISIAN PATRONS.

SHE HAD BEEN IN THIS COUNTRY SINCE JULY AND WHILE TOURING THE WEST, "DISCOVERED" THE BRILLIANT COLORS OF INDIAN BLANKETS AND HEADDRESSES.

"I SHALL PUT THOSE COLORS IN WOMEN'S GOWNA AND THOSE FEATHERS IN THEIR HAIR," SHE SAID AS SHE SAILED ON THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER SIBONEY FOR LISBON.

SHE CARRIED 10,000 UNITS OF VITAMIN A AND 3,000 UNITS OF VITAMIN B, GIFTS OF AMERICANS TO THE FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE IN PARIS.

JACQUES TURELLE OF THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, ON HIS WAY TO HIS NEW POST IN RUMANIA AS MINISTER OF THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT, SAID AS HE BOARDED THE SHIP:

"ONE IS ALWAYS SAD TO LEAVE AMERICA, BUT ESPECIALLY SAD AT THIS TIME

NEW YORK, JAN. 4-(AP)-THE ABSENCE OF MME. GERMAINE LUBIN FROM SCHEDULED APPEARANCES WITH THE METROPOLITAN OPERA THIS SEASON HAS FINALLY BEEN EXPLAINED BY A LETTER WRITTEN 81 DAYS AGO BY THE FRENCH SOPRANO SAYING SHE WAS IN NAZI-OCCUPIED FRANCE AND COULB NOT OBTAIN A PASSPORT.

"I AM HEARTBROKEN THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME, FOR THE MOMENT, TO LEAVE OCCUPIED FRANCE," MME. LUBIN SAID IN THE LETTER RECEIVED YESTERDAY BY EDWARD JOHNSON, METROPOLITAN GENERAL MANAGER. "LET ME HOPE I WILL BE ABLE TO SING AT THE METROPOLITAN NEXT SEASON."

THE 50-YEAR-OLD PARIS OPERA STAR'S SIGNING WITH THE METROPOLITAN LAST MARCH WAS GREATLY ACCLAIMED.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THAT WAS A THOUGHT-INSPIRING BIT OF SPECULATION--THOUGH A TRIFLE SPOTTY ON THE FALLACIOUS SIDE---IN WHICH AN AUTHORIZED NAZI ECONOMIC EXPERT IN BERLIN INDULGED YESTERDAY, WHEN HE TOLD FOREIGN NEWSPAPERMEN THAT CANADA NEVER COULD FILL THE PLACE OF A DEFEATED BRITAIN AS THE CENTER OF EMPIRE.

THIS AUTHORITATIVE EXPERT ARGUED FROM THE ASSUMPTION THAT ENGLAND IS ABOUT TO BE VANQUISHED, APPARENTLY BEING UNFAMILIAR WITH THE OLD SAYING THAT THERE'S MANY A SLIP 'TWIXT THE FRENCH COAST AND THE CHALK

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CLIFFS OF DOVER. HE FIGURED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD EMIGRATE TO CANADA, TAKING THE NAVY ALONG.

HE POINTED OUT THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO TRANSPORT THE 45,000,000 PEOPLE OF THE BRITISH ISLES, OR AN ARMY OF 3,000,000, OR THE VAST INDUSTRIES. AND HOW TRUE THAT IS!

"CANADA ISN'T AT ALL SUITED AS A BASIS FOR CONTINUING THE WAR," HE SAID. "HER POTENTIALITIES ARE EXCEEDINGLY SMALL. SHE HAS NO MUNITIONS INDUSTRIES TO SPEAK OF."

THE EXPERT DIDN'T GIVE HIS REASON FOR THIS SEEMINGLY EXTRANEOUS STATEMENT, BUT IT PRESUMABLY WAS CALCULATED TO DAMPEN THE MORALE OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN. OBVIOUSLY HE HAD IN MIND PREMIER CHURCHILL'S HISTORIC SPEECH IN COMMONS ON JUNE 4, WHEN THE NAZI AVALANCHE WAS BURYING THE ALLIES.

"WE SHALL NEVER SURRENDER," CHURCHILL DECLARED, "AND EVEN IF, WHICH I DO NOT FOR A MOMENT BELIEVE, THIS ISLAND OR EVEN A PART OF IT IS SUBJUGATEB AND STARVING, THEN OUR EMPIRE ACROSS THE SEAS, ARMED BY THE BRITISH FLEET, WILL CARRY ON THE STRUGGLE UNTIL IN GOD'S GOOD TIME THE NEW WORLD AND IN ALL ITS STRENGTH AND MIGHT SETS FORTH TO THE RESCUE AND LIBERATION OF THE OLD."

IT IS AN INTERESTING COMMENTARY ON THE THOROUGHNESS OF THE GERMAN MIND THAT THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN GIVING DUE CONSIDERATION TO THIS STATEMENT. AND WELL THEY MIGHT, FOR I UNDERSTAND FROM SOURCES IN ENGLAND THAT WHILE THE GOVERNMENT DOESN'T BELIEVE THE GERMANS CAN SUCCEED IN INVASION, IT IS PREPARED TO CARRY OUT THE CHURCHILL DECLARATION TO THE LAST WORD IN CASE OF DEFEAT.

HOWEVER, THE NAZI ECONOMIST EITHER OVERLOOKED OR DELIBERATELY IGNORED THE MOST IMPORTANT POINT IN THE SITUATION. ON AUGUST 18, 1938, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN A SPEECH AT KINGSTON, ONTARIO, TOLD THE CANADIANS:

"I GIVE YOU ASSURANCE THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT STAND IDLY BY IF DOMINATION OF CANADIAN SOIL IS THREATENED BY ANY OTHER EMPIRE."

LAST AUGUST MR.ROOSEVELT AND CANADIAN PREMIER MACKENZIE KING HAD A CONFERENCE AT WHICH THEY LINKED THE DEFENSES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA TO PRESERVE THEIR SAFETY AGAINST ANY THREATS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS.

THE MEANING OF THIS AGREEMENT IS SO CLEAR THAT IT IS GIVEN TO WONDER HOW THE GERMANS THINK THEY COULD AVOID WAR WITH THE COMBINED CANADIAN AND AMERICAN FORCES IF THE BRITISH THRONE WERE TRANSFERRED TO OTTAWA. PERHAPS THE NAZIS BELIEVE THEY COULD IGNORE THE NEW WORLD ALTOGETHER -- MAKE NO THREAT AGAINST "DOMINATION OF CANADIAN SOIL" --- AND PROCEED TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR GROUND IN EUROPE, BUT SUCH AN IDEA WOULD BE ALMOST FANTASTIC.

THERE MOST CERTAINLY WOULD BE WAR BETWEEN THE NEW WORLD AND THE OLD. IT WOULD BE A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE IN WHICH MANY NATIONS WOULD BECOME INVOLVED. BECAUSE OF THE VAST DISTANCES, AND THE DIFFICULTIES OF COMING TO CLOSE GRIPS, WOULD BE A LONG DRAWN OUT AFFAIR -- DOUBTLESS A MATTER OF MANY YEARS.

STILL, THAT IS ONE THE POSSIBILITIES IF THE GERMANS ARE VICTORIOUS IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN. ON THAT POINT, NEUTRAL MILITARY EXPERTS GENERALLY SEEM AGREED THAT THE ODDS ARE HEAVY AGAINST A SUCCESSFUL NAZI INVASION OF ENGLAND.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AMS BUDGET)

(WX)--INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

LATE MARCH OR APRIL WOULD SEEM BY ALL MILITARY LOGIC THE CORRECT TIME FOR GERMANY TO MAKE HER PROMISED GRAND SMASH AT ENGLAND. YET LONDON, BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S SAY-SO, DOUBTS THAT HITLER WILL OR CAN WAIT THAT LONG TO LET LOOSE HIS ATTEMPTED KNOCK-OUT PUNCH.

UNFAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS FROM THE NAZI-FASCIST VIEWPOINT ON MANY FRONTS ARE URGING HIM TO RISK A MID-WINTER ONSLAUGHT. TIME IS MARCHING AGAINST THE AXIS.

CHECK OFF THESE 1941 DEVELOPMENTS SINCE HITLER'S THUNDERING NEW YEAR FORECAST OF VICTORY THIS YEAR:

NAZI-FRENCH RELATIONS ARE UNDER INCREASINGLY HEAVY STRAIN. BERLIN DOES NOT DENY THAT. A HITLER-PETAIN BREAK IS DENIED; BUT ONLY CONTINUING BERLIN-VICHY DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS IN GERMAN-HELD PARIS ARE CITED TO SUPPORT THE DENIAL. A SWEEPING NEW PETAIN CABINET SHAKE-UP EMPHASIZES THE FRANCO-NAZI "COOPERATION" IMPASSE.

SINCE HITLER SPOKE, ITALY'S SERIOUS PLIGHT HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY ADMITTED BY ROME ACTION. ITALIAN DEFEATS AT GREEK AND BRITISH HANDS HAVE FORCED IL DUCE MUSSOLINI TO ASK HELP OF HIS AXIS MATE. GERMAN PLANES NEEDED AGAINST ENGLAND HAVE BEEN SENT INTO ITALY. ITALIAN PLANES HAVE BEEN CALLED HOME FROM THE WESTERN FRONT. ALL THIS EMPHASIZES UNMISTAKABLY THE FACT THAT ITALY IN THE TWO MONTHS SINCE SHE MARCHED AGAINST GREECE HAS BECOME A GERMAN MILITARY LIABILITY, NOT AN ASSET.

IN ALBANIA WINTER HAS CLOSED DOWN WITH SUB-ZERO FORCE ON THE NORTHERN GREEK-ITALIAN FLANK; BUT TO THE SOUTH THE GREEKS ARE STILL INCHING FORWARD. FALL OF ITALY'S TEPELENI-KLISURA DEFENSE BASTION AND VALONA MAY COME DESPITE WEATHER CONDITIONS OR BELATED NAZI AIR INTERVENTION.

A15WX (SIMPSON)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AMS BUDGET)

(X) FIRST ADD INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS BY SIMPSON

X E X AIR INTERVENTION.

ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN THE BRITISH COUNTER OFFENSIVE INTO ITALIAN LIBYA SURGED ON. THE BRITISH, AFTER A SEIGE OF BARDIA, BEGAN A PENETRATION OF THE DEEP DEFENSES OF THE ITALIAN STRONGHOLD, TAKING PERHAPS 8,000 PRISONERS IN THE INITIAL PHASE OF THAT ACTION, THEY SAID. EASTWARD, THERE HAVE BEEN FLICKERS OF BRITISH AIR ACTIVITY TO SUGGEST AN OFFENSIVE IN EAST AFRICA SOON.

IN THE WEST, REPEATED BOMBING OF NEUTRAL IRELAND, ATTRIBUTED BY DUBLIN TO GERMAN PLANES, IS CREATING NEW POSSIBILITIES OF BRITAIN OBTAINING AIR AND SEA BASES ON IRELAND'S WEST COAST. ON THE OTHER HAND, BRITISH SOURCES SUGGEST THAT GERMANY IS TRYING TO FORCE EIRE INTO THE WAR ON ENGLAND'S SIDE IN THE HOPE THAT A NAZI EXPEDITION CAN SEIZE IRISH BASES AS JUMPING OFF SPOTS FOR INVASION OF BRITAIN.

AND ACROSS THE ATLANTIC PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS MAKING READY TO IMPLEMENT TO CONGRESS HIS PROMISE OF AMERICAN WIN-THE-WAR AID TO BRITAIN.

ENGLAND'S OWN WAR INDUSTRIES, DESPITE NAZI BOMBING, ARE REPORTED REACHING NEW DELIVERY PEAKS. THE INCREASED FLOW OF MANPOWER AND MATERIALS FROM ALL BRITISH COMMONWEALTH SOURCES TO THE BATTLE FRONTS HAS BEEN PROVEN ABUNDENTLY IN EGYPT AND LIBYA.

AGAINST ALL THAT, GERMANY CLAIMS GREATLY INCREASED POWER BY LAND, AIR AND SEA FOR A FINAL SMASH AT ENGLAND. BY EVERY RULE OF REASON, EVERY DAY OF DELAY DUE TO WEATHER OR ANY OTHER CAUSE IS DANGEROUS. IT SEES THE ARMAMENT GAP BETWEEN GERMANY AND ENGLAND CLOSED BY THAT MUCH. IT MAY DRIVE HITLER TO THE DESPERATE RISKS OF A MID-WINTER INVASION ATTEMPT AGAINST ENGLAND.

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UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 70TH WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM DEC. 29 TO JAN. 4, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	7	0	1	54,875	48	0
NORWAY	4	0	2	34,689	9	0
GERMANY	1	0	0	8,204	0	0
SWEDEN	0	0	2	3,568	0	0
FRANCE	1	0	0	2,785	0	10
TOTAL	13	0	5	104,121	57	10
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	613	233	354	4,357,234	8,503	7,205
GRAND TOTAL	626	233	359	4,461,355	8,560	7,215

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

BRITAIN--557; NORWAY--139; GERMANY--105; SWEDEN--80; GREECE--58; FRANCE--54; NETHERLANDS--45; DENMARK--44; ITALY--40; FINLAND--27; BELGIUM--21; ESTONIA--12; YUGOSLAVIA--8; PANAMA--8; SPAIN--5; LITHUANIA--3; POLAND--2; ARGENTINA, EGYPT, HUNGARY, IRAN, JAPAN, LATVIA, PORTUGAL, RUMANIA, SOVIET, UNITED STATES--1 EACH. TOTAL--1,218.

JAN 3 1941

UNDATED PLANE LOSSES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AIR WARFARE BETWEEN GERMANY AND BRITAIN CONTINUED AT A COMPARATIVELY SLOW PACE DURING LAST WEEK, A LULL NOTICEABLE DURING THE NEW YEAR PERIOD.

GERMANY CLAIMED AT LEAST NINE BRITISH PLANES WERE DESTROYED DURING THE WEEK, WITH "SEVERAL" MORE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AT MILDENHALL, ENGLAND, LAST MONDAY. THE GERMANS ADMITTED TWO PLANES LOST.

BRITAIN REPORTED THREE GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY -- THE TOTAL CLAIMED FOR THE WEEK -- AGAINST NINE BRITISH PLANES LOST. EIGHT OF THE NINE BRITISH PLANES WERE LONG RANGE BOMBERS LOST ON CONTINENTAL RAIDS.

IN THE PREVIOUS WEEK, THE GERMANS CLAIMED NINE BRITISH PLANES TO THREE GERMANS, WHILE THE BRITISH CLAIMED FIVE GERMANS TO SIX BRITISH.

THE BOX SCORE:

	GERMAN CLAIMS		BRITISH CLAIMS	
	BRITISH	GERMAN	GERMAN	BRITISH
DEC. 29	2	0	0	2
DEC. 30	(x)	0	0	2
DEC. 31	2	0	0	2
JAN. 1	1	0	0	0
JAN. 2	2	1	0	0
JAN. 3	2	1	0	1
JAN. 4	--	0	3	2
TOTAL	9	2	3	9

(x) -- "SEVERAL" REPORTED DESTROYED ON GROUND IN ENGLAND.

JAN 3 1941

American Long-range Bombers Excel Those of Other Powers

ART III — JAN 4 1940

[This is the last of a series of three articles by Devon Francis, aviation editor of the Associated Press on American warplanes.]

By DEVON FRANCIS.

In appraising American air power in terms of its warplanes the first question which must be asked is, "What are they going to be used for?"

JAN 3 1941

Our strategy at present does not encompass the use of swarms of pursuit planes for the defense of our industrial areas. American air defense is predicated on preventing the establishment of enemy bases from which bombers can operate against our vulnerable areas.

The Naval Air Service, the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps have less than 2,500 planes, including training planes. The Army Air Corps has less than 3,000. The number of first-line combat planes in the service of the air corps is reported to be 500. That is only a 10 per cent increase since last June.

How soon our air defense will be sufficient depends on the rate of production, now at about 700 planes of all types a month, and on how many are released to the British as they come off the assembly line. The air corps received less than fifty tactical planes in November. On December 18 defense officials said none of the thousands of combat planes ordered by the War Department since last summer was expected to be delivered until well into 1941. The air corps has begun releasing to England the heavy, four-engined consolidated bombers it had ordered for itself. Manufacture of two types of new pursuit planes, the Bell interceptor and the two-engined Lockheed pursuit-interceptor, has barely begun.

The proposal to manufacture 500 fighting planes a day in automobile factories, advanced by Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, calls attention to the engine bottleneck. On December 10, Charles S. Garland, financial adviser to the industrial materials division of the defense commission, characterized as loose talk the production of hundreds of airplanes a day.

"To reach a daily production of twenty-five airplane engines of 1,200 horse power," he said, "requires a capital investment of $30,000,000, a floor area of 1,000,000 square feet and 8,500 men."

For hemisphere defense, the United States needs bombers of both the land plane and the flying boat types. For the last decade, no other nation has brought the long-range bomber to the advanced development that it has reached in the United States. To say that American bombers cannot compare with Germany's Heinkel, Junkers, Focke-Wulf and Dornier bombers is to say that a two-mile track man is no good in the sprints. Bombers, like runners, are developed for different kinds of jobs.

Lieut.-Gen. Frank M. Andrews, former chief of the General Headquarters Air Force, three years ago summarized the American air defense problem in this way:

"The first mission of our air forces usually will be to deny to the enemy, through independent air operations, any suitable bases, floating or ground, from which he might operate. It is to that end that we are designing our bombardment organization and training personnel."

Once production is achieved in American aircraft plants, the factors making for world superiority in air armaments should be in favor of the United States.

Battle of Bombers Expected in War

Some military experts believe that the swift fighter plane will play a role of decreasing importance as the world's major Powers develop larger warplanes with wider range.

Instead of pursuit combats, as in the defense of England, they foresee future air wars waged by fleets of heavily armed bombers firing at each other like the ships of the line in surface navies.

Medium-weight bombers have begun to bristle with guns. The new twin-engine American Martin "26" carries a dozen heavy caliber machine-guns. Old models of the Boeing "17," the Flying Fortress, carried only eight.

U. S. Warplane Engines Called World's Fastest and Toughest

Production Bottleneck Expected to End By Summer

JAN 3 1941

What about the engines which power our warplanes? How bad is the "bottleneck" in their production? What is involved in relieving this situation? These and other pertinent questions are answered in the following article, the second of a series by Devon Francis, aviation editor of the Associated Press.

By DEVON FRANCIS.
Associated Press Aviation Editor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—When Roscoe Turner, the elder statesman of American air racing, won the big-money Thompson Trophy event at Cleveland in 1938 by running his 1,200-horsepower engine wide open for a solid hour, he helped peg American aircraft power plants as the world's best.

Flushed, tired and more than $20,000 richer for his hour's toil, big Roscoe taxied his silver monoplane to the line and cut the switches.

"Wide open, all the way," he announced, amazed.

Forthwith, mechanics tore down the engine to see what had happened to it. Airplane engineers were not meant to take that punishment. The interior looked almost as good as the day it came off the factory production line.

Criticism of American warplanes, in comparison with those of Germany and England, cannot be made on the counts of speed or engine dependability.

Production Rate Criticized.

Criticism can be more justly leveled at our engine production. That is both America's strength and weakness in the race for air rearmament. We have the world's best radial, air-cooled plane engines, but our current production will equip only 600 to 700 combat planes a month.

"109" fighter was developed. The fighter's top speed is about 360 miles an hour, not as fast as some new American types.

The difference is accounted for in the fighter's greater load in armament and fuel for longer range, and in the lesser degree of perfection in a "production" plane as compared with a specially-built racer.

The engine "bottleneck" will be relieved appreciably by late spring or early summer.

But what that will mean in terms of greater American air power remains for determination. Much of our production is destined for England. President Roosevelt's "rule-of-thumb" division of our warplane output equally between our armed forces and England has been revised.

The greater part of the output of some warplane factories, and all of that of some factories, is going to England as fast as it comes off the assembly line. That is in keeping with the policy of all aid short of war.

In the next five or six months two major engine factories and their branches, buttressed by a trickle of production from automobile factories now tooling up to make plane engines, are expected to be turning out 3,000,000 horsepower a month.

In terms of units that is the equivalent of 3,000 engines of 1,000 horsepower each. That would equip every month 1,500 airplanes of all types—bombers, patrol planes, pursuits and observation planes—including the "spares" which go with each order.

On American engines even more than on American planes is going to depend in good part the maintenance of British bombing power. On them will be predicated the future of American air power.

This is why:

Speed and bomb-carrying ability of warplanes are functions of design, wing loading and power loading. No nation has a copyright on design. Our latest pursuits, for example, copy many of the best features of British and German pursuits.

Wing loading means the relation between the weight of a plane and the wing area—the higher the weight the faster the plane. Power loading means the relation between the weight of the plane and the engine horsepower—the lower the weight the faster the plane.

Engine Makers Hold Key.

Design and wing loading can be changed at the pleasure of the engineer, but as the armed services make demands for bigger airplanes and higher speeds it is the engine manufacturers who hold the key to the superior performance of our aircraft.

In the radial shaped, air-cooled field no other nation has been able to approach American engines in dependability and power output.

The two leading radial engine manufacturers, the Pratt & Whitney division of the United Aircraft Corp. and the Wright Aeronautical Co. (the latter a subsidiary of the Curtiss-Wright Corp.), are turning out engines of greater horsepower than any engines in production abroad.

It is a Pratt & Whitney engine, rated at 1,850 horsepower, which carries along the new Navy Vought-Sikorsky shipboard fighter at more than 400 miles an hour at optimum altitude. That is a top, not a cruising, speed. The same engine with slight alterations is being rerated for a 2,000-horsepower output.

Weight Is Light.

Improved Wright engines, rated at 1,650 horsepower, are speeding the longer range Pan-American Airways Clippers across the Atlantic. Wright, too, has engines in the 2,000-horsepower class.

None of the new American aircraft power plants weigh much more than a pound for each horsepower they develop.

Engines of 2,000 horsepower are known to be in the experimental stage abroad, but they are of the heavier V-shaped, liquid-cooled, in-line type.

Much has been said in recent months, beginning with a statement by Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury Department last winter, about the potential engine "bottleneck." Airlines with engines on order were, in fact, asked to release them to the Army Air Corps.

Continuance of the bottleneck will depend in part on the Air Corps' engine procurement policy, the demands of Great Britain and on how fast this country can overcome serious handicaps in liquid-cooled engine manufacture. For the last two years the Air Corps has favored equipping its pursuit planes with in-line liquid-cooled engines, arguing that they could be better streamlined than planes with air-cooled radial engines. Radials are star shaped, with larger frontal areas.

Radial Type Navy's Standard.

For years the Navy has accepted the radial as its standard power plant.

The United States is at the tag end of the parade on aircraft in-line engine development.

Our only large in-line engine is the Allison, with a rating of 1,090 horsepower.

In-line engine production is still only a few hundred units a month though the General Motors Corp., parent company of the concern manufacturing Allisons, announced recently 1,000 engines a month would come off the line by November, 1941.

The reason the British are in such dire need of American engines with high horsepower output is that in two lightning campaigns the Germans destroyed existing and potential bases from which the British could bomb effectively with their standard, short-range, medium-weight planes.

When the Germans seized Norway and conquered the Low Countries and France they forced the British to base all their bombardment planes in England.

U. S. Needs Are Different.

The designs for British planes had not been drawn with that contingency in view. Today they must have American planes of great power, range and bomb-carrying capacity, such as the Consolidated "24" and the later, faster versions of the Boeing "17."

Both types, four engined, were developed specifically for the peculiar problems of American defense. Our bombers have lengthy coast lines, a vast continent and outlying possessions to protect.

Once the problem of British needs is reconciled satisfactorily with American needs in air armament, the breaking of the engine bottleneck will depend on the accelarated production of high-powered air-cooled engines and the further development and production of liquid-cooled types.

Great Britain is using liquid-cooled Rolls-Royce engines in its Hurricanes and Spitfires, which in design are at least five years old. On both British and United States Army Air Corps contracts we now propose to duplicate that engine in American factories.

New Facts Brought Out.

How advisable that is it will remain for history to judge. Some peculiar facts about airplane speeds and engine types are emerging from engineers' arguments, fostered by the demands of the Air Corps for more efficient airplanes.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics discovered in wind tunnel tests that the "drag" of radial engines equipped with barrel-like coverings called cowlings in many instances is only negligibly higher, and in one instance was lower, than that of liquid-cooled engines.

Our new Republic pursuit, equipped with a 1,200-horsepower radial, is reported to have a speed of more than 360 miles an hour, approximately that of the better known Curtiss "40," fitted with an in-line engine. That, too, incidentally, is the speed of the standard German fighter, the Messerschmitt "109." It is equipped with an in-line.

New U. S. Planes Top Speed of Nazis' Record-Holder

JAN 3 1941

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Published airplane speeds often are subject to sharp discount so far as their use in military work is concerned.

The world's "absolute" speed record, achieved over a three-kilometer course last year, is 469.2 miles an hour. It is held by a German plane from which the current Messerschmitt

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American Engines Feature Durability

By Devon Francis

[By the Associated Press]

ART I JAN 3 1941

New York, Jan. 2—The scene was a British air-training camp and the day was one of those typically dismal, overcast days when even a ghost of a wind over the rolling English countryside sends chills to the marrow.

"We can't believe," protested a British officer to an American engineer, "that your engines will run as long between overhauls as you say they will."

The question of engine life was a serious one. The British, accustomed to tearing down their aircraft engines for overhaul after every 150 to 200 hours of use, had to be convinced that they had something new on their hands—American engines which would take unheard of punishment.

Every Part Perfect

"Very well," said the engineer. "Tear one down after 200 hours. You'll see."

Air students are hard on engines. They don't know how to "nurse" an airplane power plant to get the most out of it, week after week. They work their throttles savagely, running full power for minutes when cruising throttle is called for.

The British officer directed that an engine be disassembled and examined. Every part was perfect.

"Now try the same engine at 500 hours of use," suggested the American engineer.

In a training plane that is the equivalent of 125,000 miles.

The engine was still perfect. Bearings showed no wear. Ignition timing devices and valve mechanisms still worked smoothly.

Every 800 Hours

"I'd suggest," the American finally volunteered, "that you overhaul your American engines at the frequency I suggested in the first place—every 800 hours. You'll find they will stand up under the beating and keep more of your planes in the air."

The English were convinced.

Today that American engine and hundred of others like it are training young Britons to fly. They are beginning to power some of the bombing planes which the British almost nightly send on forays against the German invasion bases in France, against the industrial Ruhr and against factories in interior Germany.

Criticism of American airplanes which has cropped up in the last few weeks, linked with public announcement that the rearmament program is behind schedule, has covered their lack of "fire power" (guns), cockpit armor to protect the pilot, power turrets to ease the work of gunners and improve their accuracy, and self-sealing gasoline tanks.

Qualifying Factor

But one qualifying factor has not been taken into account:

Few late-type American warplanes have been delivered abroad. None actually has been put into service by the British.

The point on which criticism is justified is our critically low production. We have performance in our planes. But production has been behind schedule and it may continue to be behind for as much as two years to come.

Today we are talking in terms of 40,000 warplanes by mid-1942. That can be achieved only by the most spectacular expansion. As late as January, 1939, the single-shift capacity of American warplane factories was 350 airplanes and 500 engines a month.

Just a year ago we were producing 200 military planes and 500 engines a month. For comparison the current paper schedule is 1,000 planes and a minimum of 2,000 engines, rising to 3,300 planes and 8,300 engines a month in the next eighteen months. Our present actual production each thirty days is about 700 planes and 1,500 engines.

An average of slightly more than two engines is allotted to each warplane. That covers "spares" and the multi-engine types—two-engine pursuits and bombers and four-engine bombers.

Engine Bottleneck

The engine "bottleneck" mentioned by Secretary Morgenthau, of the Treasury Department, last winter contains critical aspects, because it is much easier to increase airplane production than it is to boost the production of the engines which power them.

That we are far behind in our commitments to England is shown by Department of Commerce figures on exports. In November we shipped Canada and England 204 planes, including 68 trainers useless for combat work.

It is on performance that American aircraft and aircraft engine designers refuse to concede any superiority of warplanes made abroad.

Instead of trailing foreign designers and manufacturers, in a good many respects we are actually ahead.

Better Bombers

We have better long-range bombers.

We have the highest production-type engine horsepowers.

We have the fastest experimental pursuit plane. It is experimental only in that it is not yet in quantity production.

We have experimental planes designed to meet the competition of equally experimental designs abroad.

So much criticism of American planes has developed of late that Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, acting chief of the Army Air Corps, felt called upon to state:

"The War Department has not only developed but is procuring equipment which, from all information which can be secured from our observers in Europe, is equal or superior to that now employed abroad."

Let's examine this question on air superiority in terms of equipment, keeping in mind that air power depends not on one factor alone but on many—production, trained flying personnel, the availability of raw materials and parts and, not to be forgotten, the use to which an air force is to be put.

Ten thousand interceptor-type planes in the absence of other types would not mean air power for the United States.

The crying need of the American armed services is bombers, great quantities of them, capable of flying long distances with heavy loads.

American pursuits are not l[illegible]d the international parade.

The German Messerschmitt types "109" and "110," the German Heinkel "112" pursuit and the British Spitfire "1" all have a top speed at optimum altitude of around 360 miles an hour. The American Curtiss "P-40" will do as well. The American Bell "P-39" will top 380. The American Lockheed "P-38" will top 385.

The Vought-Sikorsky "XF4U-1" will top 400, and to the best knowledge available to informed military and technical sources in this country that is the world's highest speed for a so-called "service" airplane.

Optimum altitude means the altitude at which an airplane of given engine power will operate most efficiently. That varies considerably. The German Messerschmitt "109," for instance, achieves its greatest speed at 16,000 feet. After that the engine, lightly supercharged, loses power (and speed) rapidly.

In the top speeds listed above optimum altitude runs all the way from 12,000 to 23,000 feet. It is an interesting sidelight that without exception the American engines used in combat-type planes enjoy a higher-altitude optimum performance than those abroad.

Diary Of The War

JAN 4 1941

[By the Ass[illegible] Press]

The important Italian Libyan base of Bardia, under siege for nineteen days, was reported yesterday to be breaking up under the mighty blows of the British offensive, and the British declared a final victory awaited only the conclusion of cleaning-up operations.

JAN 9 1941

The British fleet steamed away after a four-hour bombardment which had pumped 600 tons of high explosives into Bardia.

An Associated Press correspondent aboard a British battleship reported the Italians in Bardia appeared to be attempting a retreat westward toward Tobruk.

The fighting about Bardia was of spectacular violence.

The British used fleet guns, artillery, dive bombers, tanks, grenades, charging infantrymen—and a singular touch was given to it all by the report that the Italians even were using the graves of ancient Africans as shelters.

From Australia, it was officially reported that Major General Mackay, commander of the Australian imperial force in Britain's army of the Nile, had actually entered Bardia and taken 8,000 prisoners.

Greek War, Land And Sea

In Albania the Greek army was reported to have broken through the ranks of counter-attacking Italians north of the Klisura-Tepeleni area to occupy dominating heights on the route toward Valona, and the Marine Ministry disclosed the Greek submarine Katsonis had destroyed an Italian tanker by gunfire December 31 in the upper Adriatic Sea.

Fascist land forces suffered heavy losses and 204 additional prisoners, including officers, and more armament fell into Greek hands, dispatches from Athens said.

War In The Air

In the aerial war on the western front the British reported that their bombers, in the third successive nightly attack upon the German seaport of Bremen, had left such vast fires that naught could be seen below save "a swirling mass of flame."

But while this attack was in progress—on Friday night—the Nazis answered in kind, heavily assaulting the British port of Bristol. The British acknowledged there had been casualties and "considerable damage."

The Diplomatic Front

The Irish, clinging to an endangered neutrality, accused Germany anew of violating Irish soil, this time identifying as of "German origin" magnetic sea mines and bombs which had been dropped in Wickford and Wexford counties. Last night tin-hatted air wardens appeared in the streets of Dublin.

Unofficial observers in Berlin reported that President Roosevelt's message to Congress, to be made Monday, was awaited with great interest, since the way in which Congress went about aiding Britain might be a great factor in helping to determine the day on which the Germans attempted to invade England.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26)

SHOWDOWN IN INDO-CHINA

FRENCHMEN STRIVING

TO KEEP CONTROL

WHILE JAPANESE WANT

TO ADD IT TO THEIR

'GREATER EAST ASIA' (1100) PIX SERVICED.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: GLENN BABB, WHO PICTURES HERE THE SITUATION IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, IS THOROUGHLY INFORMED ON MATTERS IN THE FAR EAST. HE WAS FOR TEN YEARS AN ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU CHIEF IN JAPAN AND CHINA.)

BY GLENN BABB

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK,DEC 26-(AP)-THE EFFORTS OF FRENCHMEN TO RETAIN CONTROL OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA, AND OF JAPANESE TO SWING THIS RICH DOMAIN INTO THEIR "GREATER EAST ASIA" ARE APPROACHING A SHOWDOWN.

THE JAPANESE, ALREADY FIRMLY ESTABLISHED IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE COLONY, ARE SHOWING INTENSE INTEREST IN THE SOUTH, WHICH CONTAINS AMONG OTHER DESIRABLE THINGS A NAVAL BASE OF GREAT NATURAL STRENGTH AT CAMRANH BAY, ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST, AND THE RICH PORT OF SAIGON.

MAJOR GENERAL RAISHIRO SUMITA, HEAD OF JAPAN'S MILITARY MISSION IN INDO-CHINA, IS VISITING THE SAIGON AREA, OSTENSIBLY TO INVESTIGATE RECENT NATIVE OUTBREAKS THERE AGAINST FRENCH RULE.

(MORE) DN531AES

JAN 3 1941

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, DEC. 26)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK--FIRST ADD JAPANESE X X X FRENCH RULE.

THE SAME DISORDERS HAVE CALLED GOVERNOR GENERAL ADMIRAL JEAN DECOUX TO THE SOUTH. THE FRENCH HAVE GIVEN EVIDENCE OF KEEN ALARM LEST THE JAPANESE SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY TO MOVE INTO THE SOUTH WITH TROOPS, PLANES AND WARSHIPS.

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FURTHER, THE JAPANESE ARE SEEKING SWEEPING ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS WHICH BRITISH AND CHINESE REPORTS INSIST WILL IN EFFECT END FRENCH RULE IN INDO-CHINA. SOME 30 FRENCH OFFICIALS ARRIVED RECENTLY IN TOKYO FOR THE NEXT PHASE OF THESE NEGOTIATIONS, ALREADY BEGUN IN HANOI, AND THE OUTCOME MAY BECOME A MILESTONE IN FAR EASTERN HISTORY.

SELDOM HAS A LAND BEEN IN SORRIER PLIGHT TO FACE A POWER SEEKING MASTERY THAN THIS ORIENTAL OUTPOST OF FRANCE'S EMPIRE.

THE SITUATION IS SUCH AS TO INVITE JAPANESE DOMINATION--IS SUCH, INDEED, THAT THE JAPANESE WOULD BE EXERCISING ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED RESTRAINT IF THEY KEPT HANDS OFF. INDO-CHINA IS A DESIRABLE TERRITORY STILL NOMINALLY GOVERNED BY A BROKEN EMPIRE, BESET BY A VENGEFUL NEIGHBOR---THAILAND (SIAM)---RIVEN BY INTERNAL DISCORD, DIVIDED BY THE STRIFE OF FRENCHMAN AGAINST FRENCHMAN---THE VICHY-DE GAULLIST CONFLICT.

AND JAPAN, ONE OF THE GREAT EXPANDING EMPIRES OF THE AGE, HAS A MILITARY BOOT THRUST WITHIN THE DOOR.

INDO-CHINA HAS BECOME THE IMMEDIATE FIELD FOR JAPAN'S SURGE TO THE SOUTH, WHICH HISTORY MAY RECORD AS ONE OF ITS GREATEST IMPERIALIST MOVEMENTS. A LAND LARGER THAN TEXAS AND MORE POPULOUS THAN SPAIN APPARENTLY IS IN PROCESS OF CHANGING MASTERS.

THE UNITED STATES HAS DECLARED ITS INTEREST IN THIS PROCESS. LAST SEPT. 7 SECRETARY OF STATE HULL SAID THAT JAPAN'S ACQUISITION OF BASES IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA--THEN IN PROSPECT, NOW A FACT--WOULD HAVE AN

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"UNFORTUNATE" EFFECT ON PUBLIC OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES.

TO THIS ADMONITION JAPAN PAID NO APPARENT HEED. HER TROOPS NOW ARE GARRISONED IN HANOI, THE CAPITAL, AND HAIPHONG, CHIEF PORT OF THE NORTH; AND SEVERAL BASES ALONG THE NORTHERN BORDER, ADJOINING CHINA, HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE.

JAPAN'S ARMY AND AIR FORCES IN INDO-CHINA ARE MORE NUMEROUS AND FAR BETTER ARMED THAN THOSE OF THE NOMINAL FRENCH MASTERS. WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS DISPATCHES FROM HANOI HAVE REPORTED THE JAPANESE RAPIDLY ENLARGING THEIR AIR BASES, BRINGING IN FORMIDABLE NEW SQUADRONS OF BOMBERS AND OTHER TYPES OF AIRCRAFT.

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TRUSTWORTHY FIGURES ON THIS CONCENTRATION OF MILITARY POWER ARE LACKING, BUT IT IS REPORTED SUFFICIENT TO IMPOSE TOKYO'S WILL ON THE ENFEEBLED FRENCH ADMINISTRATION AT ANY TIME FORCE SEEMS CALLED FOR, AND IT IS BUILDING BASES FROM WHICH STILL FURTHER ADVANCES INTO THE RICH COLONIAL LANDS OF THE SOUTH MAY BE LAUNCHED.

FEW EXPERIENCED OBSERVERS IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD BELIEVE THAT JAPAN'S FOOTHOLD IN INDO-CHINA IS ANYTHING BUT A BEGINNING.

JAPAN'S EXPANSION ON THE CONTINENT OF ASIA AND IN ITS ISLAND FRINGES ALREADY WAS WELL UNDER WAY BEFORE THE EUROPEAN WAR OPENED, ITS LATEST PHASE BEGINNING WITH THE CONQUEST OF MANCHOUKUO IN 1931 AND CONTINUING WITH THE INVASION OF NEARLY ALL NORTHERN AND EASTERN CHINA FROM 1937 ON.

BUT THE CONFLICT IN EUROPE AND THE CRUSHING NAZI VICTORIES OVER THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE SET BEFORE THE JAPANESE EXPANSIONISTS ARE APPETIZING A DISH OF OPPORTUNITIES AS HISTORY HAS RECORDED. THE OWNERS OF SOME OF THE RICHEST COLONIAL PRIZES IN THE WORLD WERE CRUSHED AND THESE POSSESSIONS LEFT IN CHARGE OF FEEBLE COLONIAL REGIMES.

INDO-CHINA, WITH ITS 24,000,000 PEOPLE AND 287,000 SQUARE MILES, FOR GEOGRAPHICAL REASONS, CAME FIRST ON THE JAPANESE LIST. IT ADJOINED A PART OF CHINA ALREADY HELD BY JAPANESE ARMIES AND IN SEPTEMBER THESE MOVED SOUTHWARD INTO FRENCH TERRITORY.

BEYOND LIE THE STILL RICHER DUTCH EAST INDIES. AND IF EUROPEAN WAR ENDS--AS MOST JAPANESE BELIEVE IT WILL--WITH NAZI GERMANY TRIUMPHANT OVER BRITAIN, THE AREA OF OPPORTUNITY WILL BE IMMENSELY WIDENED TO INCLUDE ALL MALAYA, BURMA AND PERHAPS EVEN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

NOT ALL JAPANESE ARE SURE BRITAIN WILL BE DESTROYED. THERE IS ALSO THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES, SET FORTH BY SECRETARY HULL, TO BE REMEMBERED. THESE DOUBTS ARE DETERRENTS TO AN UNFETTERED JAPANESE POLICY OF EXPANSION, HENCE THE JAPANESE APPEAR TO MOVE DEVIOUSLY AND WITH MANY HALTS.

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SAIGON AND CAMRANH, MANY OBSERVERS IN THE ORIENT BELIEVE, ARE THE NEXT JAPANESE GOALS.

SAIGON IS A TYPICAL FRENCH PROVINCIAL CITY IN A LUSH TROPICAL SETTING, WITH ITS LITTLE OPERA, HOTEL DE VILLE, CATHEDRAL, SIDEWALK CAFES AROUND OPEN SQUARES. BUT THE BOULEVARD THRONGS ARE BROWN, ITS RIVER PORT BRISTLES WITH SAMPANS AND OTHER STRANGE CRAFT OF THE EAST, THE PARKS ARE FILLED WITH STRANGE FOLIAGE AND THE PAVEMENTS SPLASHED RED WITH THE SPITTLE OF BETEL NUT ADDICTS.

CAMRANH, JAPANESE NAVAL MEN BELIEVE, COULD BECOME THE RIVAL OF SINGAPORE AND A BASE FROM WHICH THE GREAT BRITISH FORTRESS COULD BE REDUCED IF BRITAIN IS CRUSHED IN HER HOME ISLAND BY THE LUFTWAFFE OF

JAPAN'S ALLY.

ALREADY THEY ARE COUNTING ON IT, ACCORDING TO TOKYO REPORTS, AS ONE CORNER OF A VAST TRIANGLE TO BE DOMINATED BY THE JAPANESE NAVY, WITH CORNERS THERE, IN THE MANDATED ISLANDS OF THE EQUATORIAL PACIFIC AND THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS. EACH SIDE WOULD BE MORE THAN 2,000 MILES. THE TRIANGLE WOULD INCLUDE THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND GUAM AND, JAPANESE BELIEVE, PRESENT AN INSUPERABLE OBSTACLE TO THE SENDING OF UNITED STATES NAVAL AID TO THE BRITISH WHO MAY BE BELEAGUERED IN SINGAPORE.

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ONCE CAMRANH IN JAPANESE HANDS SUPPLANTS SINGAPORE AS THE FORTRESS DOMINATING THE CROSSROADS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN, THE INDIAN OCEAN AND THE CHINA SEAS---SO JAPANESE EXPANSIONISTS BELIEVE---ALL THE WEALTH OF THE INDIES WILL LIE WITHIN JAPAN'S GRASP.

THUS INDO-CHINA BECOMES AN ESSENTIAL STEPPING STONE IN ANY PROGRAM OF EXPANSION. ITS STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OUTWEIGHS ITS ECONOMIC, ALTHOUGH ITS WEALTH IN RICE, ITS RUBBER PRODUCTION AND THE MARKET THAT ITS 23,000,000 CUSTOMERS WOULD AFFORD FOR JAPAN'S INDUSTRY MAKE IT DESIRABLE.

THERE WERE SERIOUS DISORDERS AROUND SAIGON LATE IN NOVEMBER. NATIVE COMMUNISTS WERE BLAMED. SOME FRENCH LEADERS WERE ASSASSINATED, FRENCH PLANES WENT OUT ALMOST DAILY TO BOMB CENTERS OF REBELLION, AND SOME 200 NATIVES WERE REPORTED EXECUTED BY FIRING SQUADS AT SAIGON AIRDROME.

THE FRENCH, APPARENTLY HOPING TO KEEP THIS FROM THE JAPANESE AND SO DEPRIVE THEM OF AN EXCUSE FOR ARMED INTERVENTION, MAINTAINED A RIGID CENSORSHIP, BUT NEWS OF THE TROUBLES WERE CARRIED OUT BY TRAVELERS, AND SUMITA OBVIOUSLY WAS WELL INFORMED. THE TOKYO ANNOUNCEMENT OF

HIS JOURNEY SOUTHWARD SAID HE WAS GOING TO VISIT THE "TROUBLED REGIONS."

INTERMITTENT WARFARE WITH HER NEIGHBOR TO THE WEST, THAILAND (SIAM), ADDS TO INDO-CHINA'S WOES. THE FRENCH TOOK CERTAIN TERRITORIES FROM SIAM NEARLY HALF A CENTURY AGO TO ROUND OUT THEIR INDO-CHINA COLONY,

(MORE)

AND THIS HAS NOT BEEN FORGOTTEN. JAN 3 1941

WHEN GERMANY CRUSHED FRANCE AND THE JAPANESE M VED SOUTHWAR, THAILAND DEMANDED THE RETURN OF WHAT S SHE CONSIDERED HER OWN, TERRITORIES IN WESTERN CAMBODIA AND LAOS. AT THAT TIME THE VICHY GOVERNMENT DECLARED THESE EMANDS WERE INSPIRED BY JAPAN. THEY LED TO BORDER CLASHES, THEN INTERMITTENT WARFARE IN WHICH EACH SIDE HAS USED WARPLANES FREELY TO BOMB THE CITIES OF THE OTHER IN "REPRISALS."

INDO-CHINA'S SITUATION IS MADE MORE TRAGIC BY THE FIFFERENCES THAT DIVIDE LL FRENCHMEN THESE DAYS OVER THE QUESTION OF LOYALTYTO THE VICHY GOVERN MENT OR TO THE "FREE FRENCH" CAUSE OF GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE. GOVE NOR DECOUX SUPPORTS VICHY, BUT THE FRENCH COMMUNITY IN INDO-CHINA, ESPECIALLY IN THE SOUTH, CONTAINS MANY DE GAULLISTS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE FOR PMS THURSDAY, DEC. 26-SENT DEC.24)

(AP)- GENERALISSIMO ALEXANDER PAPAGOS, NEW COMMANDER OF THE GREEK ARMIES, FOUGHT AS A CAVALRY OFFICER IN THREE WARS PRIOR TO THE PRESENTB ONE.

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CENSOR MATERIAL

SON OF THE GREEN GENERAL LEONIDAS PAPAGOS, HE ENTERED THE ROYAL GREEK ARMY IN 1906 AS A LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY. HE BECAME A CAPTAIN DURING THE WAR AGAINST THE TURKS IN 1912, FOUGHT AGAINST THE BULGARIANS AND GERMANS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, AND AGAINST THE TURKS IN ASIA MINOR IN 1920.

HE WAS ELEVATED TO THE RANK OF GENERAL WHEN THE ASIA

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MINOR CAMPAIGN ENDED.

BETWEEN WARS, GENERAL PAPAGOS HELD HIGH ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS IN THE ARMY AND FOUND TIME TO WRITE ARTICLES FOR MILITARY PUBLICATIONS. HE HAS BEEN DECORATED BY HIS OWN COUNTRY, YUGOSLAVIA, AND SWEDEN.

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HE WAS BORN IN ATHENS IN 1883 AND HIS EARLY MILITARY TRAINING WAS AT THE MILITARY SCHOOL THERE. HE ALSO ATTENDED THE BRUSSELS MILITARY SCHOOL AND THE YPRES CAVALRY SCHOOL, BOTH IN BELGIUM, AND SPENT SEVERAL YEARS AT THE TOR DI QUINTO CAVALRY SCHOOL NEAR ROME.

IN THE YEARS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE PRESENT WAR, GENERAL PAPAGOS WAS INSPECTOR OF CAVALRY AND COMMANDED ARMY CORPS. IN 193?, WHEN VENIZELOS WAS PREMIER, GENERAL PAPAGOS WAS MADE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

HE MARRIED MARIE KALINSKI IN 1912.

GENERAL PAPAGOS WAS AIDE DE CAMP TO PRINCE ANDREW, UNCLE OF THE PRESENT KING GEORGE, AND WAS AN INTIMATE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY FOR MANY YEARS, BUT REMAINED ALOOF FROM POLITICS.

MR. REESE:

THE GREEK LEGATION WASN'T ABLE TO HELP US ON GENERAL PAPAGOS, NOR WAS THE STATE DEPARTMENT. THE ABOVE IS FROM CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY SOURCES, AND OUR OWN FILE.

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THE A.P.

AIRSPECIALED 12/10 TO BEN REESE, MANAGING EDITOR,
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

CC MR. PRICE

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN 5)

70TH WEEK OF THE WAR (ADD AND LEAD TO COME)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 3 1941

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, DEC. 29--OLD CITY OF LONDON--COMMERCIAL AND NEWSPAPER DISTRICT OF THE BRITISH CAPITAL--IS TARGET OF INCENDIARY RAID IN WHICH BRITISH REPORT DAMAGE OF "MILLIONS OF POUNDS." PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CALLS UPON UNITED STATES FOR INCREASED AID TO BRITAIN IN HER FIGHT AGAINST "AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE OF POWER AND PELF." ESTIMATES OF GERMAN TROOP REINFORCEMENTS MOVING TO RUMANIA RISE IN BUDAPEST FROM 300,000 TO 600,000. BRITISH ADMIRALTY REPORTS CHRISTMAS DAY SINKING OF GERMAN STEAMER BADEN, BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A RAIDER'S SUPPLY SHIP. GERMANS CLAIM DESTRUCTION OF 6,000-TON STEAMER FROM BRITISH CONVOY.

MONDAY, DEC. 30--LONDONERS DEMAND REPRISALS AGAINST GERMANY FOR INCENDIARY ATTACK. HUNGARY ANNOUCCES MOBILIZATION. FRESH RUSSIAN MILITARY ACTIVITY IS REPORTED FROM RUSSIAN POLAND TO THE SLOVAK FRONTIER. GREEK MOUNTAIN BATTERIES SHELL ITALIAN "LAST STAND" DEFENSE LINES IN THE TEPELENI-KLISURA SECTOR, ATHENS DISPATCHES SAY. FASCIST

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EDITOR VIRGINIO GAYDA ASSERTS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS THE LEADER OF AN "UNDECLARED WAR" AGAINST AXIS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 31--FUEHRER HITLER PROMISES GERMAN PEOPLE "THE GREATEST VICTORY IN OUR HISTORY" IN 1941; ROOSEVELT IS ATTACKED BY NAZI PRESS. BRITISH HOME SECURITY MINISTRY CALLS ON BRITONS TO ORGANIZE A "ROOF-TOP GUARD" TO MINIMIZE EFFECTS OF FIRE-BOMBING. BRITISH RAID ITALIAN SUPPLY SHIPS OFF YUGOSLAVIA'S ADRIATIC SHORE, REPORTEDLY SINKING TWO AND POSSIBLY FOUR. ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCES ATTACKS BY SEA AND AIR ON GREEK POSITIONS. BRITISH COMMAND AT SINGAPORE DISCLOSES RESCUE OF 496 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN LANDED BY GERMAN COMMERCE RAIDERS ON THE EMIRAU ISLAND OF THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, EAST OF AUSTRALIA.

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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1--BRITISH REPORT DAYLIGHT RAIDS FROM FLUSHING, HOLLAND, TO TARANTO, ITALY, AND NEUTRAL OBSERVERS SAY THEY INDICATE ABILITY OF NEW LONG-RANGE FIGHTER PLANES TO PROTECT BOMBERS FAR FROM HOME: LONDON HAS TWO NIGHT ALARMS AND LIVERPOOL IS ATTACKED IN NEW YEAR THRUSTS. BREMEN IS FIRE-BOMBED. GREEKS REPORT CAPTURE OF ITALIAN ENTRENCHMENTS OUTSIDE KLISURA AND REPULSE OF TANK ASSAULT IN ADVANCE AGAINST THE PORT OF VALONA. BULGARIAN PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOFF HEADS TO VIENNA FOR "MEDICAL CONSULTATION" WHICH SOFIANS BELIEVE WILL INCLUDE INQUIRY INTO MASSING OF GERMAN TROOPS IN NEIGHBORING RUMANIA.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 5. MOVED JAN. 2.)

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THURSDAY, JAN. 2--LONDON AND HONGKONG REPORTS INDICATE COUNT FELIX VON LUCKNER, WHOSE SAILING RAIDER "SEEADLER" SANK ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING VALUED AT $40,000,000 IN 1916-17, IS MASTER OF A 7,100 NAZI AUXILIARY CRUISER NOW OPERATING IN THE PACIFIC. ITALIANS DISCLOSE WITHDRAWAL OF MOST OF THEIR FLIERS FROM CHANNEL COAST AND ASSIGNMENT OF GERMAN AIR CORPS FOR OPERATIONS IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN. GERMAN HIGH COMMAND CLAIMS 25-TO-1 EDGE OVER BRITAIN IN POUNDAGE OF BOMBS DROPPED. BRITISH AIR MINISTRY REPORTS BREMEN IS FIRED IN 3 1/2-HOUR ASSAULT. EXPLOSIVES FALL AGAIN IN NEUTRAL IRELAND, KILLING THREE AND WOUNDING SCORE.

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FRIDAY, JAN. 3--AUSTRALIAN TROOPS TAKE MORE THAN 5,000 PRISONERS IN DAWN ASSAULT ON BARDIA, LIBYA, BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMAND REPORTS, AFTER 18-DAY SIEGE. DUBLIN PROTESTS AIR ATTACK ON IRELAND; GERMAN SPOKESMAN DECLARES "THOSE BOMBS ARE ENGLISH, OR THEY ARE IMAGINARY." RAF BOMBERS AGAIN RAID BREMEN, REPORTING THEY LEFT "ENORMOUS" XIRES; GERMANS CONCENTRATE AIR SQUADRONS AGAINST CARDIFF, WELSH COAL PORT. TWO SUBMARINES, ONE ITALIAN AND ONE FRENCH, ARE REPORTED SUNK.

SATURDAY, JAN. 4--BRITISH REPORT VICTORY IN ONSLAUGHT AGAINST BARDIA "SUICIDE" GARRISON; ITALIANS SAY THEIR REINFORCEMENTS MOVING UP. RAF FLIERS SMASH FOR THIRD SUCCESSIVE NIGHT AT BREMEN, DECLARING PORT IS LEFT "A SEA OF FLAMES." GERMAN LUFTWAFFE TACKLES BRISTOL. GREEKS CLAIM ADVANCES IN CENTRAL ALBANIAN SECTOR. ARREST AND ASSERTED MISTREATMENT OF FIVE U.S. MARINES BY JAPANESE AFTER NEW YEARS EVE CABARET FIGHT DEVELOPS AS AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT. JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES REJECT DEMAND OF COL.ALLEN H. TURNAGE, MARINE COMMANDANT, FOR AN APOLOGY, AND PRESENT A COUNTER-DEMAND FOR APOLOGY, CONTENDING THE FIVE STARTED THE FIGHT.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 5)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 5)

THE LIFE OF FLYING INSTRUCTORS

WHEN JERRY COMES

~~THEY~~ SCOOT

FOR HOME

TO SAVE PROSPECTIVE PILOTS--(1000)

BY GODFREY H.P.ANDERSON

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE R.A.F.

(ADVANCE) WITH THE R.A.F. TRAINING COMMAND (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--FLYING INSTRUCTORS AT THIS AND A SCORE OF OTHER TRAINING SCHOOLS DOTTED BEHIND THE FRONT LINE ABOUT THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE MAY BASK IN SOME GLORY--BUT IT'S ONLY REFLECTED GLORY.

PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL WASN'T THINKING OF THEM WHEN HE DESCRIBED BRITAIN'S YOUNG AIRMEN AS "KNIGHTS OF THE AIR."

THEY GET NONE OF THE GLAMOR WHICH SURROUNDS THE FIGHTER AND BOMBER PILOTS. THEY NEVER SWOOP OVER BERLIN. THEY NEVER GET THE CHANCE TO SHOOT DOWN A DORNIER, A HEINKEL OR A MESSERSCHMITT. IN FACT, THEY NEVER EVEN SEE A NAZI.

"WHEN JERRY COMES, WE MAKE FOR HOME," ONE SAID. "IT'S OUR JOB TO GET OUR PUPIL SAFELY BACK AND LIVE TO FLY ANOTHER DAY."

AFTER ALL, THEY ARE DOING THEIR BIT JUST THE SAME. BRITAIN'S BOMBER FORCE IS EXPANDING RAPIDLY, HELPED BY AN INCREASING NUMBER OF MACHINES FROM THE UNITED STATES, AND THE INSTRUCTORS MUST HAVE READY THE MEN TO FLY THEM.

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THE CHIEF FLYING INSTRUCTOR AT THIS STATION, A SOUTH AFRICAN SQUADRON-LEADER WHOSE FIRST PUPIL WAS A FELLOW SOUTH AFRICAN WHO RECENTLY WON HIS DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, EXPLAINED HOW THE INSTRUCTORS WORK:

"FIRST OF ALL WE HAVE TO FIND OUT JUST HOW A PUPIL TICKS. WE WATCH THE SPEED OF HIS REACTIONS AND OFTEN CAN TELL ALMOST AT ONCE JUST HOW GOOD - OR BAD - A PILOT HE WILL BE. THEN WE MUST GAIN HIS CONFIDENCE. THAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING OF ALL. AFTER THAT - WELL, WE JUST TRY TO PUMP INTO HIM ALL WE KNOW. AND HERE IT'S NOT ALWAYS THE BEST PILOT WHO MAKES THE BEST TEACHER."

MOST INSTRUCTORS, HE ADDED, TAKE IT ALMOST AS THEIR OWN FAILURE WHEN A PUPIL FAILS TO REACH THE REQUIRED STANDARD AND IS "GROUNDE" AS UNSUITABLE TO BE A PILOT. BUT THEY SHARE IN THE REFLECTED GLORY OF AN OLD PUPIL'S TRIUMPHS.

"IN FACT," SIGHED ONE "IT'S THE ONLY SORT OF FUN WE GET."

THERE ARE MANY PUPILS IN THIS SCHOOL WITH AN ESTABLISHMENT A GREAT DEAL LARGER TO ENSURE THEY HAVE THE BEST TRAINING THAT CAN BE DEVISED FOR THEM.

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AS ALL THE PUPILS HERE WILL GRADUATE AS BOMBER PILOTS AFTER THEIR COURSE, THE TRAINING IS CARRIED OUT ON TWIN-ENGINED AIRSPEED OXFORD MONOPLANES.

THEY COME HERE FROM THE ELEMENTARY FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL WHERE THEY HAVE LEARNED THE ROUTINE BUSINESS OF FLYING AIRCRAFT ON A LIGHTER SINGLE-ENGINED MACHINE.

IN THE DUAL-CONTROL OXFORDS THE PUPIL SITTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH HIS TEACHER, FACES FOR THE FIRST TIME THE IMPOSING MASS OF INSTRUMENTS

CARRIED BY A SERVICE AIRCRAFT, LEARNS HOW TO USE HIS TRIMMING TABS, STARS NIGHT FLYING, FORMATION WORK, CROSS-COUNTRY NAVIGATION, BLIND FLYING, SIGNALS, ELEMENTARY BOMBING.

IN THE FLIGHT ROOM WHERE HE PULLS ON HIS FLYING SUIT AND BUCKLES HIS PARACHUTE, A SIGN HEADED "YE RULES FOR FLYING SCHOOLS" WARNS IN SEMI-BIBLICAL LANGUAGE OF OFFENSES HE MUST NOT COMMIT.

SOME SAMPLES:

"BEWARE THE MAN WHO TAKETH OFF WITHOUT LOOKING BEHIND HIM, FOR THERE IS NO HEALTH IN THIS, VERILY I SAY UNTO YOU: HIS DAYS ARE NUMBERED.

"HE WHO BREAKETH AN UNDERCARRIAGE IN A FORCED LANDING IN TIME MAY BE FORGIVEN, BUT HE WHO TAXIETH INTO ANOTHER PLANE SHALL BE DESPISED FOREVER.

"AS A PLATE OF COLD SOUP, YES, EVEN AS A KISS FROM ONE'S SISTER, SO ALSO IS A FLIGHT WITHOUT PURPOSE OR OBJECTIVE, IT LACKETH KICK."

WITH THESE WARNINGS RINGING IN HIS EARS, THE YOUNG PUPIL STARS TO LEARN ABOUT THE OXFORD IN A PLANE HE CANNOT CRASH. MOUNTED ON TRESTLES, IT NEVER LEAVES THE GROUND. BUT IN THIS HE LEARNS THE USES OF HIS INSTRUMENTS AND JUST WHY IT'S SO IMPORTANT TO LOWER THE RETRACTABLE UNDERCARRIAGE WHEN HE IS GOING TO LAND.

"EXTRAORDINARY THE NUMBER WHO FORGET ABOUT THEIR LANDING WHEELS AT THIS STAGE," ONE INSTRUCTOR SAID, "BUT PROPER COCKPIT INSTRUCTION ENSURES THEY DON'T FOGET WHEN THEY REALLY FLY."

WHEN ABLE TO FLY WITHOUT THE INSTRUCTOR, THE PUPIL IS GIVEN SKELETONIZED MAPS AND SENT OFF CROSS-COUNTRY TO A DISTANT OBJECTIVE JUST AS IF HE WERE REALLY ON A BOMBING RAID.

THE MAPS SHOWHIM HIS OBJECTIVE, WHICH HE MUST PHOTOGRAPH OR OTHERWISE DESCRIBE IN DETAIL,BUT IT SHOWS HIM NOTHING OF THE INTERVENING COUNTRY OVER WHICH HE MUST FLY BY HIS INSTRUMENTS ALONE. BUT HE CARRIES A SET OF SEALED MAPS "JUST IN CASE HE GETS HOPELESSLY LOST."

BOMBING IS PRACTISED BY RADIO SIGNAL OR LAMP FLASH. AS THE PLANE FLIES OVER ITS "TARGET," OFFICERS WATCHING BELOW CAN JUDGE TO WITHIN A FEW FEET THEACCURACY OF THE BOMBING BY CHECKING THE EXACT POSITION OF THE PLANE AT THE TIME THE PILOT SIGNALS HE HAS RELEASED HIS IMAGINARY BOMBS.

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"I THINK BOMBER PILOTS REQUIRE MORE COOL COURAGE THAN THE FIGHTER MEN," THE CHIEF FLYING INSTRUCTOR SAID. "THE FIGHTER PILOT GOES UP AND SHOOTS DOWN HIS OPPONENT WHILE HE'S HOT. IT'S ALL OVER IN A FEW MINUTES AND HE'S BACK ON THE AIRDROME.

"BUT THE BOMBER PILOT HAS TO GO PERHAPS A THOUSAND MILES OR MORE, OFTEN IN APPALLING WEATHER CONDITIONS AND KNOWING THAT AT BEST HE WILL MEET ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND SEARCHLIGHTS, AT WORST PERHAPS AN ENEMYPURSUIT PLANE WHICH MAY BE FASTER AND MORE DEADLY IN ARMAMENT THAN HIS BOMBER AS WELL AS HAVING THE ADVANTAGE OF OPERATING NEAR ITS HOME BASE. AND WHEN AT LAST HE HAS REACHED AND BOMBED HIS TARGET, HE HAS TO GET HOME--AND HOME IS A VERY LONG WAY AWAY. NO, I THINK BOMBER PILOTS DON'T GET ALL THE PRAISE THEY DESERVE."

"NEITHER DO WE," CHIPPED IN ANOTHER INSTRUCTOR WITH A GRIN. "OTHER BLOES GET ALL THE FUN - WE GET THE CIRCUITS AND BUMPS."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN.5--SENT JAN.1)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 5)

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JAPAN'S NO.1 ISOLATIONIST

- - -

COL.HASHIMOTO, HEAD
OF JAPANESE YOUTH
ASSOCIATION

- - -

JAN 5 1941

"NO CONTACT WITH FOREIGNERS,"
HIS PERSONAL CODE (990) PIX SERVICED

- - -

(ADVANCE).,TOKYO (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--COLONEL KINGORO HASHIMOTO, FOUNDER AND HEAD OF THE GREAT JAPAN YOUTH ASSOCIATION, IS JAPAN'S NO.1 ISOLATIONIST.

HIS PERSONAL CODE AND THE PLATFORM OF HIS ORGANIZATION--WHICH IS IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE SURGE TOWARD TOTALITARIANISM--FEATURE "NO CONTACT WITH FOREIGNERS."

THE COLONEL HAS BECOME THE MOST TALKED-OF LEADER OF THE MILITARIST, SUPERPATRIOTIC ELEMENT THAT IS TRYING TO REMAKE JAPAN ON THE FASCIST MODEL. UNTIL RECENTLY HE WAS NOT TAKEN VERY SERIOUSLY OUTSIDE HIS OWN CIRCLE. BUT THEN HE WAS MADE A MEMBER OF THE 26-MAN "PREPARATORY COMMISSION" WHICH IS DRAFTING JAPAN'S NEW "NATIONAL STRUCTURE," OR CONSTITUTION. NOW EVEN THOSE WHO DERIDE HIM ADMIT HE IS A MAN TO WATCH.

THE COLONEL'S CONTACTS WITH FOREIGNERS HAVE BEEN FEW INDEED, BUT ONE WAS SPECTACULAR. ON DECEMBER 12, 1937, THE ARTILLERY REGIMENT HE WAS COMMANDING IN THE WUHU REGION, EAST-CENTRAL CHINA, FIRED ON AND DAMAGED THE BRITISH GUNBOAT LADYBIRD. THIS WAS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SINKING BY JAPANESE BOMBING PLANES OF THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT PANAY, AND THE REVERBERATIONS WERE WORLDWIDE. HASHIMOTO DECLARED AT THE TIME THAT HE HAD ORDERS TO FIRE ON ALL CRAFT ON THE YANGTZE RIVER. THIS LATER WAS DENIED BY HIS SUPERIORS.

HASHIMOTO'S CONDUCT WAS SUBMITTED TO AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION. THE RESULTS WERE NEVER DISCLOSED, BUT SOON THEREAFTER HE WAS CALLED HOME AND LEFT ACTIVE SERVICE. IT WAS THE SECOND TIME WITHIN THREE YEARS THAT HE HAD BEEN PLACED ON THE RESERVE LIST FOLLOWING TROUBLE.

COL.HASHIMOTO BELIEVES, AND STERNLY PREACHES, THAT SOME OF THE TROUBLES WITH JAPAN DERIVE FROM THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGNERS AND THE SLOW SEEPAGE OF FOREIGN IDEAS AND INFLUENCES. THESE HE WOULD TEAR OUT, ROOT AND BRANCH.

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A GOOD MANY OTHER THOUGHTS ARE BOILING IN THE COLONEL'S SHAVEN HEAD THESE DAYS. HE TRAVELS UP AND DOWN THE COUNTRY, PROPOUNDING THEM.

HIS LISTENERS GIVE YOU RADICALLY DIFFERENT ESTIMATES OF THE REAL AND POTENTIAL IMPORTANCE OF COL.HASHIMOTO. THE SUAVE YOUNG SECRETARIES IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN TOKYO SMILE INDULGENTLY, AND REMIND YOU THAT THERE HAVE BEEN MANY SUPER-NATIONALISTS, LIKE THE COLONEL, AND MANY ORGANIZATIONS, LIKE HIS GREAT JAPAN YOUTH ASSOCIATION.

BUT IT IS NOT DIFFICULT TO FIND A FARMER ON AN ARTISAN, A STRUGGLING WHITE COLLAR MAN WHO REPLIES, "HE IS A STRONG MAN AND HE HAS A PROGRAM. WHO KNOWS WHAT HE MAY DO?"

THERE ARE THOSE WHO PROFESS TO SEE COL.HASHIMOTO AS A DARK FORCE, ALREADY OPERATING POWERFULLY BEHIND JAPAN'S "CURTAIN GOVERNMENT," MANIPULATING ITS POLICIES AND DIRECTING ITS ACTIONS. THIS, CERTAINLY,

IS NOT TRUE. HIS INFLUENCE IS GREAT, BUT IT IS NOT YET DOMINATING.

MANY JAPANESE BELIEVE THAT IN TIME HE MAY BECOME A DICTATOR, RIDING INTO POWER ON THE HOULDERS OF HIS YOUTH ORGANIZATION. THEY COMPARE HIS CAREER WITH THOSE OF OTHER AUTARCHS, AND FIND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN HIS GROUP AND THE NAZI OR FASCIST PARTIES.

COL.HASHIMOTO ANTEDATED THE PRESENT JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WITH HIS IDEAS BY SIX YEARS OR MORE. LONG BEFORE THE MILITARISTS, SUPER-PATRIOTS AND NATIONALISTS REACHED THEIR PRESENT COMMANDING POSITION, HE WAS ADVOCATING THE PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY STAND. HE WAS LESS EFFECTIVE THEN, BECAUSE HE WAS ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE ARMY, UNTIL MARCH, 1936.

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IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, JAPAN HAD REACHED A BLOODY MILESTONE OF HER HISTORY. TWO REGIMENTS OF TOKYO INFANTRY LEFT THEIR BARRACKS AT DAWN OF A SNOWY MORNING AND SET OUT TO "PURIFY" THE GOVERNMENT. WITHIN AN HOUR, THEY ASSASSINATED THE LORD KEEPER OF PRIVY SEAL, THE FINANCE MINISTER AND THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY EDUCATION. THEY WERE AFTER THE PREMIER, AS WELL, BUT KILLED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW BY MISTAKE.

THIS WAS THE NOTORIOUS "FEB. 26 INCIDENT." ITS SOURCES AND REASONS HAVE NEVER BEEN FULLY BROUGHT TO LIGHT, NOR WERE ALL THE LEADERS BROUGHT TO TRIAL. A NUMBER OF OFFICERS WERE EXECUTED. OTHERS WERE QUIETLY RETIRED.

PERHAPS IT IS A COINCIDENCE THAT COL. HASHIMOTO WENT ON THE RESERVE LIST, AT THIS TIME.

AT ANY RATE, THE COLONEL'S HANDS WERE FREED, THEREAFTER, FOR THE WORK HE HAS SINCE BEEN DOING, EXCEPT FOR THE PERIOD OF HIS BRIEF RETURN TO ACTIVE SERVICE IN CHINA--NAMELY, TOTALITARIANISM AND THE GREAT JAPAN YOUTH ASSOCIATION. THESE ARE SOME OF HIS PRECEPTS, WRITETEN BY HIMSELF IN A PAMPHLET CALLED "THE PLATFORM:"

"THE WORLD IS AT A STANDSTILL BECAUSE OF MATERIALISTIC LIBERALISM... WHAT WE NEED NOW TO BECOME THE MORAL LEADER OF THE WORLD IS A NEW NATIONAL STRUCTURE.

"COMMERCIALISM AND THE SYSTEM OF INDIVIDUAL PROFITS MUST BE BANISHED...UNDER CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT ALL RESOURCES, LABOR AND TECHNIQUE MUST BE MADE THE BASIS OF EVALUATION...FOREIGN TRADE SHOULD BE RESTRICTED TO THE BARE MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE.

"THE PERFECTION OF ARMAMENT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY IN ORDER TO CRUSH ANY FOREIGN ENEMY WHICH MAY ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE WITH THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE EMPIRE...BRAVERY, HUMANITY AND JUSTICE, WHICH ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE JAPANESE RACE MUST BE REGENERATED AND DEVELOPED.

"THE PRIMARY OBJECT OF DIPLOMACY IS TO RELEASE ALL RACES OF MEN FROM THE PRESSURE OF MATERIALISM AND LIBERALISM.

"JAPAN MUST BUILD UP THE MOST POWERFUL AIRFORCE IN THE WORLD.

"IN JAPAN, ONLY ONE POLITICAL PARTY IS NEEDED, NOT TWO. THERE ARE NO POLITICAL STRUGGLES AND NO DISCORD UNDER THE SINGLE PARTY SYSTEM."

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COL.HASIMOTO'S HATRED FOR INVIDIVIDUALISM AND THE SYSTEM OF PRIVATE PROFITS HAS FOUND CONVENIENT EXAMPLES, IN RECENT YEARS, IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. IT HAS BEEN AN EQUALLY CONVENIENT FACT THAT JAPAN'S NEW ALLIES, GERMANY AND ITALY, ARE ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE. SO, TO THE REST OF THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN ADDED A PLANK OF FRANKLY EXPRESSED ANTAGONISM TO BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, AND ALL THEY REPRESENT, IN THE ABSTRACT AND THE CONCRETE.

THE GREAT JAPAN YOUTH ASSOCIATION, BY ITS OWN ESTIMATE, ALREADY NUMBERS MORE THAN 1,000,000 MEMBERS, WITH OFFICES LOCATED IN ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE. THE COLONEL, A STOCKY, MIDDLE-SIZED MAN, TRAVELS

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TIRELESSLY, HARANGUING HIS FOLLOWERS. IN HIS PERSONAL LIFE, HE SETS THE EXAMPLE. HIS HOME IS MODEST. HE HAS LITTLE MONEY. HE SHUNS LUXURY, PURSUING A STERN AND SPARTAN SIMPLICITY.

HIS SPEECHES ARE WELL ATTENDED, LARGELY BY MEMBERS OF THE LOWER CLASSES IN JAPAN, WHO HAVE BEEN SUFFERING TERRIBLY FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS BECAUSE OF WAR-INDUCED SHORTAGES, RESTRICTIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 5--SENT DEC. 28.)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 5)

- - -

CANADA SPENDING
BILLION A YEAR
ON WAR

- - -

BECOMING AIR CENTER,
ARSENAL FOR BRITAIN

- - -

BUILDING NEW WAR PLANTS (1400)

- - -

BY WADE WERNER

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--PAVED RUNWAYS FOR THE 100 AERODROMES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN HAVE BEEN COMPLETED--A JOB EQUIVALENT TO SURFACING A 200-FOOT HIGHWAY FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER TO THE MIDDLE OF OREGON.

BUT THIS IS ONLY ONE DETAIL OF THE TREMENDOUS TASK OF WAR CONSTRUCTION AND WAR PRODUCTION ON WHICH CANADA HAS EMBARKED WITH THE AIM OF MAKING HERSELF THE GREAT AIR CENTER AND ARSENAL OF AN EMPIRE AT WAR.

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SHE IS SPENDING AT THE RATE OF $1,000,000,000 YEARLY, TAXING HER CITIZENS HEAVILY, RUTHLESSLY SLASHING LUXURY IMPORTS IN A SYSTEMATIC CONVERSION OF HER PEACETIME ECONOMY INTO AN ECONOMY OF WAR.

HER PIG IRON PRODUCTION HAS BEEN STEPPED UP 84 PER CENT, HER OUTPUT OF STEEL INGOTS AND CASTINGS 32 PER CENT, AND HER CAR AND TRUCK PRODUCTION 294 PER CENT IN THE EFFORT TO HARNESS INDUSTRY TO WAR NEEDS.

SOME $255,000,000 OF PUBLIC MONEY HAS BEEN INVESTED IN 146 NEW WAR PLANTS, EVERY MAJOR SHIPYARD IN THE COUNTRY IS BUSY, AND HER AGRICULTURE IS GEARED TO THE TASK OF FEEDING BRITAIN.

SOME 8,000,000 OF HER 12,000,000 CITIZENS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE NATIONAL WAR SERVICES ACT, AND STATISTICIANS ARE BUSY CLASSIFYING THEM FOR COORDINATION IN THE COUNTRY'S MILITARY AND PRODUCTIVE EFFORT.

CANADA'S NAVY, WHICH IN SEPTEMBER OF 1939 CONSISTED OF 15 VESSELS MANNED BY LESS THAN 1800 OFFICERS AND MEN, HAS GROWN TO A FLEET OF 155 SHIPS WITH MORE THAN 13,000 OFFICERS AND MEN, AND AN $80,000,000 NAVAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IS IN FULL SWING WHICH WILL ADD 98 SHIPS TO THE FLEET AND IN ADDITION PROVIDE 22 FOR BRITAIN'S NAVY.

HALF THESE NEW SHIPS ALREADY HAVE BEEN LAUNCHED AND INSTALLATION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT HAS BEGUN. THEY INCLUDE 70 CORVETTES FOR COAST PATROL AND 50 MINESWEEPERS.

CANADA ACQUIRED SIX UNITED STATES DESTROYERS OUT OF THOSE INVOLVED IN THE BRITISH-AMERICAN DESTROYER DEAL.

IN ADDITION, SOME 30 MERCHANT AND PASSENGER VESSELS HAVE BEEN

REMODELED IN CANADIAN YARDS TO FIT THEM FOR WAR USES. THE YARDS ALSO ARE BUILDING HUNDREDS OF SMALL BOATS, RANGING FROM SMALL LAUNCHES TO HIGH-SPEED TORPEDO-CARRYING MOSQUITO BOATS.

CANADA ALSO SOON WILL BE BUILDING 18 MERCHANT SHIPS FOR BRITAIN, TO REPLACE LOSSES INFLICTED BY ENEMY SUBMARINES. SPECIFICATIONS FOR THESE 9,300-TON SHIPS NOW ARE BEING DRAWN UP.

LAYING OUT THE FLYING FIELDS AND PUTTING UP THE HANGARS, SHOPS, BARRACKS AND OTHER BUILDINGS REQUIRED FOR THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN WAS IN ITSELF A HUGE JOB OF CONSTRUCTION. SOME 40 SCHOOLS ALREADY HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND ARE IN OPERATION; BY MIDSUMMER THERE WILL BE 83.

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YOUNG AIRMEN FROM AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ARGENTINA--WHEREVER THERE ARE BRITISH YOUNGSTERS EAGER FOR TRAINING--HAVE BEEN FLOCKING TO CANADA TO BE SCHOOLED AS PILOTS, OBSERVERS OR AIR-GUNNERS; MANY UNITED STATES CITIZENS, TOO, HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED.

IN ADDITION TO THIS AIR TRAINING PROGRAM UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, THE ROYAL AIR FORCE NOW IS OPERATING ONE OF ITS OWN IN CANADA, HAVING TRANSFERRED MORE THAN HALF A DOZEN TRAINING SCHOOLS FROM ENGLAND TO THE QUIETER ATMOSPHERE OF CANADA. THIS MEANT CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR AN ADDITIONAL 10,000 MEN.

GRADUATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN BEGAN MOVING OVERSEAS IN NOVEMBER (EARLIER CLASSES WERE "PLOWED BACK" INTO THE INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFS) AND BY THE END OF 1941 IT IS EXPECTED THAT GRADUATES WILL BE TURNED OUT AT THE RATE OF 2,000 A MONTH, ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THESE BEING PILOTS AND THE REMAINDER OBSERVERS OR AIR-GUNNERS.

BUILDING PLANES FOR THESE YOUNGSTERS TO FLY IS ANOTHER PHASE OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT; BUT HERE MANY DIFFICULTIES HAVE BEEN ENCOUNTERED. THE CANADIAN AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY WAS DECIDEDLY IN ITS INFANCY WHEN THE WAR BEGAN, AND THE SITUATION WAS FURTHER COMPLICATED BY THE FACT THAT ENGINES AND OTHER PARTS WERE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN THE FALL OF FRANCE AND THE SUBSEQUENT RAIDS ON BRITAIN PRACTICALLY HALTED THIS FLOW OF EQUIPMENT FROM ENGLAND TO CANADA, PLANS HAD TO BE REVISED AND THE CANADIAN INDUSTRY GEARED TO AMERICAN STANDARDS.

SOME PLANES ALREADY ARE BEING BUILT IN CANADA AND EQUIPPED WITH ENGINES FROM THE UNITED STATES OR ENGLAND. WHETHER ENGINES, TOO, WILL BE BUILT HERE LATER DEPENDS, AS MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE RECENTLY TOLD PARLIAMENT, ON "WHETHER THE NECESSARY MACHINE TOOLS CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE FROM UNITED STATES SOURCES."

GUN PRODUCTION ALSO IS JUST BEGINNING TO GET STARTED; THOUGH BY MARCH SOME 3,500 BREN AUTOMATIC RIFLES WILL HAVE BEEN DELIVERED, AND ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF 11 TYPES OF GUNS AND GUN-CARRIAGES RANGING FROM THE 40 MM. BOFORS ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN UP TO 6-INCH NAVAL PIECES.

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BECAUSE CANADA BEFORE THE WAR NEVER MANUFACTURED ANYTHING BUT RIFLES, GETTING INTO GUN PRODUCTION IN A BIG WAY HAS MEANT A TREMENDOUS EFFORT, INVOLVING MUCH FACTORY CONSTRUCTION AND THE IMPORTATION OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF SPECIAL MACHINE TOOLS. SPEED, HERE AGAIN, DEPENDS ON HOW SOON THESE TOOLS CAN BE DELIVERED BY UNITED STATES MANUFACTURERS.

BRIGHTER BY FAR IS THE MUNITIONS-OUTPUT PICTURE. EIGHT FACTORIES ACTUALLY ARE PRODUCING SHELLS, 19 ARE MAKING SHELL COMPONENTS AND 18 OTHERS ARE BEING TOOLED UP FOR PRODUCTION. TEN TYPES OF SHELLS ALREADY ARE IN PRODUCTION, AND WHEN THE TOOLING UP OF THE ADDITIONAL PLANTS IS

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COMPLETED AN OUTPUT OF 2,000,000 SHELLS MONTHLY IS SCHEDULED.

THE MANUFACTURE OF EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICALS IS BEING STEPPED UP. ONE EXPLOSIVES PLANT ALREADY IS IN OPERATION AND 14 OTHER CHEMICAL OR EXPLOSIVES PROJECTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ON A PRODUCTION BASIS BY APRIL.

SEVERELY HANDICAPPED THOUGH SHE HAS BEEN IN SOME FIELDS NEW TO HER INDUSTRIAL SET-UP, CANADA REALLY WENT TO TOWN WHEN ENGLAND ASKED FOR AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT. HER EXISTING AUTOMOBILE FACTORIES JUMPED INTO THEIR STRIDE; SHIPLOAD AFTER SHIPLOAD OF CANADIAN CARS AND TRUCKS DEPARTED FOR "AN UNANNOUNCED DESTINATION." AND ONE DAY CANADIANS GOT THEIR REWARD: THE BRITISH BLITZKRIEG AGAINST MUSSOLINI'S MEN IN NORTH AFRICA, AND THE NEWS THAT THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN-BUILT CARS AND TRUCKS HAD HELPED IN THE PUSH.

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TO DATE, CANADA HAS DELIVERED MORE THAN 30,000 UNITS OF AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT TO THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES OR TO BRITAIN. PRODUCTION HAS BEEN PUSHED PAST THE 400-UNITS-DAILY MARK, AND THE INDUSTRY IS BEING TOOLED UP FOR AN ULTIMATE OUTPUT OF 600 UNITS DAILY. FACTORIES ALSO ARE BEING TOOLED UP TO PRODUCE 2,000 HEAVY-DUTY TIRES AND TUBES DAILY. THE MACHINE TOOLS ARE BEING IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES. TANKS WILL BE IN PRODUCTION SOON.

IT WILL BE SEEN FROM THE FOREGOING SUMMARY THAT CANADA'S EFFORT TO EXPAND HER WAR INDUSTRIES DEPENDS TO A LARGE EXTENT ON THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH MACHINE TOOLS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE UNITED STATES. THERE IS ANOTHER FACTOR WHICH ALSO LIMITS THE PACE OF EXPANSION: THE SHORTAGE OF SKILLED WORKERS.

MEN WILLING TO WORK ARE STILL PLENTIFUL; THE PINCH IS IN FIELDS OF SPECIALIZED SKILL. TO OVERCOME THIS, THOUSANDS OF YOUTHS ARE BEING TRAINED FOR WORK IN WAR FACTORIES, AND A BEGINNING HAS BEEN MADE IN THE TRAINING OF WOMEN FOR SUCH WORK. AS YET, HOWEVER, COMPARATIVELY FEW WOMEN ARE BEING TAKEN INTO THE FACTORIES OR REPLACING MEN CALLED INTO THE ARMED FORCES.

THE MOST SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES IN THE SKILLED LABOR SITUATION ARE EXPECTED TO ARISE LATER, AS THE NEW WAR PLANTS NOW BEING BUILT OR TOOLED UP ACTUALLY GO INTO PRODUCTION.

SO LONG AS BRITAIN'S URGENT NEED IS MATERIALS, RATHER THAN MEN, FROM CANADA, IT IS BELIEVED PLENTY OF MAN-POWER WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR BOTH FACTORIES AND ARMED FORCES. IF, HOWEVER, THERE ARE DRASTIC NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WAR OVERSEAS--FOR INSTANCE A REALLY LARGE-SCALE BRITISH OFFENSIVE ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE--THE DEMAND FOR NORTH AMERICAN MAN-POWER AS WELL AS NORTH AMERICAN MACHINERY IS LIKELY TO BECOME URGENT.

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IN THAT CASE THE PROBLEM OF APPORTIONING MAN-POWER BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND ARMED FORCES MAY GROW TO CRISIS PROPORTIONS, AND THE SUBSTITUTION OF WOMEN FOR MEN IN COUNTLESS OCCUPATIONS MAY BECOME IMPERATIVE.

ALREADY, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE WAR BOOM, RENTS AND PRICES ARE SHOWING A TENDENCY TO ZOOM; A TENDENCY WHICH THE WAR-TIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD, ARMED WITH WIDE POWERS, IS BATTLING AT EVERY STEP. TO FORESTALL A SIMILAR ZOOMING TENDENCY IN THE WAGE LEVEL, THE GOVERNMENT HAS PROPOSED A SYSTEM OF WAGE BONUSES, TO BE PAID WHERE THE COST OF LIVING HAS RISEN AT LEAST 5 PER CENT, BUT NOT TO BE CONSIDERED PERMANENT INCREASES IN PAY.

SPOKESMEN FOR LABOR HAVE IN GENERAL EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE WITH ANY GOVERNMENT EFFORT TOWARD STABILIZATION OF LIVING COSTS AND THE AVOIDANCE OF STRIKES FOR HIGHER PAY. BUT SOME ARE

FEARFUL LEST EMPLOYERS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE WAR TO RECOVER LOST GROUND.

THE CANADIAN CONGRESS JOURNAL, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE TRADES & LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA, COMPLAINS THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE BY ORDER-IN-COUNCIL ARBITRARILY EXTENDED THE WORKING DAY FROM 8 TO 10 HOURS AND THE WORKING WEEK TO 60 HOURS ON CONSTRUCTION JOBS CLASSIFIED AS EMERGENCY PROJECTS.

ASSERTING THAT CANADIAN WORKERS ARE WILLING TO COOPERATE IN ANY REASONABLE PLAN, THE JOURNAL POINTS OUT THAT THEY NEVERTHELESS "DO RESENT HAVING TAKEN FROM THEM WITHOUT SO MUCH AS 'BY YOUR LEAVE' CONDITIONS THAT THEY HAVE ESTABLISHED THROUGH LONG YEARS OF EFFORT."

WHILE THE URGENT NEED OF DIVERTING SKILLED LABOR FROM NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES TO WAR PRODUCTION IS CONSTANTLY STRESSED, AND HEAVY EXCISE TAXES ON LUXURY MANUFACTURES HAVE BEEN LEVIED IN AN EFFORT TO ENCOURAGE SUCH DIVERSION, THERE IS NO TALK OF COMPULSORY ALLOCATION OF SKILLED MEN TO KEY INDUSTRIES.

IN BOTH WAR PRODUCTION AND ARMED ACTIVE SERVICE THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM STILL OBTAINS. NO CANADIAN IS COMPELLED TO WORK IN A WAR-ESSENTIAL FACTORY, AND ONLY VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS ARE SENT OVERSEAS. THE COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING OF ONE MONTH WHICH NOW IS DEMANDED OF YOUNG MEN OF MILITARY AGE IS SPECIFICALLY LIMITED TO "CANADA OR THE TERRITORIAL WATERS THEREOF."

THE MORE THAN 13,000 OFFICERS AND MEN IN CANADA'S NAVY, THE 30,000 ENROLLED IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, THE 50,000 CANADIAN TROOPS OVERSEAS AND THE MORE THAN 100,000 IN THE ACTIVE ARMY AT HOME, ARE ALL VOLUNTEERS. WHETHER CANADA CAN LONG ADHERE TO THIS VOLUNTEER SYSTEM STILL REMAINS TO BE SEEN.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 5--SENT DEC. 28)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 5)

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FARMERS CALLED PREPARED

TO FILL THEIR SHARE

OF DEFENSE NEEDS

--

STOREHOUSES BULGING (880)

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BY OVID A.MARTIN

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JAN. 4-(AP)-AMERICAN FARMERS ARE FULLY PREPARED, ADMINISTRATION AGRICULTURAL LEADERS SAY, TO FULFILL THEIR RESPONSIBILITY UNDER THE DEFENSE PROGRAM OF SUPPLYING THE NATION AMPLY WITH THOSE FOOD AND FIBER RAW MATERIALS NORMALLY PRODUCED IN THIS COUNTRY.

UNLIKE INDUSTRY, PARTICULARLY THOSE BRANCHES WHICH MANUFACTURE MATERIALS NEEDED FOR DEFENSE, AGRICULTURE IS NOT BEING PRESSED TO EXPAND ITS OUTPUT OR PRODUCTION FACILITIES. THIS IS IN CONTRAST TO THE WORLD WAR PERIOD. THEN, FARMERS WERE URGED TO PLOW UP PASTURELAND FOR FOOD CROPS.

IN 1941, PLANTING WILL BE RESTRICTED UNDER FEDERAL CROP CONTROL PROGRAMS. THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THOSE PROGRAMS MAY BE EVEN MORE RIGID FOR SOME CROPS THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION TOOK OVER IN 1933.

ONLY IN THE CASE OF A FEW PRODUCTS, SUCH AS MEAT ANIMALS, DAIRY

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PRODUCTS, POULTRY AND SOME TRUCK CROPS, WILL LIMITED INCREASES BE FAVORED.

CONTINUATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CONTROL SHOULD NOT CAUSE CONSUMERS OR DEFENSE LEADERS ANY WORRY, SAYS SECRETARY WICKARD.

"AMERICA'S LAND RESOURCES ARE AMPLE," HE SAYS. "THEY ARE BEING SAFEGUARDED BY FARMERS AND FOREST OWNERS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS. ON THE LAND THERE ARE MILLIONS OF FARM FAMILIES AS SKILLFUL IN TURNING OUT CROPS AND LIVESTOCK AS ANY FARM FAMILIES IN THE WORLD."

THESE FAMILIES, HE ADDS, HAVE PRODUCED "ABUNDANCE" THIS YEAR AND IN PAST YEARS.

"THIS ABUNDANCE FROM PAST YEARS IS STORED UNDER THE EVER-NORMAL GRANARY. THERE IS NO DANGER OF DEFENSE BEING BOTTLENECKED BY LACK OF FOOD AND FIBER."

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STOREHOUSES, ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES ARE BULGING WITH COTTON, WHEAT, CORN, TOBACCO, LARD, FRUITS AND MANY OTHER FARM PRODUCTS FOR WHICH THERE ARE NO READY MARKETS AT PREVAILING PRICES. THE BULK OF THESE SURPLUSES ARE STORED UNDER GOVERNMENT LOANS TO PRODUCERS. LOSS OF FOREIGN MARKETS AS A RESULT OF THE WAR AND INCREASED PRODUCTION ELSEWHERE HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THIS ACCUMULATION.

FEDERAL FARM OFFICIALS STATE THAT SO LONG AS THESE RESERVES EXIST, THERE IS NO NEED FOR EXPANDING PRODUCTION.

CONSEQUENTLY, NEXT SEASON'S PLANTING GOALS, AS SET UP UNDER CROP CONTROL PROGRAMS, WILL BE 60,000,000 TO 65,000,000 ACRES FOR WHEAT, COMPARED WITH A NORMAL ACREAGE OF 70,000,000; 88,000,000 TO 90,000,000 ACRES FOR CORN, COMPARED WITH A NORMAL OF ABOUT 102,000,000; 27,000,000 ACRES FOR COTTON, COMPARED WITH A NORMAL OF ABOUT 37,000,000.

CORRESPONDINGLY RESTRICTED PLANTING GOALS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR TOBACCO, RICE, PEANUTS AND SEVERAL OTHER MINOR CROPS.

AS UNDER PREVIOUS YEARS' PROGRAMS, THESE ACREAGE GOALS WILL BE APPORTIONED AMONG FARMERS ON THE BASIS OF A FORMULA IN THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938. WHILE FARMERS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO ABIDE BY SUCH ALLOTMENTS, ONLY THOSE WHO DO SO ARE ELIGIBLE FOR SUBSIDIES AUTHORIZED BY THAT ACT.

ADMINISTRATION FARM OFFICIALS HAVE INDICATED THEY WOULD ASK CONGRESS TO APPROPRIATE AT LEAST $760,000,000 FOR SUCH SUBSIDIES--WHICH WAS THE AMOUNT MADE AVAILABLE FOR 1940. COUPLED WITH THE PLANTING RESTRICTIONS WILL BE MARKETING QUOTAS FOR COTTON AND TOBACCO AND POSSIBLY WHEAT AND CORN.

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PRODUCERS OF COTTON AND TOBACCO ALREADY HAVE VOTED TO AUTHORIZE THE GOVERNMENT TO IMPOSE QUOTAS. PROPOSALS FOR QUOTAS ON WHEAT AND CORN PROBABLY WILL BE SUBMITTED TO GROWER REFERENDA, IF NEXT SEASON'S PRODUCTION PROSPECTS EQUAL OR EXCEED THIS YEAR'S OUTTURNS. APPROVAL BY TWO-THIRDS OF THOSE VOTING WOULD BE REQUIRED. UNDER QUOTAS, STIFF PENALTIES ARE ASSESSED AGAINST FARMERS SELLING MORE THAN THEIR ALLOTED SHARES.

THE PROBLEM OF FINANCING SUBSIDIES AUTHORIZED BY THE FARM ACT IS TROUBLING FARM LEADERS BOTH IN AND OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT.

SOME EXPECT CONGRESS TO BE UNDER PRESSURE TO REDUCE FARM-AID APPROPRIATIONS BECAUSE OF THE DEMAND OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM UPON THE TREASURY.

SOME LEADERS WOULD HAVE CONGRESS RE-ENACT PROCESSING TAXES ON MAJOR FARM COMMODITIES TO FINANCE THE SUBSIDIES. THERE ARE OTHERS WHO URGE

ENACTMENT OF NEW LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD AUTHORIZE THE GOVERNMENT TO FIX FARM PRICES AT HIGHER LEVELS. A THIRD GROUP WOULD EMPLOY COMMODITY LOAN PROVISIONS OF THE PRESENT FARM LAW TO PEG FARM PRICES AT HIGHER LEVELS, THEREBY REDUCING OR ELIMINATING THE SUBSIDIES.

THE ADMINISTRATION ITSELF HAS TAKEN NO PUBLIC STAND ON THESE PROPOSALS, BUT SECRETARY WICKARD HAS INDICATED HE DOES NOT FAVOR PRICE-FIXING OR HIGHER GOVERNMENT LOANS.

THE BELIEF HAS BEEN EXPRESSED IN SOME MARKET QUARTERS THAT INCREASED EMPLOYMENT GROWING OUT OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM WOULD RESULT IN AN IMPROVED DEMAND AND HIGHER PRICES FOR FARM COMMODITIES. FEDERAL FARM OFFICIALS SAY SUCH MAY BE THE CASE FOR THOSE PRODUCTS OF WHICH THE GREAT BULK IS CONSUMED IN THIS COUNTRY.

IN THIS CATEGORY ARE DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS, VEGETABLE CROPS, SOME FRUITS, MEATS AND WOOL.

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BUT LITTLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE DEMAND AND PRICE OF COTTON, TOBACCO, WHEAT, CORN AND RICE IS EXPECTED BY THE FARM OFFICIALS. THESE PRODUCTS AMERICA'S NORMAL EXPORT CROPS, ARE LARGELY DEPENDENT UPON WORLD INFLUENCES FOR THEIR PRICES. WITH FOREIGN MARKETS RESTRICTED BY THE WAR, THERE ARE NO PROSPECTS, OFFICIALS EXPLAIN, FOR ANY MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PRICES OF THESE COMMODITIES.

CONSEQUENTLY, OFFICIALS DECLARE, THE GOVERNMENT MUST CONTINUE TO SUPPLEMENT INCOMES OF PRODUCERS OF THESE CROPS WITH SUBSIDIES, IF THEIR ECONOMIC SITUATION IS NOT TO BECOME MORE DIFFICULT.

SECRETARY WICKARD HAS INDICATED THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT WILL DEVOTE MORE ATTENTION IN 1941 TO THE PROBLEM OF THE RURAL UNEMPLOYED.

"AGRICULTURE," HE SAYS, "HAS MORE MANPOWER THAN IS NEEDED TO PRODUCE ALL THE CROPS AND LIVESTOCK REQUIRED. THERE ARE YOUNG MEN FOR THE ARMED FORCES. THERE ARE YOUNG MEN AND OLDER MEN FOR FACTORY WORK, IF THE NATION NEEDS THEM."

TO MAKE USE OF THIS SURPLUS MANPOWER, ADMINISTRATION FARM LEADERS HAVE BEEN URGING DEFENSE AGENCIES TO LOCATE NEW PLANTS, WHENEVER POSSIBLE, IN RURAL AREAS.

SOME AGRICULTURAL LEADERS ARE ADVOCATING INAUGURATION OF A RURAL WORKS PROGRAM TO PROVIDE LOW-INCOME AND UNEMPLOYED FARMERS WITH SUPPLEMENTAL EMPLOYMENT IN SOIL AND FORESTRY CONSERVATION WORK. OTHERS SUGGEST A RURAL HOUSING PROGRAM.

WICKARD HAS PUT AIDES TO WORK ON THE PROBLEM OF EXTENDING SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS TO AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

"JUST AS AGRICULTURE IN GENERAL IS ENTITLED TO EQUALITY WITH INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ARE ENTITLED TO THE SAME PRIVILEGES AND SECURITY AS INDUSTRIAL WORKERS," HE ASSERTS.

"THEY HAVE JUST AS MUCH MORAL CLAIM (AS INDUSTRIAL WORKERS) TO A SHIARE IN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, OLD AGE RETIREMENT BENEFITS AND PENSIONS, AND MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR WAGES AND MAXIMUM STANDARDS FOR HOURS."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 5-SENT J, 1.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 5)

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ACT TO HALT NAZI
ACTIVITY IN TWO
COLOMBIAN ISLES

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FUEL OIL STORED THERE
SECRETLY, REPORT (600)
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BY JOHN LEAR

(ADVANCE) MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-THE FIRST ACTUAL WORKING TEST OF THE HAVANA AGREEMENT AMONG THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO CO-OPERATE IN STOPPING ANY FOREIGN PENETRATION OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT SUCCESSFULLY BY THE UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA.

IT CONCERNS TWO LITTLE COLOMBIAN ISLANDS WHICH LIE NEAR THE PANAMA CANAL AND WHICH ARE REPORTED TO BE USED BY GERMANS AS SECRET STORAGE POINTS FOR FUEL OIL.

IT MAY EVENTUALLY LEAD TO THE ISLANDS' USE AS AN INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BASE.

THE STORY, KEPT SECRET BY BOTH GOVERNMENTS TO AVOID INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL REPERCUSSIONS, CAME TO ME BY LETTER FROM THE ISLANDS--SAN ANDRES Y PROVIDENCIA--DURING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECENT CARIBBEAN DEFENSE CRUISE. I HAVE SINCE CONFIRMED IT FROM AN UNQUESTIONABLE SOURCE AND CAN REPORT THE FACTS AS THESE:

1. DURING HIS CARIBBEAN CRUISE OF 1939, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT STOPPED AT THE ISLANDS UNANNOUNCED. HE DID NOT LEAVE HIS SHIP, BUT IT CIRCLED OFFSHORE FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

2. SOMETIME AFTER THAT, TWO UNITED STATES YOUTHS IN A SAILING YACHT STOPPED BY, STAYING A LITTLE WHILE, AND WENT HOME TOWRITE ABOUT INFLUENTIAL GERMAN-BORN COLOMBIANS THEY SAID THEY HAD SEEN, AND STORAGE POINTS THEY SAID THOSE GERMAN-COLOMBIANS HAD FOR FUEL OIL SMUGGLED INTO THE ISLANDS IN SMALL BOATS.

ISLANDERS I HAVE TALKED TO HAVE CONFIRMED THAT THE GERMAN-COLOMBIANS ARE THERE, THAT THEY ARE INFLUENTIAL, AND THAT FUEL OIL IS BEING SMUGGLED

3. A FEW WEEKS BEFORE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S 1940 CARRIBEAN CRUISE, A SHIP OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND A UNITED STATES WARPLANE CAME TO THE ISLANDS AND STAYED QUITE A WHILE. THEY SURVEYED THE ISLANDS FROM THE SEAAND FROM THE AIR, FINISHING UP ABOUT A WEEK BEFORE THE RECENT HURRICANE WHICH FLATTENED A NUMBER OF THE ISLANDS' HOMES.

THE SURVEYERS TOLD THE ISLANDERS THEY WERE STUDYING THE ISLANDS' VALUE AS A POSSIBLE DEFENSE BASE. ONE LETTER THAT CAME TO ME SAID THAT A SITE FOR A BASE ACTUALLY HAD BEEN CHOSEN AND THAT THE LETTER WRITER EXPECTED HE WOULD HAVE TO MOVE HIS HOME.

THE SOURCE WHICH CONFIRMED THE FACT OF THE SURVEY DID NOT DENY THAT A SITE HAD BEEN PICKED FOR A POSSIBLE BASE. BUT HE EXPRESSED DOUBT WHETHER A BASE WOULD BE STABLISHED. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE ISLANDS ARE FAR INSIDE THE PRESENT CARIBBEAN DEFENSE CIRCLE WHICH BEGINS AT CUBA AND SWINGS OVER PUERTO RICO TO TRINIDAD. HE OBSERVED FURTHER THAT THE ISLANDS ARE SO SMALL AND SO NEAR THE CANAL---218 MILES ---THAT THEY COULD BE SECONDARY DEFENSES AT BEST.

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BUT THE SURVEY HAS BEEN MADE, WITH COLOMBIA'S FULL COOPERATION, AND IF A BASE SHOULD BE NEEDED IT WOULD NOT TAKE LONG TO PUT THERE MEANWHILE, THE DATA THE TWO REPUBLICS HAVE OBTAINED ABOUT CONDITIONS ON THE ISLANDS, PLUS THE NATIVES' KNOWLEDGE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF A BASE, ARE NOT DEEMED ENCOURAGING TO WHATEVER ACTIVITIES NAZIS MAY BE CARRYING ON THERE.

THE PEOPLE OF THE ISLANDS, PREDOMINANTELY NEGRO, HAVE TWO STRONG

TIES OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES IN ADDITION TO THE BOND OF SYMPATHY WHICH NOW EXISTS BETWEEN "THE STATES" AND THE COLOMBIAN REPUBLICAN OF WHICH THE ISLANDS ARE A PART. FIRST, THEY SPEAK ENGLISH RATHER THAN SPANISH. SECOND, THEY SELL GREAT AMOUNTS OF THEIR COCONUTS AND TROPICAL FRUIT CROPS TO THE AREA AROUND THE PANAMA CANAL.

THEIR ENGLISH TONGUE IS AN HISTORIC ANOMOLOY, FOR SAN ANDRES Y PROVIDENCIA IN THE 15TH AND 16TH CENTURIES WERE SPANISH FORTRESSES GUARDING THE MINERAL WEALTH THAT FLOWED FROM PERU AND MEXICO ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. THE OLD TOWERS STILL STAND ON SANTA CATALINA, THE DOT OF LAND WHICH LIES 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF PROVIDENCIA.

PROVIDENCIA ITSELF IS ROUND, 9 MILES IN CIRCUMFERENCE, PROTECTED ON ALL SIDES BY REEFS. ITS MOUNTAINOUS CENTER IS SURROUNDED BY A NARROW CIRCLE OF LEVEL BEACH.

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FIFTY-ONE MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST IS SAN ANDRES, A NARROW FINGER OF LAND NINE MILES LONG, POINTING ROUGHLY NORTH AND SOUTH. ON THE WEST, ITS ROCKY COAST DROPS STRAIGHT DOWN INTO EIGHT FATHOMS OF WATER. ON THE EAST, IT IS SHIELDED BY TWO SHARP REEFS WHICH OVERLAP SO THAT BOATS CAN ENTER SAFELY ONLY IN ONE CHANNEL THREE FOURTHS OF A MILE WIDE. THE ISLAND IS SO FLAT IT CANNOT BE SEEN ON CLEAR DAYS FROM A KEY FIFTEEN MILES DISTANT. AS AN AIRFIELD, IT WOULD BE WELL-NIGH PERFECT.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN.5--SENT DEC.31)

PS2AES

Bardia Falls to British Assault; 25,000 Italians Taken Prisoner; Advance Units Cut Tobruk Road

Italians Run Down Flag After Two-Day Battle; Commander a Prisoner

Total Fascist Loss For Month 80,000

JAN 6 1941

Australians and R. A. F. Share Triumph in Final Smash Through Forts

By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—British troops captured the Italian stronghold of Bardia, Libya, today and seized more than 25,000 Fascists, including their commander, Gen. Annibale Bergonzoli, it was announced officially here tonight.

"All resistance at Bardia ceased at 1:30 p. m. (6:30 a. m., E. S. T.) today," the British general headquarters communique said. ANNIBALE

Another Italian corps commander and four senior generals were captured in addition to Gen. Bergonzoli. Known as "Electric Whiskers," he commanded Italian legionnaires in the Spanish civil war on the side of the Spanish Nationalists.

"All stores and equipment are now in our hands," the communique added. "It is not yet possible to make a full count, but prisoners so far captured exceed 25,000. Among other booty captured or destroyed are forty-five light and five medium tanks."

[The Italian people were prepared yesterday for the fall of Bardia by Giovanni Ansaldo, noted editor, who, in his weekly broadcast to the army, said the base might have fallen while he was speaking. The Italian high command communique said merely that "a base" at Bardia had fallen.

[The Fascist forces in Albania, although reinforced recently by troops from Italy, continued yesterday to encounter reverses there, The United Press reported. Greek troops were driving them back upon the Port of Valona and capturing strategic positions, and the Italians were said to have suffered heavy losses in dead, wounded and prisoners.]

Fascist Loss Totals 80,000

Capture of 25,000 Italians in the Bardia garrison means that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, the Italian African commander, now desperately strengthening his defenses at Tobruk, seventy miles to the west, has lost some 80,000 of his force of 250,000 in one month's time, British military observers here said.

Dispatches from the front said the Italian flag on the government house in Bardia was lowered at sunset—the first indication to observers outside the town that this last Italian post threatening the Egyptian border fifteen miles to the east had been removed.

The next major objective at Tobruk already has been heavily bombed by British warships and the Royal Air Force. The road between Bardia and Tobruk had been cut by the Army of the Nile to bottle up all of the Bardia garrison, which had been told by Premier Benito Mussolini to hold the ring of concrete and steel forts at all costs.

Australian shock troops preceded by tanks and supported by the R. A. F. began the final assault on Bardia two days ago. The Italians had been encircled and had been under land, sea and air fire for twenty days.

Two Gaps Opened Way

British military informants said the victory was due to meticulous preparations made during the eighteen days before the final assault. Australian sappers did vital work before the final assault, launched at dawn Friday by their infantry. Night after night they had slipped through the darkness to locate anti-tank traps and mines. They had blown up the sides of tank traps in order to fill them in, and had exploded the land mines to open the way for the tank charge.

Then two great gaps made in the outer Italian defense line allowed passage for British mechanized units led by a famous Hussar regiment. Running interference for the Australian infantrymen, they rushed through the holes, wheeled around inside Italian front-line positions and put them out of action from the rear.

The British said the Italians had put up a desperate fight in this first stage and that most of the British casualties occurred on this first break-through. The British, however, said their total casualties for the two-day assault were slight.

By the end of the first day Australian brigades had penetrated the outer ring of fortresses to a depth of nearly two miles on a six-mile front, and British mechanized units

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went much farther the first night.

The total number of prisoners captured was about 6,000 at this stage. They included the Italian brigade commander, Nardinucchi, and an Italian intelligence officer named Maj. Baringo.

One Italian baker taken said he baked for as many as 40,000 men, but the British admitted he may have been excited. Nevertheless, the garrison defending the city exceeded the reported 20,000. As proved by the garrison's final collapse, more than 25,000 prisoners were taken. But the extent of Italian casualties was not known immediately.

Reports reaching Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's headquarters here said the last Italians to hold out were in isolated pockets scattered over the cliff tops dominating the town.

Italians holding the northern positions were the last to be attacked. When Australian infantry charged across the narrow, dried river bed and British tanks thundered through from the west, many of them surrendered and thousands more were captured.

Mussolini Ordered Stand

Military sources here said the British required only two days to break into what Italian propagandists had called "an impregnable stronghold." Prisoners said Premier Mussolini himself had ordered the garrison to hold out and sent them a stream of encouraging messages but sent none of the reinforcements they needed.

As details of the siege began filtering through, it appeared evident that the British had been masters of the situation on all fronts, land, sea and air.

In addition to raining bombs on Bardia almost incessantly, the R. A. F. had kept up constant raids on all Italian airdromes within a 300-mile radius, effectively preventing any serious opposition from the air. Military observers said the operations at Bardia differed from those at Sidi Barrani, but that both were carried out with almost no aircraft or ground equipment losses.

Italian artillery fire grew heavy just before dawn Saturday, the British said, and Australian troops waiting for another charge were only 700 yards from the first Italian positions.

Hard fighting throughout Saturday rolled back the Italians and resulted in the capture of additional thousands, dispatches said. Again the Australians did the major part in land charges and in cleaning up machine-gun nests.

Every type of fighting occurred, hand-to-hand bayonet battles, tank collisions, and machine-gun duels. Throughout this din, the British said, the fleet offshore laid down a withering barrage on Italian positions ahead of the advancing British while the R. A. F. fought off Italian bombers overhead and dive-bombed the Fascists.

Air Escape Cut Off

The British believed the R. A. F. prevented the escape of Gen. Bergonzoli, known as "Electric Whiskers" because of his fiery beard, and other Italian officers Friday night when five Italian planes landed at Bardia Airfield. Those planes never took off again, front dispatches said, because British fighter planes swooped and riddled them with machine-gun fire.

AUSTRALIAN YELLS RING OUT IN BATTLE

Troops From Antipodes Lead Way Into Besieged Bardia —Fight Hand to Hand

ED. KENNEDY

By The Associated Press.

WITH BRITISH FORCES, at Bardia, Libya, Jan. 5—Yelling Australian shock troops who came 7,000 miles for this great desert battle against Premier Mussolini's legions triumphantly entered this gateway to Eastern Libya today after a fierce two-day final assault.

British tanks and mechanized cavalry that supported the Australians rumbled into Bardia with them. These armored British units, which had distinguished themselves in the rout of the Italians from Egypt, also played a vital part in smashing this great Italian stronghold, opening the way for a drive on Tobruk, seventy miles to the west.

The Australians, long itching for this action, fully lived up to the reputation of their shock-troop fathers in the World War, British officers said.

The first Australian units and tanks fought their way into Bardia at sunset yesterday. From a cliff outside the port town one could see the minaret of Bardia's mosque and attacking units working toward it like a procession of toy soldiers.

Guns Unable to Stem Tide

Thousands of Italians entrenched in gullies surrounding the town fired on them, and the explosions of Fascist artillery at times screened the creeping figures from view. One could see the flashes from the Italian batteries, but the British tanks and Australians kept moving. When they got near the batteries the Italians left—some in flight, some to surrender.

Those manning the Italian batteries near Bardia's rock walls scaled the walls and ran down the streets of the town. They surrendered later—"under safer circumstances," as a British officer put it.

A brilliant sunset bathed the ancient African town and thousands of prisoners in long lines marched to the rear as fast as they were rounded up by the Australians. Here were the same resigned faces and gray-green uniformed columns of men that one saw in Egypt three weeks ago. They have become a familiar sight in the desert since the British counter-offensive began less than a month ago.

There was the usual proportion of one sentry to about 500 prisoners. None tried to escape. Five hundred Italians were routed from one gulch redoubt.

Some had sought refuge in natural caves. A correspondent saw 2,000 leave one cave, ordered to march by a single Australian officer armed with a revolver and five infantrymen armed with rifles and only one Bren gun.

Garrison Put at 30,000

A larger Italian garrison defended this vital port city than had been estimated. The original estimate was 20,000, but that has been revised upward beyond 30,000 now, and most of them are prisoners.

They defended a strongly fortified perimeter that formed an arc ten miles from end to end along the seacoast and running inland about four miles at the deepest point. This system of concrete and steel cracked like an eggshell under the forty-eight-hour bombardment by artillery, the Royal Air Force and British warships operating off shore.

The inner defenses were taken in many cases by bitter hand-to-hand fighting, but casualties were not believed to be heavy on either side. The British say their casualties are light and those of the Italians "not heavy," since the Italians almost invariably surrendered rather than resist.

The first breach in the outer Italian defenses was made by Australian engineers, who cut through the barbed wire before dawn Friday. This was on the southwest arc of the ring.

Local resistance was overpowered with grenades and bayonet combat. Anti-tank traps were filled in by explosions and mines were exploded by thrown stones.

Guns and Planes Pave Way

The full cry of artillery and R. A. F. explosions had preceded this dawn attack, and then all was ready for the curtain to lift.

At dawn British tanks whirled into the breach. They fanned out along the southern rim of the Wadi Girfani fortifications, in a dried-up river bed, and raced to the seacoast. This drove a wedge between the north and south parts of the sector.

Australian infantrymen raced into the openings loaded with grenades and machine-guns. They quickly cleaned out nests of "terrified Italians," as they said later, and detached some of their forces to lead prisoners to the rear.

By nightfall the troops had occupied most of the southern half of the region, and dived into the maze of gullies in the area for overnight protection.

Tank operations consisted of constant feinting and wheeling in the rear of Italian positions. British officers said that they had expected stiffer resistance from Italian tanks, but that only a few entered the action. Of those that did on this first day, six were shattered by British guns. Italian artillery appeared to be relied upon mostly by the defenders.

All yesterday morning the Australian clean-up of the southern half of the Italian arc continued and by nightfall everything was set for the final push on the town itself.

Use Captured Munitions

As the British had done before in Egypt, they immediately used Italian munitions and guns they had captured to complement their own weapons. Australians already were carrying dispatches to the rear on Italian motorcycles, moving supplies in Italian trucks, camping in Italian dugouts, eating Italian food, and even wearing Italian clothes.

These shouting troops from "Down Under" also had time to load themselves up with Italian souvenirs—revolvers, binoculars, sabers and military decorations picked up from the battlefield.

Theirs was the enthusiasm and pent-up energy of months of waiting in desert camps for real action, and they made the most of it. They yelled and sang. Their favorite song was "We're Off to See the Wizard of Oz." You could hear them singing this song even after the Italian artillery opened up against them.

Bayonet charges played an important part in the capture, but the Australians said that not many Italians fought it out. The appearance of these gleaming blades usually resulted in surrender, they said.

Privates took as many as thirty prisoners individually by merely whirling their bayonets, they related.

These troops had an eerie appearance, with their knitted cowls protecting them against standstorms, and, as in the World War, the Australians did not consider it enough to obtain objectives set for them, but usually charged on to gain additional ground.

Some Instances of Valor

Italian resistance, the British said, mostly was lackadaisical, but there were some instances of unusual valor. One Italian officer kept shooting his revolver, they said, until it was shot from his hand. Others resisted to the end.

A correspondent came across one group of exhausted Australians sprawled on the sand and rocks of the Wadi fortress, which they had taken. They had been told to get a rest there. They grunted and grinned and asked:

"What do you think of the way we fight?"

Others chimed in with:

"Don't forget those British tanks. When you begin to doubt your own confidence, those tanks give you a lift."

Australians were not the only soldiers given to song. Correspondents watched singing Italian prisoners marching miles to truck depots, whence they were to be taken to concentration camps.

Several fires were blazing when correspondents entered Bardia. Volleys of gunfire also echoed in the gullies to the north, where other prisoners and snipers were being rounded up. There was no sniping in the town itself.

Half of the little white buildings in the town were wrecked. The Fascist headquarters was in ruins, but the Government House was only slightly damaged.

Only a small British company held the town. Most of the tanks already were rumbling out of the city to make ready for new operations.

London Regards Italy's African Army As Smashed

London, Jan. 5 (AP)—Although the fall of Bardia had not been announced here officially tonight, a British victory there generally was taken for granted and military sources said the capture of 25,000 Italians in Bardia meant that Italy's army for invading Egypt "no longer exists and has disappeared in less than a month."

The main advantages to Britain of Bardia's capture, a spokesman said, would be that another small port would be available for the British navy's use, simplifying the problem of supply for advancing British forces.

Salum, another port on the Egyptian side of the frontier, he added, thus would be freed from shelling from Bardia. The British, furthermore, expect to procure better water supplies at Bardia than at any point along the coast between there and Mersa Matruh.

What It Means To Italy

For Italians, fall of Bardia would mean loss of their forward base for attacking Egypt, the spokesman said, as the nearest troops they now have available are at Tobruk, seventy miles farther west, in Libya.

He pointed out that by a decree dated January 19, 1939, Libya was declared part of the national territory of Italy. Therefore, he said, by loss of Bardia, which would be the first township captured by the British in Libya, the Italians would suffer the loss of a town which in their eyes is part of Italy.

Libya's Easternmost Port

Bardia, being the easternmost port in Libya—only about ten miles by air from the Egyptian frontier—was, therefore, an important Italian supply base.

Its well-protected port, which was much used by German submarines before 1916 when the Italians occupied the town, can accommodate medium-sized ships. Located there are an airfield, gasoline storage depot, wireless station and machine shops.

'Free French' Marines Report Libya Victory

Said to Have Cut Road From Bardia to Tobruk

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—A detachment of French Marines, part of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" forces, was reported tonight to have cut the road from Bardia to Tobruk, Italian bases in Libya. This word of the first major action by "Free French" in the Bardia sector reached de Gaullist circles in London.

The "Free French" press service announced that the marine detachment had taken a "very active part in the British advance against the Italians." It said: "This detachment, which at the time was patrolling west of positions still held by the Italians at Bardia, has succeeded in cutting the road from Bardia to Tobruk."

In the Sudan, the announcement added, several detachments of Spahis (native cavalry with French officers) had "various encounters with enemy patrols, which were rapidly scattered and left a number of dead."

SAYS ITALIANS WON'T TRY TO MINIMIZE LOSS

Declares "Considerable" Success Must Be Conceded To British

Ansaldo Cites Garrison's Resistance As Admonition To Nation

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 5—Giovanni Ansaldo, authoritative Fascist editor, broadcast to the nation today that the fall of Bardia could be expected at any time and this will be a "sad piece of news for us."

"Four hours are enough to decide the fate of Bardia," said Ansaldo, who is editor of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's newspaper, *Il Telegrafo*, of Leghorn.

"While we are speaking to you, are (Gen. Annibale) Bergonzoli and his men still holding out against the English? It may be that they have given way before the preponderant masses of English mechanized forces, their fleet and their artillery."

Still Fighting, Army Says

Ansaldo spoke at 6 P. M., but before he gloomily suggested that the town, now under siege for twenty days, might be about to capitulate, the Italian high command had insisted the battle there was still raging, although "some strongholds fell into enemy hands."

For General Bergonzoli and his men Ansaldo voiced the highest praise. Their resistance, he said, was giving Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's other troops time to form new positions to halt further British advances into Libya.

The editor said the Italians had too much respect for themselves and their army to try to pretend that the loss of Bardia would be only a small victory for the British or try to characterize

it as a strategic error.

"A Sad Piece Of News"

"The habit of minimizing every enemy success is one which we do not like," he said. "If Bardia has fallen, this will be a new British success, local if you like, but still a considerable one and a sad piece of news for us."

Ansaldo, who makes regular Sunday radio broadcasts to the army, declared that Bardia, while well defended, was never assumed by the Italians to be as strong as the Maginot Line, and added that Italian resistance there had shown the combative capacity of the Italian army was unshaken.

"Whatever the fate of Bardia, whatever may be the hour of its fall, let these troops be thanked for the example they have given us," he said.

"An Admonition To All"

The strong resistance of General Bergonzoli, Ansaldo continued, was "an admonition to us—an admonition to all who on this Sunday have not been facing thoughts of what is going on in the desert.

"Woe to all those who, 20 years old, have not felt shame at not being down by the side of their comrades at Bardia to hold with them.

"Woe to all those of 40 years finding themselves at home surrounded by children who have not felt a sense of remorse at not having been found with arms in their hands as in the times of their youth.

"They Are Not Worthy"

"Woe to all of those who, with war bulletins like those of today, felt able to amuse themselves and do not feel that today, at least while the fighting is going on in Bardia, they should have spent five minutes in silence.

"They are not Italians worthy of such a name."

Ansaldo's broadcast was the first intimation that most Italians had that Bardia might be taken.

The high command's communique said the fighting was growing more violent.

Yesterday, the communique said, Italian planes machine-gunned and bombed the British in various localities, "putting out of action and destroying armored motor vehicles," and also "repeatedly bombed enemy naval forces" and mechanized columns.

A British "Fiasco," Says Rome

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 5—The Italian radio said tonight in a broadcast picked up by CBS that the "British offensive in North Africa has failed."

The offensive was undertaken because "it was calculated that if the Italians could be given a few hard knocks . . . Italy would be tipped over the edge into revolution," the radio added. "The internal front of Italy not only has not collapsed but it has been strengthened. Consequently . . . the great British offensive has proved a fiasco."

Rumania Cut Off as Russia Calls Envoys

Moscow Reported Warning Berlin as Nazis Mass Along Danube Frontier

Mobilization Veiled By Wall of Silence

Troops Near Yugoslavia, Which Is Told It Can Be a 'Sweden' if It Behaves

By The Associated Press

BUDAPEST, Jan. 5.—Rumania was cut off completely from the outside world tonight as the Soviet Russian Ministers to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Hungary headed toward Moscow for a conference with Kremlin leaders on the establishment of Rumania as a vast Nazi military camp. All international telephone communications with Rumania were banned. Even fast international trains were stopped at the frontier.

Fehind this wall of silence Germany's Balkan army was consolidating its position along the Danube facing Bulgaria, along the entire Russian frontier and in cities within a few miles of Yugoslavia.

Although the new communications ban affected even diplomatic telephone calls, reports brought across the Danube to the Bulgarian town of Ruse said the German Army was contending with mounting Rumanian disorders, which began with widespread sabotage by railroad employees in the so-called Communist wing of the Rumanian Iron Guard.

Russian Warning Reported

While interest centered in the recall of the four Russian ministers to Moscow for consultation over the Nazi Balkan penetration, it was reported in Soviet circles that the Kremlin already had warned Berlin against a "step which might seriously endanger good relations between the two countries."

Before the communications edict went into effect diplomatic reports from Bucharest said strong Nazi motorized columns had arrived at Giurgiu, directly across the Danube from Ruse, with considerable bridge-building equipment and a large corps of engineers.

Rumanian railroad autnorities were ordered by the Germans to keep the line from Bucharest to Constanta, Rumania's Black Sea port, in perfect condition for possible emergency use. Bucharest diplomatic reports also said the Rumanians, under Nazi guidance, had mined the Danube at Galatz, which recently has seen several frontier clashes between the Rumanians and Russians.

Forty Troop Trains Daily

The presence of German troops at Arad and Timisoara, in southwestern Rumania near the Yugoslav frontier, caused nervousness in near-by Belgrade. However, German quarters in Belgrade were said to admit openly that Yugoslavia would be treated as "another Sweden if she behaved."

With forty troop-laden trains moving daily through Hungary toward Rumania, the summons to the Soviet ministers was the first concrete evidence of extraordinary Russian interest. The German movements have been under way on a large scale for the last week.

Soviet quarters in Belgrade declared the homegoing was linked with "new military developments in Rumania and Hungary, and German troop movements toward Dobrudja."

The call to the four envoys was said to have come soon after the Bulgarian Communist party distributed leaflets in Sofia, saying: "Soviet Russia will not allow a single German soldier to set foot on Bulgaria."

Other reports said Germany, planning to go through Bulgaria to Turkey and Greece but not sure of Russian intentions, would have the Rumanian and Hungarian armies on guard on the Russian frontier.

Diplomatic dispatches from Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, said all Rumanian towns on the Danube facing Bulgaria in the 250-mile stretch between Turnu-Severin and Giurgiu had been emptied to permit billeting of German troops.

Connection Suspected

A connection was also seen between the journeys of the envoys and the current visit to Vienna of Bulgaria's Premier, Bogdan Philoff, ostensibly to consult an eminent physician.

Philoff, who was accompanied by the German Minister to Bulgaria—ostensibly as a gesture of courtesy—was said in Bulgarian circles to have gone to Vienna upon "invitation" from Berlin.

Bulgarians feel their country has been given a choice between permitting passage of German troops to Greece and Turkey or facing a full-dress invasion by Nazi troops.

Bulgaria is reported making unspecified military preparations, but the odds are that she would permit German passage after protest.

Military Preparations

From all other Balkan capitals came reports of military preparations, including news from Ankara that Turkey expects to hold her conscripts under arms another year because of "exceptional circumstances."

Advices from Salonika said Greece was calling more men to the army.

It was reported from Yugoslavia that reserve officers there were being held beyond their scheduled demobilization time.

Other reports said the Rumanian army would have 300,000 men under arms by January 20, under orders of German army commanders.

Nazis Continue March

The massive German military transport continued across Hungary into Rumania. It was reported the Germans practically have taken over administration of Rumanian railways. In Hungary they occupy part of the railway headquarters.

Crack German bridge builders are reported quartered at strategic places along the Danube and at some place along the river Nazi troops are living in trains on railway sidings.

Diplomatic dispatches from Rumania told of Jewish schools being taken over as barracks for German soldiers.

German soldiers and officers also are billeted at private homes in Bucharest and in towns and villages throughout the country.

Occupy 8 Hotels

Eight Bucharest hotels are occupied exclusively by German staff officers.

A German establishment called the "expeditionary force headquarters" was reported set up in Bucharest, with 350 new high-ranking officers there.

All airports, civil and military, have been taken over by the Nazis in Rumania and dispatches told of airplanes and tanks being concentrated at Roman, one of the largest towns in Moldavia and close to the Russian frontier.

Germany Fears British Attack, Turks Declare

Istanbul, Jan. 5 (AP)—A belief that Germany fears a British attack through the Balkans was expressed today in the Turkish press, which says it considers Italy as good as out of the war.

The newspaper *Vakit*, commenting on the visit to Vienna of Bogdan Philoff, Bulgarian Premier, said it was

LONDON, JAN. 5-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TONIGHT SENT A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS TO PRIME MINISTER R.G.MENZIES OF AUSTRALIA FOR THE "MAGNIFICENT MANNER IN WHICH THE AUSTRALIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST BARDIA HAS OPENED."

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS WERE THE SPEARHEAD OF THE EMPIRE FORCES WHICH SMASHED INTO BARDIA.

"THE PIERCING OF THE WESTERN SECTOR AND THE CAPTURE OF AT LEAST 5,000 PRISONERS IN ITSELF CONSTITUTED A FINE FEAT OF ARMS AND IS, I TRUST AND BELIEVE, A PRELUDE TO EVEN GREATER SUCCESSES," CHURCHILL SAID.

(THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS NOW CLAIMED OFFICIALLY IS 15,000.)

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LONDON, JAN. 5-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE BRITISH TRAWLER KENNYMORE AND THE DRIFTER HARVEST GLEANER HAVE BEEN SUNK AND THE NEXT OF KIN OF THEIR CREWS NOTIFIED.

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because of the "Italian defeat" that Germany fears "attack from the Balkans." Therefore, the Balkans need not fear attack from Germany.

"It is probable that the Bulgarians will talk with the Germans about how to prevent a British attack, rather than how to carry out a German attack in the Balkans," *Vakit* said.

"Hitler's Only Destiny"

Yeni Sabah declared that "defeat is Hitler's only destiny—only the form and date of the defeat are unknown."

Commenting on Italian reverses, *Sabah* said that sending German planes to Italy is a "humiliation for Italy which always was boastful of her air force."

"Ifaly has completely lost independence of action," this newspaper asserted. "Such a nation cannot claim an empire."

The Turkish Government at Ankara prepared a bill which would make anyone circulating false news liable to court-martial. Military tribunals already have been set up and the bill is expected to pass almost automatically.

Citizens Squelch Fire Bombs

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Jan. 5—Defiant men, women and boys extinguished every incendiary bomb dropped on a London sector tonight by two waves of German raiders, apparently attempting to repeat last week's devastating fire raid, and then chanted from the safety of their doorways:

"We want some more!"

The *Luftwaffe* quickly obliged the fire watchers with another batch of incendiaries, but it was dealt with just as quickly.

All Bombs Snuffed

The volunters, apparently Londons' answer to official appeals for more fire watchers to prevent another terrific fire assault, fell upon the bombs as soon as they were dropped.

There seemed to be as many fire watchers as there were fire bombs, even though the Germans were dropping them in this area by basketfuls.

The Germans also were reported over Liverpool, the east Midlands and northwest and northeast England.

They launched the incendiary attack on London early in the evening.

Anti-aircraft fire sounded even before the night alarm was heard.

The all-clear sounded in the London area before midnight.

Day Alarm Brief

The night assault came after a brief midafternoon alarm in London and several hours after crowds viewed the damage in the City—London's financial district where British demolition squads were blowing up hulks of buildings damaged last Sunday.

The Air Ministry said a single "enemy" plane dropped bombs at a few points in East Anglia, damaging two places and injuring a small number of people.

German raiders concentrated their attacks Saturday night against a west England town. It was officially reported a number of people were killed there and others injured.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The Germans identified the town as Avonmouth, "an especially important port city for Bristol."]

Nazi Destroyer Bombed

Meanwhile, two Nazi supply vessels off the southwest coast of Norway and a destroyer in the harbor of Brest, France, were hit by British bombs yesterday, the Air Ministry said today in a communique describing R. A. F. activities, which included a raid on Hamburg.

Three bombs crashed on the destroyer in the attack, which took place at dusk. In a later attack during the night a fourth bomb exploded on the ship's stern, the Air Ministry news service declared.

Fires were observed in Hamburg after the British raid there, the communique said. In the first attack on Brest a British plane was lost, while a Nazi fighter was destroyed in the air.

The Germans began raiding Britain about the time the R. A. F. set off for the Brest attack.

Warship's Guns Silent

The Air Ministry news service, describing the raid on Brest, said the destroyer used her full array of anti-aircraft guns on the raiding planes but that before the raid was over the ship was shrouded in smoke and her guns were silent.

The same source said six bombs hit one of the German supply ships off the Norwegian coast, and at least three and probably five hit the other ship. The attacks were made in the face of German shore batteries at Lister and Obrestad, and the British pilots noted heavy explosions and smoke as they flew homeward.

IS MOST-BOMBED MEMBER

Laborite Morrison's Home Damaged For Fifth Time

London, Jan. 5 (AP)—Robert Craigmyle Morrison, Laborite, said today he believes he is the most-bombed member of Parliament.

In a recent raid his house was damaged for the fifth time.

Ulster Council Assails Eire as Hurting Britain

Unionists Charge 'Deliberate Prejudice' in Refusal to Give Aid for War Effort

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Ulster Unionist (Conservative) Council, which stands for continued union with the British crown, declares that Southern Ireland's (Eire's) neutrality is "deliberately prejudicing Great Britain's prospects of success in a struggle which means as much for one country as the other." The declaration came in a report to be submitted Thursday to a meeting of the Unionist party.

[Eire, which has refused to give Britain use of bases on her territory, was attacked from the air several times last week and has protested to Germany on the ground that some of the bombs, incendiary and explosive, and also magnetic mines dropped on her soil, were of German origin.]

The report added, in part:

"Our political opponents, despite the life and death struggle in which the empire is engaged, have seized every opportunity to urge expulsion of Ulster from the United Kingdom and its inclusion in Eire, in the belief that Northern Ireland would be declared neutral and unable to help Great Britain."

The report recalled an offer by the late Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, to enter into closest co-operation with Eire for defense, on condition that Eire take a stand on the side of Britain and not raise any constitutional issue during the war. Eire's Prime Minister, Eamon de Valera, replied that he had not the slightest intention of abandoning neutrality.

The Eire constitution envisages a union of all Ireland with the same sovereign freedom that now is Eire's. Northern Ireland with its six counties and Eire with its twenty-seven counties make up all of the island.

Britain Hears It Faces Graver Ordeals in '41

ELTHAM, Kent, England, Jan. 5 (AP).—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in a speech today that Great Britain would face graver ordeals in 1941, but that the nation ended 1940 in better shape than she began it.

He called Prime Minister Winston Churchill "our victory" because of his "unequaled courage, drive and endurance," and said the watchwords for 1941 must be "vigilance, action and unceasing endeavor."

POPE ADDRESSES GROUP OF NOBLES

Says There Can Be No Foretelling Where March Of Events Will Lead

Declares Rich Have Duty Of Preserving Wealth And Helping Poor

[*By the Associated Press*]

Vatican City, Jan. 5—Pope Pius XII said today there could be no foretelling where the march of events would lead, "but our longings, our prayer, our wish is a just and durable peace and ordered tranquillity for the world."

The Pope spoke to nobles, among whom was his own Pacelli family, in an audience accorded them every Epiphany, and his address was in answer to a discourse by Roman Prince Domenico Orsini, member of one of Rome's two oldest noble families and an attendant at the papal throne.

Pope Pius congratulated them on their lineage and spiritual and material well-being.

Duties Of The Rich

"But," he added, "as every rich patrimony, this, too, bears strict duties. . . . Two especially: One, the duty of not dissipating such treasures, but of transmitting them intact, even increased, if possible, to those coming after; of resisting, therefore, the temptation of not seeing in them anything but the means of an easy life—more pleasant, more exquisite, more refined. Two, the duty of not keeping for one's self these goods, but of making use of them largely for the advantage of those less favored by Providence."

Referring briefly to the war, the Pope said that "in the present hour, in which the heavens are disturbed by guarded, suspected nights, your spirit, while nobly observing the seriousness or rather the austerity of a life which excludes all light-heartedness and every frivolous pleasure incompatible for every gentle heart with the spectacle of so much suffering, feels ever deeper the impulse toward charitable work which impels you toward increasing and multiplying by your merits the release of human miseries and poverty."

LEAHY IS GREETED BY PETAIN'S GUARD

Admiral Reaches Vichy In Heavy Storm; Will See Marshal Soon

Snowbound France Feeling Full Pinch Of Post-War Hardships

[*By the Associated Press*]

Vichy, France, Jan. 5—Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador, arrived on time in this capital of unoccupied France tonight despite one of the worst storms France has seen in years, and was greeted at the scene of his new post by a police guard customarily turned out only for Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, chief of state.

Expecting to see Marshal Petain when he presents his credentials Tuesday or Wednesday, Admiral Leahy went with his wife directly to a villa belonging to the wealthy American, Frank J. Gould, which has been set aside by the French Government as the embassy residence.

The villa already was prepared for him and servants were preparing a late supper when he arrived.

Ends Long Journey

Admiral Leahy ended his long journey from the United States on a special salon car which brought him from Nimes. He sailed from Norfolk, Va., December 23 on the United States cruiser Tuscaloosa.

The Ambassador, bearer of a personal note from President Roosevelt to Marshal Petain commending the admiral as an old friend of the United States Chief Executive, was met by Maurice Loze, protocol officer of the French Foreign Office, and a group of American officers and officials.

The military uniforms of the American party won interested glances from about one hundred persons gathered at the station shortly before midnight.

The French mobile guard formed a line from the train to reception room at the station.

Route Illuminated

The route Leahy took to the villa was illuminated and police were on guard at all corners.

After crossing the frontier yesterday, Admiral Leahy dined at the home of the prefect of the Herault department and spent the night at Montpellier.

He was reported impressed by the French ceremony and courtesy which greeted him at every stop of the trip in France.

Ambassador Leahy, until recently the Governor of Puerto Rico, was namel by President Roosevelt to succeed William C. Bullitt, who was American envoy to France when Paris fell and who remained in the French capital afterward. Bullitt later returned to this country and resigned after the Presidential election.

MURPHY MEETS GEN. NOGUES

U. S. Envoy At Vichy Lunches With French Defense Officer

Vichy, France, Jan. 5 (AP)—A dispatch from Rabat, Morocco, said today that Robert D. Murphy, United States charge d'affaires at Vichy, lunched yesterday with Gen. Auguste Nogues, former supreme commander of the French defense forces in North Africa, and returned later to Casablanca.

Murphy is touring United States consulates in North Africa.

Thailand Minister Fears Extension Of Warfare

State Official Hopes France Will Send Negotiators To Adjust Frontier Issue

Bangkok, Thailand, Jan. 5 (AP)—Luang Vichitar Vadekarn, Thai (Siamese) Minister of State said today that border conflicts between Thailand and French Indo-China may pass from mere skirmishes to major warfare and expressed hope that France would send negotiators to adjust the frontier issue.

"But if France still is in a state of madness and maintains her aggressive attitude hostilities are sure to come and it would be a sad period in the history of the Orient," the Minister wrote in the Bangkok *Chronicle*, English-language daily.

The article appeared as a brief high command communique charged the French with new bombing attacks on Thai territory yesterday and promised effective retaliatory raids.

BANGKOK, THAILAND, JAN 5-(AP)-INTENSE AERIAL WARFARE AND BORDER SKIRMISHES FLARED ANEW TODAY BETWEEN FRENCH INDO-CHINESE AND THAILAND (SIAMESE) FORCES, AND THE THAI HIGH COMMAND SAID THAI BOMBERS DURING RETALIATORY BOMBINGS AGAINST THE INDO-CHINESE DESTROYED SEVERAL GROUNDED FRENCH AIRCRAFT.

LUANG VICHITR VADAKARN, THAI MINISTER OF STATE, SAID THESE CONFLICTS MAY PASS TO MAJOR WARFARE AND EXPRESSED HOPE THAT FRANCE WOULD SEND NEGOTIATORS TO ADJUST THE FRONTIER DISPUTE.

THE THAI COMMAND ASSERTED THREE FRENCH PLANES STRUCK THE FIRST BLOW BY BOMBING THE BORDER NEIGHBORHOOD OF ARAN PRADHESA, BUT THAT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

ALTHOUGH EXPRESSING HOPES FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE ISSUE, THE THAI MINISTER OF STATE SAID:

"BUT IF XXX SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS.

MEXICO INVESTIGATES NEW NAZI ACTIVITIES

German Secret Police Organizer Said to Have Arrived Recently

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5 (AP)—The reported presence of a German secret police organizer and a former military governor of Berlin in Mexico, along with recent pro-Nazi, anti-Jewish manifestations, was said by responsible diplomatic sources today to have prompted a new investigation of Axis aims in Mexico.

These sources said there has been a shake-up in the leadership of Vanguardia Nacionalista, the Mexican nationalistic, anti-Semitic political party, which has taken to disseminating its ideas at street rallies.

These developments, police sources said, are being watched closely as possible symptoms of further steps that will depend on the course of the European war.

These sources said the former Berlin official was in Mexico ostensibly as a salesman of machine guns and other arms of German manufacture but that he had negotiated no contracts. The secret police organizer was said to have arrived a few days ago from the Dominican Republic after operating in Panama and Guatemala.

Every Japanese passenger vessel arriving at Mexico's Pacific ports recently was said to have brought a number of Germans. Twenty-nine were said to have landed from one ship.

The immediate objective of Nazi-Fascist propaganda in Mexico was said to be to charge that the United States was about to enter the European war, taking Mexico in against Germany, and to counteract the effect of Vice President-Elect Henry A. Wallace's visit to Mexico by saying Mexico is being bossed from the United States.

Kunming Is Bombed Again

KUNMING, China, Jan. 5 (AP).—Japanese warplanes bombed Kunming, terminus of the Burma Road, today for the third time since the new year began. Ten dive bombers attacked the northeastern section of the city, inflicting about twenty casualties, all Chinese.

WORK ON BASES PUSHED

U. S. Engineers And Surveyors Now In Jamaica

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 5 (AP)—About fifty United States naval engineers and surveyors have arrived to prepare Jamaica sites for United States naval bases, made available by Britain in exchange for destroyers.

Actual construction is expected to start shortly.

Distress Call Sent By Dutch Freighter

Being "Gunned" Off Portugal, Flash From The Almkerk Says

New York, Jan. 5 (AP)—The 6,810-ton Dutch freighter Almkerk sent a distress call today saying she had been "gunned" approximately 650 miles west of Lisbon, Portugal.

The message heard by Mackay Radio was:

"S O S, latitude 40.04 north, longitude 22.04 west, Dutch steamship Almkerk gunned at 17.53 G.M.T. (12.53 P. M., E.S.T.)."

Several other ships have been sunk in the vicinity recently by submarine and surface raiders.

Socialist Party Forbids Joining 'No-War' Group

Norman Thomas Calls Support Of Committee "Inconsistent With Party Loyalty"

New York, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Socialist party today enjoined its members from supporting the No Foreign War Committee, headed by Verne Marshall, Iowa editor.

Declaring that cooperation with the No Foreign War Committee was "inconsistent with loyalty to the Socialist party," a statement issued by Norman Thomas, Socialist party chairman, charged Marshall with pursuing "viciously anti-Socialist and anti-democratic" policies.

The statement, asserting that Marshall also had "used the familiar Nazi technique of accusing 'international Jewish bankers' of fomenting the present war," added:

"These policies are sufficient to condemn the committee at this time in the eyes of all Socialists. . . . Therefore the Socialist party condemns the No Foreign War Committee and enjoins its members from joining or supporting this organization."

EUROPE HELD ABLE TO SUPPLY STEEL

Trade Magazine Says Ample Metal Is Available For Long War

Germany Controls Sufficient Tonnage For All Needs, It Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Cleveland, Jan. 5—The steel supply is "ample" for a long European war, Vincent Delport, European editor of the magazine *Steel*, said today.

Germany controls fifty-five per cent of the Continent's output, but England's sea power assures her of the necessary tonnage, his article said.

Basing figures on the estimated output for 1939, Delport said Germany now controls 42,650,000 of the 77,000,000 gross tons available to warring nations. England has 13,500,000, with 20,850,000 credited to the neutral countries—Russia, Sweden, Hungary and Spain.

Germany In Lead

His totals compiled from estimated capacity, difficult to determine due to lack of statistics on bombing losses, gave Germany 49,700,000, England 14,700,000 and the neutrals 21,550,000.

The estimated 1939 output shows only three nations above 10,000,000—Germany, 24,000,000; Russia, 18,500,000, and Great Britain, 13,500,000.

"It can be assumed," the article said, "that by the end of the summer of 1940 British, Germany and Italian steelworks were operating very near to capacity, the total output of each country being restricted in some degree by actual warfare and destruction. Obviously, neither of the opposing sides discloses its losses.

Damage Negligible

". . . It is highly probable that Germany has sufficient plants to draw upon to meet her requirements of raw steel. As regards British steelworks it is a fact that by the end of 1940 any damage done was negligible, and the restriction of output caused in interruption of air raids was not sufficient to paralyze production or even reduce it to a critical level."

"Russia's capacity of steel production is likely to increase substantially in the course of the next few years, and at a much quicker rate than appears possible in other European countries," the article continued.

"This is due to the five-year development plan. Germany's capacity, normally, would increase also with the gradual construction and putting into operation of the Hermann Goering works program at Salzgitter, Germany, and in subjected Austria.

Metal Supply to Japan Cut to 25 Tons a Month

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Japan, previously a buyer of large quantities of scrap metal for her war industries, got only twenty-five tons of it from the United States during November, the first full month in which exports were subject to licensing.

In announcing these figures today the Department of Commerce said that exports fell about 70 per cent during the month.

The total was 74,349 tons, valued at $1,303,814, compared with 258,926 tons, worth $4,650,299, shipped during October and 272,656 tons, worth $5,173,374, exported in November, 1939.

Canada and the United Kingdom took all but about 3,000 tons of the November total. Japan's twenty-five tons were tin-plate scrap.

War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 5 (AP).—A special communique of the British general headquarters tonight:

LIBYA—All resistance at Bardia ceased at 1:30 p. m. today.

The town, with the total forces defending it and all stores and equipment, is now in our hands.

Gen. Bergonzoli, commanding the Italian forces in Bardia, another corps commander and four senior generals are prisoners of war.

It is not yet possible to make a full count, but the prisoners so far captured exceed 25,000.

Among other booty captured or destroyed are forty-five light and five medium tanks.

An earlier general headquarters communique:

Yesterday evening, Italian troops occupying the whole of the northern sector of the defenses of Bardia were forced to surrender.

Our patrols have penetrated into Bardia itself, and the enemy resistance now is confined to a restricted area in the southeast zone of the Perimeter defenses.

More than 15,000 prisoners now have been captured, and operations to mop up the remaining centers of resistance are continuing satisfactorily.

On the Sudan frontier there is no change in the situation.

In the northern frontier district of Kenya, our patrols are continuing their activities.

The Royal Air Force communique tonight:

During the night of Jan. 3-4 and throughout yesterday, bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force continued to attack incessantly enemy airdromes in eastern Libya. One gun position received a direct hit and was silenced.

During a subsequent raid last night when several tons of bombs were dropped on military objectives, our aircraft observed violent explosions at Bardia with accompanying large fires caused by yesterday's raiding.

The jetty and harbor were the main objectives at Bomba, and bombs fell well in the target area.

Our fighters maintained their active patrols, and during two encounters with the enemy, three CR-42's were shot down in flames and one other destroyed. . . .

A reconnaissance flight over Tripoli on Jan. 1 proved that during the raid on the previous night when shipping in the harbor was attacked, one motor vessel of 10,000 tons, which was anchored

in mid-harbor, was sunk.

Numerous reconnaissance flights were carried out on all fronts.

From all operations our aircraft returned safely, except one fighter in the western desert.

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—An Admiralty communique today:

The following report has been received from the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean:

The attack on Bardia on Jan. 3 was supported by our naval force, the bombardment being carried out as necessary throughout the day.

The battle fleet provided for one hour and a half a heavy concentration on enemy support, troops, tanks and motor transport, while secondary armaments of battleships and destroyers dealt with coast defenses.

No casualties or damage were sustained during these operations except for a few casualties from a near miss in one of our gunboats, H. M. S. Aphis. Next of kin are being informed.

Our naval units were attacked on several occasions by enemy aircraft but without success.

The communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security tonight:

During daylight today, single enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a few places in East Anglia. These bombs did some damage at two places and injured a small number of people.

An earlier communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

Soon after nightfall yesterday, enemy aircraft began a series of raids which lasted through the greater part of the night. Their attack was directed mainly against a town in the west of England.

Fires were started and some damage was done. A number of persons were killed and others injured.

Bombs also were dropped at places in the south of Wales, but damage caused in this area was not extensive nor were casualties numerous.

From other areas little damage and few casualties have been reported.

An Air Ministry communique:

Aircraft of the coastal command attacked the invasion port of Brest at dusk yesterday. An enemy destroyer received three direct hits. Our aircraft were attacked by enemy fighters. One of these was hit and broke up in the air. One of our aircraft is missing.

Direct hits also were scored on two enemy merchant vessels off the southwest coast of Norway.

During the night weather rapidly grew worse. This hampered aircraft of the bomber command in their operations.

Brest, however, was attacked again and bombs burst on the waterfront.

Targets in Hamburg also were attacked and fires were observed.

From these night operations none of our aircraft are missing.

Greek

ATHENS, [redacted] Greek high command communique:

Activity reduced to local fights. About 200 prisoners and much war materiel was taken.

A Ministry of Home Security communique:

No raids were made on Greece today.

A British Royal Air Force communique:

Highly successful raids on road junctions and other military objectives at Elbasani were made by bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. yesterday.

All the bombs fell on the town, and a large fire with a column of black smoke was seen to break out.

Photos show many direct hits on buildings and a number of fires started.

From all operations all our aircraft returned safely.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 5 (AP).—The German high command communique today:

The air force yesterday carried out only armed reconnaissance flights. Aerial photographs confirmed the success of the attack on Cardiff the night of Jan. 2.

Last night Avonmouth, which is an especially important port city for Bristol, as well as numerous other militarily important objectives on the Bristol channel were successfully attacked by strong units.

Only weak groups of enemy planes flew over Reich territory last night. They dropped a small number of bombs in a few places which did only unimportant property damage. There was no military or war industry damage.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Italian high command communique today:

The battle on the Bardia front continued with growing violence all day yesterday and is still under way.

Formations of fighter and assault planes took part in it, machine-gunning and bombing enemy troops in various localities with shrapnel bombs, putting out of action and destroying armored motor vehicles.

Despite the heroic comportment of our land and air units, some strongholds fell into enemy hands.

The air force repeatedly bombed enemy naval forces off Bardia and mechanized columns.

Enemy air raids on our fields caused slight damage to personnel and material.

During air fights our pursuit planes up to now have shot down eight enemy planes in flames. Three of our planes failed to return.

On the Greek front we captured arms and prisoners during actions of a local character. Our formations machine-gunned and dropped shrapnel bombs on enemy troops in movement.

In East Africa, enemy planes dropped bombs and leaflets in some localities of Somaliland. At the Sudanese border there was the usual artillery action.

39.24—6807

30.24—6807

LONDON, JAN. 6 (MONDAY)-(AP)-THE DUKE OF YORK, FIFTH AND LAST OF BRITAIN'S NEW 35,000-TON KING GEORGE V CLASS OF BATTLESHIPS, WAS DISCLOSED TODAY TO HAVE BEEN LAUNCHED LAST FEBRUARY, SEVEN MONTHS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

PICTURES OF THE LAUNCHING,JUST RELEASED, SHOW THE HUGE BATTLESHIP WAS CHRISTENED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH.

OTHER SHIPS OF THE CLASS, THE KING GEORGE V, PRINCE OF WALES, JELLICOE AND BEATTY, WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN COMPLETED PREVIOUSLY.

-DASH-

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LAUNCHING DID NOT INDICATE WHETHER THE DUKE OF YORK HAD BEEN COMMISSIONED AND PUT IN SERVICE WITH THE FLEET-A PROCESS WHICH TAKES SOME TIME AFTER LAUNCHING.

THERE HAS BEEN SPECULATION FROM TIME TO TIME DURING RECENT MONTHS THAT THE NEW 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS MIGHT ALREADY BE WITH THE FLEET.

THE BRITISH HAVE ANNOUNCED THEY WERE BUILDING FOUR STILL LARGER BATTLESHIPS, THE LION, THE TEMERAIRE AND TWO OTHERS OF 40,000 TONS.

JHJRGARR

ATHENS, JAN. 5-(AP)-ITALIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS IN ALBANIA WERE HURLED BACK BY THE GREEKS TODAY WITH HEAVY FASCIST LOSSES AND THE GREEKS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN CAPTURING NEW COASTAL POSITIONS, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REPORTED TONIGHT.

HE SAID ABOUT 250 MEN AND OFFICERS WERE SEIZED IN THE DAY'S ACTIONS.

FD450PES

ATHENS--FIRST ADD GREEK X X X ACTIONS.

THE ITALIANS, WHOSE "STIFF RESISTANCE" WAS OVERCOME BY THE GREEKS, FELL BACK TOWARD THE IMPORTANT SEAPORT OF VALONA, TOWARD WHICH THE GREEKS ARE DRIVING, THE SPOKESMAN ADDED.

"THE ITALIANS ABANDONED IN OUR HANDS ABOUT 100 PRISONERS, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF OFFICERS," THE OFFICIAL SAID.

"FURTHER NORTHWARD, OUR UNITS ATTACKED, PUSHED THEIR LINES FORWARD AND OCCUPIED NEW POSITIONS.

"AMONG THESE WAS A HEIGHT OF CONSIDERABLE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.

"THE ENEMY DEFENDED ITSELF IN THIS REGION STUBBORNLY BUT WAS OVERCOME AND WE TOOK 150 MEN AND FOUR OFFICERS AND WAR MATERIALS."

FD506PES

VICHY, FRANCE, JAN. 5-(AP)-SHOE RATIONING WENT INTO EFFECT FOR UNOCCUPIED FRANCE TODAY WITH PUBLICATION OF A DECREE IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

SHOES MAY BE PURCHASED ONLY WITH COUPONS DELIVERED BY THE MUNICIPALITY UPON WRITTEN REQUEST.

THE DECREE, ORIGINATING WITH THE LEATHER SECTION OF THE LABOR MINISTRY, INCLUDED SLIPPERS BUT EXCLUDED BABY SHOES, DANCING PUMPS, WOODEN AND STRAW SHOES.

VICHY, FRANCE, JAN. 5-(AP)-AT LEAST 12 PERSONS WERE REPORTED KILLED BY COLD WEATHER IN THE AUVERGNE DISTRICT ALONE AS A SNOW STORM TODAY WAS FOLLOWED BY A DROP IN TEMPERATURE IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

SNOW REACHED 12 FEET IN THE MOUNTAIN AREAS AND THE THERMOMETER DROPPED TO 20 DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

IN ONE AREA THE POSTAL SERVICE WAS INTERRUPTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 22 YEARS.

(LISBON REPORTS SAID THAT CITY AND NORTH PORTUGAL AGAIN SHIVERED UNDER UNSEASONABLE COLD AND METEOROLOGISTS PREDICTED COLDER WEATHER.)

FD715PES

MOSCOW, JAN. 5-(AP)-THE TERM OF COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING FOR THE SOVIET RUSSIAN AIR FORCE WAS INCREASED TODAY FROM THREE TO FOUR YEARS.

NO EXPLANATION ACCOMPANIED THE DECREE.

MQ1004PES

MOSCOW, JAN. 5-(AP)-MINIATURE WAR MANEUVERS WERE STARTED TODAY BY SCHOOLCHILDREN ON WINTER VACATION.

MQ1005PES

NEW YORK, JAN. 5-(AP)-WILLIAM RHODES DAVIS, INTERNATIONAL OIL OPERATOR MENTIONED RECENTLY AS A ONE-TIME BEARER TO THE UNITED STATES OF A NAZI OFFER TO NEGOTIATE AN "HONORABLE AND JUST" PEACE WITH THE ALLIES, SAID TODAY HE HAD ASKED A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF "CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST ME."

IN HIS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE SINCE HE WAS IDENTIFIED BY VERNE MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN OF THE NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE, AS HAVING MET WITH OFFICIAL INDIFFERENCE IN ATTEMPTING TO PRESENT A PEACE PROPOSAL SHORTLY AFTER THE EUROPEAN WAR BEGAN, THE 52-YEAR-OLD DAVIS MADE PUBLIC A LETTER TO SEN. BURTON K. WHEELER (D-MONT.) ASKING AN OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE WHEELER'S COMMITTEE.

DAVIS DECLARED IN HIS LETTER THAT AS A "PATRIOTIC AMERICAN" WHO SERVED WITH THE AEF IN THE WORLD WAR, "I RESENT THE INFERENCES THAT

30.2-4—6809

I AM ENGAGED IN ANY ACTIVITY INIMICAL TO THE BEST INTEREST OF [illegible] COUNTRY," AND ADDED:

"WHILE I HAVE HAD DEALINGS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, I HAVE KEPT THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE FULLY INFORMED OF THESE ACTIVITIES."

ACTIVE IN THE OIL BUSINESS FOR 30 YEARS, DAVIS IS THE EXECUTIVE HEAD OF W.R.DAVIS, INC., AND OTHER AFFILIATED COMPANIES WITH OFFICES IN NEW YORK AND HOUSTON, TEXAS.

IN A SEPARATE STATEMENT, DAVIS DECLARED HIS INTEREST IN PEACE AND IN KEEPING THE COUNTRY OUT OF EUROPEAN "ENTANGLEMENTS" WAS BASED ON

"THE PROFOUND CONVICTION THAT IF THIS WAR IS NOT SOON DETERMINED, WE SHALL HAVE IN THIS COUNTRY THAT SAME SYSTEM OF DEPRIVATION AND REGIMENTATION, THAT SAME LOSS OF PERSONAL LIBERTY AND FREE ENTERPRISE, THAT PREVAILS IN THE TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES TODAY."

FD712PES

DAVIS DECLARED HE WANTED THE WAR TO END, BUT "NOT ON HITLER'S TERMS," AS HAS BEEN SO LOOSELY FLUNG AT ME. I WANT THIS WAR TO END BY NEGOTIATION--BEFORE THE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE WORLD ARE DEBAUCHED AND DEMORALIZED; BEFORE THE WEALTH AND TREASURES OF THE WORLD ARE DESTROYED, AND BEFORE HUMAN RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES ARE LOST FOREVER."

IN ANSWER TO NEWSMEN'S QUESTION, DAVIS DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER THE "AGENDA" DISCLOSURE HAD BEEN MADE PUBLIC BY MARSHALL WITH HIS PERMISSION, DECLARING THAT HE PREFERRED TO LET THE QUESTION BE ANSWERED IN A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

HE ASSERTED EMPHATICALLY THAT HE WAS NOT A BACKER OF THE NO

30.24—6809

FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE, ALTHOUGH HE SAID HE FAVORED "ALL THESE ORGANIZATIONS X X X THAT HAVE THE SAME IDEA OF WORLD TRANQUILITY THAT I HAVE."

DAVIS' LETTER TO SENATOR WHEELER QUOTED A STATEMENT ACCREDITED TO SEN.LEE (D-OKLA), IN WHICH DAVIS WAS DESCRIBED AS HAVING A "GREAT FINANCIAL STAKE" IN A "COMPLETE NAZI VICTORY" AND AS "ATTEMPTING TO PROMOTE A PHONY PEACE THROUGH THE WHITE HOUSE TO PULL NAZI GERMANY'S CHESTNUTS OUT OF THE FIRE."

ALL SUCH REPORTS, THE LETTER CONTINUED, "ARE UTTERLY FALSE."

ASSERTING IN THE STATEMENT THAT HE HAD NO INTENTION OF DISCUSSING OR ANALYZING THE MOTIVES OR PURPOSES "OF THOSE WHO DELIBERATELY AND MALICIOUSLY DISTORTED THE FACTS RELATING TO MY ACTIVITIES," DAVIS ADDED:

"SOME OF THESE HAVE BEEN THE WORKINGS OF A STUDIED AND CAREFULLY PLANNED PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN INSTIGATED BY FINANCIAL AND COMPETITIVE INTERESTS TO BESMIRCH MY CHARACTER AND RUIN MY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES."

HE DECLINED TO ELABORATE ON THIS STATEMENT.

FD738PES

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN.5-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA STEAMSHIP LINE SAID TONIGHT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAD INSTRUCTED IT TO REFUSE PASSAGE ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO "COMPETENT" GERMANS WHO MIGHT BE SEIZED BY BRITISH WARSHIPS.

THE SPOKESMAN, MORIO SAEGUSA, DISCLOSED THAT THE STEAMSHIP LINE, ACTING ON JAPANESE GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTION, HAD CANCELLED THE PASSAGE OF FIVE NAZI TECHNICIANS DUE TO SAIL FOR GERMANY VIA JAPAN

ON THE LINER TATUTA MARU WEDNESDAY.

IT WAS INDICATED THAT THE PASSAGE OF NEARLY 30 OTHER GERMAN NATIONALS ALSO MIGHT BE SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION.

"THE JAPANESE CONSULTATE," SAID SAEGUSA, "WILL DECIDE WHO IS COMPETENT AND THUS SUBJECT TO SEIZURE. MTHIS RULING WILL APPLY NOT ONLY TO MEN FIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE, BUT TO MECHANICS AND TECHNICIANS."

FJ1253ACS

Bombay, Jan 5--AP--MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, INDIA'S NATIONALIST LEADER WAS EXPECTED TODAY TO CONTINUE HIS PERSONAL SUPERVISON OF THE "SATYAGRAHIS" --THOSE WISHING TO PARTICIPATE IN NON-VIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE--AS THE 12-DAY CHRISTMAS TRUCE IN THE DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIN CAME TO AN END.

GANDHI MADE NO STATEMENTXX HOWEVER.

HIS STRICT CONDITIONS REQUIRE THE "SATYAGRAHIS" TO SPIN COTTON DAILY AS A DISCIPLINARY MEASURE, WEAR HOMESPUN CLOTH, BELIEVE IN THE REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY AND, MOST IMPORTANT, in "FREEDOM FOR THE MILLIONS UNOBTAINABLE WITHOUT NON-VIOLENCE."

GANDHI CONSISTENTLY HAS EMPHAZIZED THAT THE CAMPAIGN IS NOT ANTI-BRITISH AND HAS DECLARED THAT MIX HE IS OP OSED NOT ONLY TO THE PRESENT WAR BUT ALSO TO ALL KINDS AND IN ORDE NOT TO EMBARRASS BRITAIN, HAS PROMISED NOT TO COURT ARREST PERSONALLY.

FINAL PLANS HAVE BEEN DRAWN BY MAHENDRA NATH ROYX, FORMER INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY, WHO NOW IS ORGANIZING A "WIN THE WAR" GROUP CALLED THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION, A LEAGUE OF ALL INDIAN POLITICAL ELEMENTS WHICH CONSIDER THAT SMASHING FASCISM IS THE MOST URGENT NEED NOW.

THE UNION PLANS SHORTLY TO OPEN OFFICES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, DELHI AND BOMBAY AND TO SET UP ORGANIZING COMMITTEES IN EACH OF THE 11 PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA.

BECAUSE ROY HOLDS THAT LABOR SUPPORT IS INVALUABLE FOR WINNING THE WAR, LABOR IS TO BE GIVEN A PROMINENT ROLE. ****

ROME**JAN.5**CRACKING DOWN ON HIDE DEALERS ATTE PTING TO EVADE WARTIME CONTROL REGULATIONS, THE GUILDS MINISTRY T DAY REPORTED M TWO ROME FIRMS AND A NUMBER OF OTHERS IN THE PROVINCES HAD BEEN PUT OUT OF BUSINESS FOR "GRAVE IRREGULARITIES."

TWO HEADS OF ONE FIRM WERE ARRESTED M BECAUSE THEY WERE CAUGHT PLACING A CARLOADX OF HIDES ON THE LOCAL MARKET ILLEGALLY. THE HEAD OF THE SECOND FIRM WAS DENOUNCED FOR ILLEGAL PRACTICES VUT NOT ARRESTED ALTHOUGH BOTH FIRMS WERE PUT OUT OF BUSINESS TOGETHER WITH HIDE COMPANIES IN ASCOLI PICENO, ZARA, AND THE TOWN OF GALATINA NEAR LECCE ON THE HEEL OF ITALY.

THE CONFEDERATION OF AGRICULTURALISTS, AT THE SAME TIME, ORDERED ITS PROVINCIAL O FICERS TO INCREASE THE PROPAGANDA CALLING FOR OBSERVANCE OF FIXED PRICES. THE CONFEDERATION CHEEF MADE THE PROVINCIAL HEADS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING PROFITERRING N THEIR DISTRICTS.****

MEXICO CITY**JAN. 5--AP--DISPATCHES FROM TAMPICO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT A COMMISSION OF ENGINEERS FROM THE UNITED STATES HAD ARRIVED THERE AND BEGUN STUDYING PLANS FOR ENLARGING THE AIRPORT OF THE MEXICAN AVIATION COMPANY, AN AFFILIATE OF PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS.

THE TAMPICO DISPATCHES SAID THE ENGINEERING COMMISSION HEADED BY R. L. MITCHELL AND JOSEPH J. VAZQUEZ REACHED THERE JAN. 1 FROM BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.

****

MR. CROOKS: THIS WAS N O T MOVED ON THE WIRES BUT THINK IT SHOULD BE INDEXED.

IT WAS PREPARED ABOUT JAN. 1, 1941.

NIGHT CABLE GB

AGYS OUT

JAN 6 1941

UNDATED MENX-UNDER-ARMS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A NEW YEAR ARRIVES TO FIND 25,000,000 TO 40,000,000 MEN UNDER ARMS IN EUROPE, AFRICA AND ASIA, EITHER ACTUALLY AT WAR OR MOBILIZED IN PREPARATION FOR WHATEVER [redacted] 1941 MAY BRING.

XMX MILITARY STATISTICS ARE AMONG THE MOST CLOSELY GUARDED OF SECRETS IN MOST NATIONS. HOWEVER, BY BEST AVAILABLE ESTIMATES, MANY OF THEM ACKNOWLEDGED GUESSES OF NEUTRAL OBSERVERS, THE ARMED FORCES ON THE THREE CONTINENTS ARE LISTED AS FOLLOWS:.

BRITAIN: ABOUT 3,675,000, INCLUDING 2,000,000

30.24-6811

IN THE ARMY, 1,000,000 HOME GUARD, 375,000 ROYAL AIR FORCE, AND 300,000 NAVY. THIS APPARENTLY DOES NOT INCLUDE THE IMPERIAL ARMY NOW FIGHTING THE ITALIANS IN LIBYA AND WHICH HAS BEEN [redacted] TO NUMBER POSSIBLY 200,000 MEN, ~~XX ENXXXX~~X AMONG THEM AUSTRALIANS, NEW ZEALANDERS, POLES, FRENCH AND INDIANS AS WELL AS BRITONS.

GERMANY: NUMBER OF MEN IN FIELD NOT DISCLOSED, BUT PREVIOUS REPORTS HAVE PLACED ARMY STRENGTH AT 5,000,000 TO 8,000,000 AND NO REDUCTION HAS BEEN REPORTED.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ITALY: UPON ENTERING WAR LAST JUNE PREMIER MUSSOLINI SAID HE COULD MUSTER 9,000,000 MEN, WITH 5,000,000 OF THEM FIRST-LINE TROOPS. POSSIBLY 3,000,000 UNDER ARMS, INCLUDING 250,000 IN LIBYA AND 200,000 IN ALBANIA.

FRANCE: HOME FORCES LIMITED BY ARMISTICE TO SEVEN INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND ONE CAVALRY DIVISION, NOT BELIEVED TO NUMBER MORE THAN 200,000 AT MOST.

FRENCH COLONIES: NORTH AFRICAN FORCES POSSIBLY 200,000 WITH SYRIA THE S[illegible], FRENCH [illegible]HINA, 30,000 NATIVE TROOPS AND "SEVERAL THOUSAND" ~~XXXX~~ OCCIDENTALS.

GREECE: STARTED WAR WITH 100,000 MEN BUT IMMEDIATE FULL MOBILIZATION REPORTED TO HAVE BROUGHT TOTAL TO 600,000.

RUMANIA: 200,000 PLUS 300,000 OR MORE GERMANS.

TURKEY: RECENTLY REPORTED TO HAVE 500,000 MEN IN DARDANELLES AREA. TURKISH PRESS RECENTLY SAID 1,000,000 BAYONETS WOULD CONFRONT AGGRESSORS.

HUNGARY: 225,000.

YUGOSLAVIA: 300,000.

BULG[redacted] 100,000.

RUSSIA: RECENTLY REPORTED TO HAVE 500,000 OR MORE MEN IN SOUTHEASTERN BORDER AREAS. NO AUTHORITATIVE FIGURES ON TOTAL MEN BEARING ARMS BUT ON DEC. 8 RUSSIANS HAILED ARMY AS COMPETENT OBSERVERS BELIEVE 12,000,000 MEN IS WORLD'S LARGEST, AND ~~12,000,000 NOT TOO [illegible]~~ N O T TOO HIGH.

CHINA: 2,500,000, THOUSANDS OF WHOM ARE TOO POORLY

CHINESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAY

EQUIPPED TO BE CLASSED AS EFFECTIVES; AN ADDITIONAL [redacted] IN

AN ADDITIONAL 2,000,000 MEN ARE IN TRAINING BUT IT IS DOUBTFUL

[redacted]

WHETHER CHINA HAS [redacted] ARMS FOR ANY LARGE PROPORTION OF THESE.

JAPAN: MORE THAN 1,300,000 ON ASIATIC CONTINENT

AND HAINAN AND FORMOSA ISLANDS, [redacted] 400,000 BEING IN

MANCHOUKUO AND KOREA, 350,000 IN NORTH CHINA, 350,000 IN CENTRAL

CHINA, 200,000 IN SOUTH CHINA COUNTING 50,000 ON FORMOSA, [redacted] 35,000

ON HAINAN AND 10,000 IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA. IN ADDITION, MANCHOUKUO JAPANESE

TROOPS---CHINESE UNDER JAPANESE DIRECTION---

[redacted] ARE SAID TO NUMBER 400,000, AND THE

[redacted]

--PKL-FILES-1255AES-DEC. 28, 1940--

Roosevelt Asks Billions in Arms Loans To Defeat Axis in Gravest U. S. Hour

Asks More Arms Speed, Aid Leasing

Full text of President Roosevelt's address on Page 4

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 6—President Roosevelt today foretold a "physical attack" on the United States "if the dictator nations win this war" in a message to Congress urging a "swift and driving increase" in arms production.

The United States, he told the legislators, faces an unprecedented "foreign peril." He asked that the war supplies turned out in the swift-paced program he envisaged be made available for the fighting "democracies" abroad as well as for this country's own defense forces.

Will Ask "Greatly Increased Appropriations"

"The need of the moment," Mr. Roosevelt said in his annual message on the state of the Union, "is that our actions and our policy should be devoted primarily—almost exclusively—to meeting this foreign peril. For all our domestic problems are now a part of the great emergency."

Appearing before a joint session of House and Senate in the great House chamber, the Chief Executive said he would ask Congress for "greatly increased new appropriations" to carry on the defense program and recommended that "a greater portion of this great defense program be paid for from taxation than we are paying today."

Asks More Aid Power, Denies "Act Of War"

"I also ask this Congress," he said, "for authority and for funds sufficient to manufacture additional munitions and war supplies of many kinds, to be turned over to those nations which are now in actual war with aggressor nations."

Mr. Roosevelt did not list the nations to receive help through his lease-lend plan, but in his recent fireside talk on defense he referred specifically to Britain, China and Greece.

"Such aid is not an act of war," Mr. Roosevelt asserted, "even if a dictator should unilaterally proclaim it so to be."

"Dictators Will Not Wait For Act Of War"

In fulfillment of the purpose of extending aid, the President also declared, the nation "will not be intimidated by the threats of dictators that they will regard as a breach of international law and as an act of war our aid to the democracies which dare to resist their aggression."

"When the dictators are ready to make war upon us, they will not wait for an act of war on our part," he continued. "They did not wait for Norway or Belgium or the Netherlands to commit an act of war."

Mr. Roosevelt set forward in three points what he de-

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scribed as "our national policy" in this time of "serious danger" and he also proclaimed the principles of "four essential human freedoms" to which "we look forward" in "the future days."

His Statement Of "National Policy"

The "national policy" the President stated as:

"First, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to all-inclusive national defense.

"Second, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to full support of all those resolute peoples, everywhere, who are resisting aggression and are thereby keeping war away from our hemisphere. By this support we express our determination that the democratic cause shall prevail, and we strengthen the defense and security of our own nation.

"Will Not Acquiesce In Aggressors' Peace"

"Third, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to the proposition that principles of morality and considerations for our own security will never permit us to acquiesce in a peace dictated by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers. We know that enduring peace cannot be bought at the cost of other people's freedom."

The "four essential human freedoms" were described by the President as "the very antithesis of the so-called new order of tyranny which the dictators seek to create with the crash of a bomb."

He described these "freedoms" as:

"The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

"Freedom To Worship, Freedom From Want And Fear"

"The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the the world.

"The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peace-time life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

"The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world."

Text of Roosevelt Message

President Tells Congress American Security Is Threatened as Never Before.

Washington, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Here is the text of President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

I address you, the members of the Seventy-seventh Congress, at a moment unprecedented in the history of the Union. I use the word "unprecedented" because at no previous time has American security been as seriously threatened from without as it is today.

Since the permanent formation of our Government under the Constitution, in 1789, most of the periods of crisis in our history have related to our domestic affairs. Fortunately, only one of these—the four-year war between the States—ever threatened our national unity. Today, thank God, 130,000,000 Americans, in forty-eight States, have forgotten points of the compass in our national unity.

Historic Truth Cited.

It is true that prior to 1914 the United States often had been disturbed by events in other continents. We had even engaged in two wars with European nations and in a number of undeclared wars in the West Indies, in the Mediterranean and in the Pacific for the maintenance of American rights and for the principles of peaceful commerce. In no case, however, had a serious threat been raised against our national safety or our independence.

What I seek to convey is the historic truth that the United States as a nation has at all times maintained opposition to any attempt to lock us in behind an ancient Chinese wall while the procession of civilization went past. Today, thinking of our children and their children, we oppose enforced isolation for ourselves or for any part of the Americas.

That determination of ours was proved, for example, during the quarter century of wars following the French Revolution.

While the Napoleonic struggles did threaten interests of the United States because of the French foothold in the West Indies and in Louisiana, and while we engaged in the War of 1812 to vindicate our right to peaceful trade, it is, nevertheless, clear that neither France nor Great Britain nor any other nation was aiming at domination of the whole world.

Friendly British Fleet.

In like fashion, from 1815 to 1914—ninety-nine years—no single war in Europe or in Asia constituted a real threat against our future or against the future of any other American nation.

Except in the Maximilian interlude in Mexico, no foreign Power sought to establish itself in this hemisphere and the strength of the British fleet in the Atlantic has been a friendly strength. It is still a friendly strength.

Even when the world war broke out in 1914, it seemed to contain only small threat of danger to our own American future, but, as time went on, the American people began to visualize what the downfall of democratic nations might mean to our own democracy.

We need not overemphasize imperfections in the peace of Versailles. We need not harp on failure of the democracies to deal with problems of world reconstruction. We should remember that the peace of 1919 was far less unjust than the kind of "pacification" which began even before Munich and which is being carried on under the new order of tyranny that seeks to spread over every continent today. The American people have unalterably set their faces against that tyranny.

Direct Assault.

Every realist knows that the democratic way of life is at this moment being directly assailed in every part of the world—assailed either by arms, or by secret spreading of poisonous propaganda by those who seek to destroy unity and promote discord in nations still at peace.

During sixteen months, this assault has blotted out the whole pattern of democratic life in an appalling number of independent nations, great and small. The assailants are still on the march, threatening other nations, great and small.

Therefore, as your President, performing my constitutional duty to "give to the Congress information of the State of the Union," I find it necessary to report that the future and the safety of our country and our democracy are overwhelmingly involved in events far beyond our borders.

Armed defense of democratic existence is now being gallantly waged in four continents. If that defense fails, all the population and all the resources of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia will be dominated by the conquerors. The total of those populations and their resources greatly exceeds the sum total of the population and resources of the whole of the Western Hemisphere—many times over.

Peace Without Security.

In times like these it is immature—and incidentally untrue—for anybody to brag that an unprepared America, single-handed, and with one hand tied behind its back, can hold off the whole world.

No realistic American can expect from a dictator's peace international generosity, or return of true independence, or world disarmament, or freedom of expression, or freedom of religion—or even good business.

Such a peace would bring no security for us or for our neighbors. "Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

As a nation we may take pride in the fact that we are soft-hearted; but we cannot afford to be soft-headed. We must always be wary of those who with sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal preach the "ism" of appeasement.

Lessons of Past.

We must especially beware of that small group of selfish men who would clip the wings of the American eagle in order to feather their own nests. I have recently pointed out how quickly the tempo of modern warfare could bring into our very midst the physical attack which we must expect if the dictator nations win this war.

There is much loose talk of our immunity from immediate and direct invasion from across the seas. Obviously, as long as the British Navy retains its power, no such danger exists. Even if there were no British Navy, it is not probable that any enemy would be stupid enough to attack us by landing troops in the United States from across thousands of miles of ocean, until it had acquired strategic bases from which to operate.

But we learn much from the lessons of the past years in Europe—particularly the lesson of Norway, whose essential seaports were captured by treachery and surprise built up over a series of years.

The first phase of the invasion of this hemisphere would not be the landing of regular troops. The necessary strategic points would be occupied by secret agents and their dupes—and great numbers of them are already here and in Latin America.

Unique Message.

As long as the aggressor nations maintain the offensive, they—not we—will choose the time and the place and the method of their attack. That is why the future of all American republics is today in serious danger; that is why this annual message to the Congress is unique in our history.

That is why every member of the executive branch of the Government and every member of the Congress face great responsibility and great accountability. The need of the moment is that our actions and our policy should be devoted primarily—almost exclusively to meeting this foreign peril. For all our domestic problems are now a part of the great emergency.

Just as our national policy in internal affairs has been based upon a decent respect for the rights and dignity of all our fellowmen within our gates, so our national policy in foreign affairs has been based on a decent respect for the rights and dignity of all nations, large and small and the justice of morality must and will win in the end.

National Policy Stated.

Our national policy is this:

First, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to all-inclusive national defense.

Second, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to full support of all those resolute peoples, everywhere, who are resisting aggression and are thereby keeping war away from our hemisphere. By this support, we express our determination that the democratic cause shall prevail and we strengthen the defense and security of our own nation.

Third, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to the proposition that principles of morality and considerations for our own security will never permit us to acquiesce in a peace dictated by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers. We know that enduring peace cannot be bought at the cost of the other people's freedom.

No Pre-election Split.

In the recent national election, there was no substantial difference between the two great parties in respect to that national policy. No issue was fought out on this line before the American electorate. Today, it is abundantly evident that American citizens everywhere are demanding and supporting speedy and complete action in recognition of obvious danger.

Therefore, the immediate need is a swift and driving increase in our armament production.

Leaders of industry and labor have responded to our summons. Goals of speed have been set. In some cases, these

goals are being reached ahead of time; in some cases, we are on schedule; in other cases, there are slight, but not serious delays, and in some cases—and I am sorry to say very important cases—we are all concerned by the slowness of the accomplishment of our plans.

The army and navy, however, have made substantial progress during the last year. Actual experience is improving and speeding up our methods of production with every passing day and today's best is not good enough for tomorrow.

Progress Not Satisfactory.

I am not satisfied with the progress thus far made. The men in charge of the program represent the best in training, ability and patriotism. They are not satisfied with the progress thus far made. None of us will be satisfied until the job is done.

No matter whether the original goal was set too high or too low, our objective is quicker and better results.

To give two illustrations:

We are behind schedule in turning out finished airplanes; we are working day and night to solve the innumerable problems and to catch up.

We are ahead of schedule in building warships, but we are working to get even further ahead of schedule.

From Peace to War.

To change a whole nation from a basis of peacetime production of implements of peace to a basis of wartime production of implements of war is no small task and the greatest difficulty comes at the beginning of the program, when new tools and plant facilities and new assembly lines and shipways must first be contructed before the actual material begins to flow steadily and speedily from them.

The Congress, of course, must rightly keep itself informed at all times of the progress of the program. However, there is certain information, as the Congress itself will readily recognize, which, in the interest of our own security and those of the nations we are supporting, must of needs be kept in confidence.

New circumstances are constantly begetting new needs for our safety. I shall ask this Congress for greatly increased new appropriations and authorizations to carry on what we have begun.

Authority and Funds.

I also ask this Congress for authority and for funds sufficient to manufacture additional munitions and war supplies of many kinds, to be turned over to those nations which are now in actual war with aggressor nations.

Our most useful and immediate role is to act as an arsenal for them as well as for ourselves. They do not need man power. They do need billions of dollars' worth of the weapons of defense.

The time is near when they will not be able to pay for them in ready cash. We cannot, and will not, tell them they must surrender, merely because of present inability to pay for the weapons which we know they must have.

No Loan of Dollars.

I do not recommend that we make them a loan of dollars with which to pay for these weapons—a loan to be repaid in dollars.

I recommend that we make it possible for those nations to continue to obtain war materials in the United States, fitting their orders into our own program. Nearly all of their material could, if the time ever came, be useful for our own defense.

Taking counsel of expert military and naval authorities, considering what is best for our own security, we are free to decide how much should be kept here and how much should be sent abroad to our friends, who by their determined and heroic resistance are giving us time in which to make ready our own defense.

For what we send abroad, we shall be repaid, within a reasonable time following the close of hostilities, in similar materials, or, at our option, in other goods of many kinds which they can produce and which we need.

Defense of Freedom.

Let us say to the democracies: "We Americans are vitally concerned in your defense of freedom. We are putting forth our energies, our resources and our organizing powers to give you the strength to regain and maintain a free world. We shall send you, in ever-increasing numbers, ships, planes, tanks, guns. This is our purpose and our pledge."

In fulfillment of this purpose, we will not be intimidated by the threats of dictators that they will regard as a breach of international law and as an act of war our aid to the democracies which dare to resist their aggression. Such aid is not an act of war, even if a dictator should unilaterally proclaim it so to be.

When the dictators are ready to make war upon us, they will not wait for an act of war on our part. They did not wait for Norway or Belgium or the Netherlands to commit an act of war.

Instrument of Oppression.

Their only interest is in a new one-way international law, which lacks mutuality in its observance and, therefore, becomes an instrument of oppression.

The happiness of future generations of Americans may well depend upon how effective and how immediate we can make our aid felt. No one can tell the exact character of the emergency situations that we may be called upon to meet. The nation's hands must not be tied when the nation's life is in danger.

We must all prepare to make the sacrifices that the emergency—as serious as war itself—demands. Whatever stands in the way of speed and efficiency in defense preparations must give way to the national need.

A free nation has the right to expect full co-operation from all groups. A free nation has the right to look to the leaders of business, of labor and of agriculture to take the lead in stimulating effort, not among other groups, but within their own groups.

Dealing With Slackers.

The best way of dealing with the few slackers or trouble-makers in our midst is, first, to shame them by patriotic example and, if that fails, to use the sovereignty of Government to save Government.

As men do not live by bread alone, they do not fight by armaments alone. Those who man our defenses and those behind them who build our defenses must have the stamina and courage which come from an unshakable belief in the manner of life which they are defending. The mighty action which we are calling for cannot be based on a disregard of all things worth fighting for.

The nation takes great satisfaction and much strength from the things which have been done to make its people conscious of their individual stake in the preservation of democratic life in America. Those things have toughened the fiber of our people, have renewed their faith and strengthened their devotion to the institutions we make ready to protect.

Certainly this is no time to stop thinking about the social and economic problems which are the root cause of the social revolution which is today a supreme factor in the world.

Bases of Democracy.

There is nothing mysterious about the foundations of a healthy and strong democracy. The basic things expected by our people of their political and economic systems are simple. They are:

Equality of opportunity for youth and for others.

Jobs for those who can work.

Security for those who need it.

The ending of special privilege for the few.

The preservation of civil liberties for all.

The enjoyment of the fruits of scientific progress in a wider and constantly rising standard of living.

These are the simple and basic things that must never be lost sight of in the turmoil and unbelievable complexity of our modern world. The inner and abiding strength of our economic and political systems is dependent upon the degree to which they fulfill these expectations.

Subject to Improvement.

Many subjects connected with our social economy call for immediate improvement.

As examples:

We should bring more citizens under the coverage of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

We should widen the opportunities for adequate medical care.

We should plan a better system by which persons deserving or needing gainful employment may obtain it.

I have called for personal sacrifice. I am assured of the willingness of almost all Americans to respond to that call.

A part of the sacrifice means the payment of more money in taxes. In my budget message I recommend that a greater portion of this great defense program be paid for from taxation than we are paying today. No person should try, or be allowed, to get rich out of this program and the principle of tax payments in accordance with ability to pay should be constantly before our eyes to guide our legislation.

Patriotism Over Pocketbooks.

If the Congress maintains these principles, the voters, putting patriotism ahead of pocketbooks, will give you their applause.

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

No Vision of Utopia.

The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.

Highlights of Roosevelt Address

Washington, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Some sentences from President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress follow:

I address you at a moment unprecedented in the history of the Union. I use the word unprecedented, because at no previous time has American security been so seriously threatened from without as it is today.

No realistic American can expect from a dictator's peace international generosity, or return of true independence, or world disarmament, or freedom of expression, or freedom of religion—or even good business.

JAN 7 1941

The first phase of the invasion of this hemisphere would not be the landing of regular troops. The necessary strategic points would be occupied by secret agents and their dupes—and great numbers of them are already here and in Latin America.

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I am not satisfied with the progress thus far made. . . . We are behind schedule in turning out finished airplanes; we are working day and night to solve the innumerable problems and to catch up.

I shall ask this Congress for greatly increased new appropriations and authorizations to carry on what we have begun.

I also ask this Congress for authority and for funds sufficient to manufacture additional munitions and war supplies of many kinds to be turned over to those nations which are now in actual war with aggressor nations.

When the dictators are ready to make war upon us, they will not wait for an act of war on our part. They did not wait for Norway or Belgium or the Netherlands to commit an act of war.

The best way of dealing with the few slackers or trouble makers in our midst is, first, to shame them by patriotic example, and, if that fails, to use the sovereignty of government to save government.

I have called for personal sacrifice. A part of the sacrifice means the payment of more money in taxes. In my budget message I recommend that a greater portion of this great defense program be paid for from taxation than we are paying today. No person should try, or be allowed, to get rich out of this program, and the principle of tax payments in accordance with ability to pay should be constantly before our eyes to guide our legislation.

30.24-6815

30.24-6815

Roosevelt's Quotation Attributed to Franklin

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—President Roosevelt, declaring that "a dictator's peace" would bring "no security" to the United States, used a quotation today which is commonly attributed to Benjamin Franklin, but the authorship of which is disputed. It is as follows:

"Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, said that the sentence appeared as a motto in a book of anonymous authorship published in 1759 in London and entitled "An Historical Review of the Constitution and Government of Pennsylvania."

Benjamin Franklin was in London at the time and many, both in the colonies and in England, believed that he was the author.

Some literary historians believe Franklin was the author but never acknowledged it because of the displeasure the work aroused in England. Others attribute it to Richard Jackson, an English lawyer.

WASHINGTON, JAN 6-(AP)-WOODROW WILSON, 24 YEARS AGO THIS MONTH, CALLED FOR "A PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY"; FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT DECLARED TODAY AGAINST "A PEACE DICTATED BY AGGRESSORS AND SPONSORED BY APPEASERS."

ON THAT JANUARY DAY IN 1917, WILSON WAS SPEAKING TO THE SENATE, AS ROOSEVELT WAS SPEAKING TO CONGRESS TODAY, AS HEAD OF A NATION THAT WAS OUTSIDE A GREAT EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

THEN, AS NOW, THERE WAS MUCH TALK OF A NEGOTIATED PEACE. WILSON HAD BEEN EXPLORING THE QUESTION WITH THE BELLIGERENTS. HE WAS LAYING DOWN AT THAT TIME, "NOT AFTERWARDS WHEN IT MAY BE TOO LATE," THE BROAD PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT STOOD IN CREATING "THE FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE AMONG THE NATIONS."

"X X IT MUST BE A PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY," SAID WILSON. "VICTORY WOULD MEAN PEACE FORCED UPON THE LOSER, A VICTOR'S TERMS IMPOSED UPON THE VANQUISHED." "ONLY A PEACE BETWEEN EQUALS CAN LAST."

THE EQUALITY OF NATIONS, HE WENT ON, "MUST BE AN EQUALITY OF RIGHTS; THE GUARANTEES EXCHANGED MUST NEITHER RECOGNIZE NOR IMPLY A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BIG NATIONS AND SMALL, BETWEEN THOSE THAT ARE POWERFUL AND THOSE THAT ARE WEAK. RIGHT MUST BE BASED UPON THE COMMON STRENGTH, NOT UPON THE INDIVIDUAL STRENGTH, OF THE NATIONS UPON WHOSE CONCERT PEACE WILL DEPEND".

"THE WORLD CAN BE AT PEACE," SAID WILSON, "ONLY IF ITS LIFE IS STABLE, AND THERE CAN BE NO STABILITY WHERE THE WILL IS IN REBELLION, WHERE THERE IS NOT TRANQUILITY OF SPIRIT AND A SENSE OF JUSTICE, OF FREEDOM, AND OF RIGHT."

BUT WILSON'S PEACE EFFORTS FAILED THEN; GERMANY SOON LAUNCHED UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WARFARE; AND THREE MONTHS LATER THE UNITED STATES WAS AT WAR. A YEAR LATER CAME WILSON'S "FOURTEEN POINTS."

IN WAS IN THE SHADOW OF A CRISIS THAT ROOSEVELT SPOKE TODAY--HE CALLED IT "A MOMENT UNPRECEDENTED IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNION" WHEN AMERICAN SECURITY WAS THREATENED FROM WITHOUT AS IT HAD NEVER BEEN BEFORE.

AS IN HIS RECENT FIRESIDE CHAT, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DENOUNCED THE "ISM OF APPEASEMENT"; AND SAID "WE KNOW THAT ENDURING PEACE CANNOT BE BOUGHT AT THE COST OF OTHER PEOPLE'S FREEDOM."

"X X WE ARE COMMITTED TO THE PROPOSITION," HE SAID, "THAT PRINCIPLES OF MORALITY AND CONSIDERATIONS OF OUR OWN SECURITY WILL NEVER PERMIT US TO ACQUIESCE IN A PEACE DICTATED BY AGGRESSORS AND SPONSORED BY APPEASERS."

THEN HE DESCRIBED THE KIND OF WORLD FOR WHICH THE UNITED STATES WAS STRIVING, A WORLD "FOUNDED UPON FOUR ESSENTIAL HUMAN FREEDOMS"; FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION, FREEDOM OF EVERY PERSON TO WORSHIP GOT IN HIS OWN WAY; FREEDOM FROM WANT, AND FREEDOM

FROM YEAR.

ABOVE ALL, HE CALLED FOR A "MORAL ORDER" IN THE WORLD AS OPPOSED TO "THE SO-CALLED NEW ORDER OF TYRANNY WHICH THE DICTATORS SEEK TO CREATE WITH THE CRASH OF A BOMB."

MD613PES

BRITAIN'S AFRICAN ARMY SWEEPS ON PAST TOBRUK AND DRIVES FOR BENGASI

May Pass Up Seaport Base And Cut Across Desert To Attack Cirenaican Capital—30,000 Italians Reported Seized In Bardia

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 6—The possibility that British desert troops might sweep past the Italian seaport base at Tobruk and plunge on more than 250 miles across the Libyan sands to attack Bengasi arose tonight even as the advance guard of British motorized units threatened Tobruk's outer defenses.

Tobruk, seventy miles across the desert from Bardia, which the British captured yesterday, is the next natural objective. But it was not quite certain when the British would open a drive on Tobruk or whether they would pass it up for the time being for bigger game—the Cirenaican capital across the desert.

R. A. F. Pounds Tobruk

At any rate, the Royal Air Force pounded Tobruk in heavy raids similar to those loosed upon Bardia in the forty-eight hours preceding the final land attack which culminated in its capture yesterday. Tons of bombs were dropped on military objectives at the seaport base.

At least one motorized spearhead was reported twenty miles from Tobruk, already blockaded by the British.

Australian troops carefully mopped up the Bardia region preparatory to further operations, while British tanks moved westward, waiting for orders.

30,000 Captured In Bardia

The list of prisoners reported taken in Bardia rose to more than 30,000.

Thus Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, commander of the Italians in North Africa, has lost, British reports said, one-third of his army in captured, killed or wounded men, and his most important eastern base—Bardia—has fallen.

The British appeared faced with two alternatives if they decide to attack Bengasi next—to drive straight across the desert or to drive around the tip of the Cirenaican hump with the aid of the Royal Navy.

Invitation To Hit Bengasi

Observers with the British forces said the number of Italians surrendering at Bardia constituted an open invitation to the British to strike on against Bengasi.

The Egyptian press viewed the Bardia victory as removing all danger to Egypt from Italy and said Bardia, with its useful harbor, has become the key to a British advance into Tripoli, Italian possession just beyond Cirenaica.

Tripoli itself has been heavily bombed by the R. A. F. A communique tonight said tons of bombs were dropped during the night of January 4-5 on the target area there which included the power station, customs buildings, docks and shipping in the harbor. Large fires were started and were visible thirty miles out to sea.

Less than one month was required by British soldiers under General Sir Archibald P. Wavell to chase the Italians out of Egypt and capture their base.

Whole Position In Peril

British military sources said Italy's position in all eastern Libya was in peril because of the fall of Bardia yesterday.

They declared the British dominate inland regions almost one hundred miles from the western Egyptian frontier.

Further, they said, there are indications of rapidly increasing demoralization among Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's forces.

Navy Blockades Tobruk

The Royal Navy, which played a major role in blasting Bardia's defenses before the Australian and English troops went into the town, was reported blockading Tobruk to prevent the arrival of Italian reinforcements.

Joining in the drive on Tobruk were Royal Air Force bombers. The R. A. F. command announced concentrated air attacks throughout Saturday night and all day yesterday. It said one Tobruk fire was so huge it could be seen in Bardia.

Tons of bombs were reported dropped on Tobruk's military buildings, airdromes, naval barracks and defense fortifications.

At the beginning of operations in Africa, Marshal Graziani was said to have 250,000 men, both Italian and native Libyan forces. Based on reports made thus far by the British, the Italians have lost over 80,000 of these in the brief operations which began last month.

Almost 40,000 were said to have been captured when the Italians were forced from Egyptian soil, 30,000 were captured at Bardia and the Italian casualties have been estimated at 15,000.

Besides a heavy toll in man power, the Italians were reported to have lost quantities of tanks, guns, equipment and stores of all sorts at Bardia. Australians carrying out the final mop-up of Bardia still were driving Italians from caves and other isolated spots.

The number of prisoners has raised for the British a problem of feeding and transportation, but as rapidly as possible the Fascist captives are being shipped to concentration centers. The cost of caring for them has already reached millions of dollars.

Tons of Bombs Dropped.

Tons of bombs were dropped on Tobruk's military buildings, airdromes, naval barracks and defense fortifications, the communique announced. R. A. F. planes guided to their target by the blazing fire dropped additional bombs into the center of the conflagration, considerably increasing its area, it added.

The British reported that Bardia, besieged twenty days and under final attack since dawn last Friday, fell yesterday at 1:30 P. M. The capture of their commander, Gen. Annibale Bergonzoli, and five other senior generals was reported in a communique which said: "All stores and equipment are now in our hands. Among other booty captured or destroyed are forty-five light and five medium tanks."

Military spokesmen here said that the capture of the garrison, left behind with orders to hold out while Tobruk's defenses were being re-enforced, meant that Marshal Graziani has lost in less than a month some 80,000 of his North African army of 250,000 men.

The British said their airplanes frustrated what was believed to be an eleventh-hour attempt to save Gen. Bergonzoli, known to the British as Electric Whiskers, and other high officers from capture. Five Italian planes were said to have landed in Bardia on Friday night, presumably to carry the officers away, but they were so riddled by the machine-gun fire of the Royal Air Force they were unable to take off again.

Relic of "Victory" Found

BARDIA, Libya, Jan. 6 (AP)—In the wreckage of Bardia the British found today copies of an order of the day of General Annibale Bergonzoli, the captured Fascist commander, that began:

"Standing at the summit of Hellfire Pass, I salute the victorious Italian Army, which trampled under foot the standard of the enemy that tried to impede you on your victorious march into the Nile Valley. * * *"

[Presumably this was issued about Sept. 14, when the Italians drove across the border into Egypt.]

London Silent on Tactics

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—British military circles said today that mechanized patrols had established a "close blockade" of Italian forces at Tobruk, Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's next Libyan defense line west of fallen Bardia.

These sources declined to say, however, whether General Sir Archibald P. Wavell intended to extend his drive into an effort to drive the Italians entirely out of Libya. British advance patrols were said to be operating south of Tobruk to guard against any Italian attempt to counter-attack against the British wedge in Eastern Libya.

"Of course," it was said in these circles, "the more Italian forces we defeat, the better for us."

They listed these factors, however, as indicating that General Wavell might not follow up his victories with a further main drive into Libya: His principal mission is completed in driving the Italans out of Egypt; much of Marshal Graziani's "invasion" army has been captured, and the British already are operating 120 miles ahead of their principal Western Egyptian base at Matruh.

Thirty-eight Italian planes were destroyed by the British in Libya between Dec. 22 and Jan. 5—thirty in the air and eight on the ground—with a loss of only two British craft, the ir Ministry reported today.

"Italian opposition in the air steadily decreased, except for the period of Jan. 4 and 5," it said, "and even then their air force was unable to achieve any success."

Anzac Casualties Reported Low.

Melbourne, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Reuters, the British news agency, quoted an Australian communique issued today as saying that the Australian casualties at Bardia do not exceed 500.

BRITISH PRISONERS TURN THE TABLES

9 Capture 115 Italians and Force Ship to Give Up.

With the British Mediterranean Fleet, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Nine British soldiers, captives aboard a 100-ton Italian schooner, helped an Australian destroyer seize the craft and take it to an Egyptian port with 115 Italians imprisoned below deck, the destroyer commander reported today.

The destroyer intercepted the boat on the night of December 29 and fired a warning shot. When the warship flashed its searchlight on the Italian ship, the captain saw a British sergeant dash up a hatchway and bowl over an Italian guard. Eight other Englishmen followed and battened down all the hatches on 100 Italian soldiers and fifteen sailors.

Then the erstwhile captives compelled the Italian commander to make his vessel follow the destroyer to Salum, the first stage of a journey for the Italians to an internment camp in Egypt.

The British troops described as "apparently the only ones the Italians ever captured," were being taken in the schooner to Tobruk, "for show pieces," the Australian commander asserted.

30.24-6817

Peril To Libyan Foe Grows, British Claim

By Edward Kennedy
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Bardia, Libya, Jan. 6—Italy's position in all eastern Libya is in peril as a result of the fall of Bardia, British military sources said today.

Not only have British forces taken the main stronghold of Libya's eastern defenses and destroyed another big Italian army, they said, but there are indications of swiftly growing demoralization among Italy's North African forces.

They declared British units already dominate inland regions almost one hundred miles from the western Egyptian frontier.

With the Italian prisoners rounded up in the Bardia region placed officially at some 30,000, Australian troops continued to drive more Fascists from caves and other isolated spots today in a final mopup.

British armored units to the west had their hands full with 1,000 Italians intercepted while in flight to Tobruk.

The capture of six generals here, including Gen. Annibale Bergonzoli, commander of fallen Bardia, brought to twelve the number of Mussolini's generals corralled by the British so far.

Difficult Problem

The Italian prisoners were so numerous — numbering nearly 170,000 — that transporting, feeding and sheltering them has posed a difficult problem for the British.

As quickly as facilities permit, they are being shipped off to distant concentration centers. The cost of caring for them, already running into the millions of dollars, is mounting daily.

The name and address of each prisoner is being telegraphed to the International Red Cross at Geneva so that his family may be informed.

The enormous number of Italian prisoners and their few casualties, the British said, reflected the Italians' lack of enthusiasm for the war.

This does not mean the campaign was any picnic for the British. They had to go forward in a desert which in itself presents innumerable difficulties to offensive action in the face heavy artillery fire. This was especially true at Bardia, where strong fortifications were two years in the building.

Southern Peasants

The British said that a large part of il Duce's North African army is made up of southern Italian peasants and workers without direct interest in the war and desiring only to get back to their little farms, their homes and their work.

Many prisoners frankly said as much.

"I don't like war," one told me. "I didn't want to come, but what could I do?"

ROME DELAYS ADMISSION OF LOSS OF BARDIA

Withholds Announcement Until After Holiday Season Is Over

Radio Asserts Italian Army In Africa Is Still Intact

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 6—The Italian high command admitted loss of "more strongholds" on the Bardia front in Libya today, but avoided any mention of the fall of Bardia itself as Italians at home exchanged gifts on a chill, gray Epiphany day.

Identification of the North African points from which Fascist troops had been routed by the British army of the Nile was expected to be given the Italian populace only after the holiday, to prevent further marring of the festivity.

The Rome radio said "the Italian army is intact," and added that the invading army in Libya, "far from its bases, faces the same situation as the British said the Italians did at Sidi Barrani," western Egyptian port which was one of the first objectives of the British.

Badly Outnumbered

In an English language broadcast, it quoted sources in Turkey and Germany to indicate that the Fascist armies in the desert were badly outnumbered, but accounted well for themselves.

One Turkish report cited said the Italians at Bardia were compelled to yield to 800 tanks and a British army of 400,000 men.

The radio quoted Adolf Hitler's newspaper, *Völkischer Beobachter*, as saying that "Bardia never has been looked upon as a vital point for the Italians."

Covered Retreat

The German version, as broadcast in Italy, was that Gen. Annibale Bergonzoli's troops "held on at Bardia to cover the retreat; that is, to give the main body of the Italians time to take up new positions."

The newspaper *Lavoro Fascista* asserted that "only temporary lightening of (Italian) pressure toward the (Suez) Canal and East" would result from the loss of Bardia.

"Whoever regards it otherwise does so blindly or in bad faith," the paper declared.

Talks About Albania

Instead of dwelling upon the Libyan situation, the Fascist newspapers told of the campaign in Albania—of cold there so intense that automatic weapons were rendered unusable and "tents shattered as though made of glass."

Il Giornale d'Italia reported that bad weather limited the Italian air force mostly to scouting flights.

Stefani asserted that Greek losses in the last two months were four times those of the Fascist forces.

30.24—6817

BY LARRY ALLEN

ABOARD THE MONITOR TERROR WITH THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, JAN. 6-(AP)-THIS WEIRDLY CAMOUFLAGED, HARD-FIGHTING BRITISH WARSHIP SPLASHED BACK INTO HER EGYPTIAN BASE TODAY AFTER HANDING BARDIA A NEW YEAR'S GREETING OF NEARLY 600 TONS OF TNT-PACKED SHELLS.

THE 7,200-TON TERROR, SLOW AND BROAD-BEAMED TO CARRY HER 15-INCH GUNS, HAD COME THROUGH A HAIL OF BOMBS AND CONSTANT TORPEDO ATTACKS TO SHELL ITALIAN SHORE BATTERIES AT THE LIBYAN PORT IN THE NAVAL BOMBARDMENT WHICH HELPED CLEAR THE WAY FOR THE BRITISH ARMY'S ADVANCE.

AT ONE TIME, AN OFFICER SAID, "THE TORPEDOES WERE SO THICK IN THE WATER WE COULD ALMOST KNIT THEM."

WHILE THE TERROR FIRED HER 15-INCH SHELLS, THE GUNBOATS LADYBIRD AND APHIS, MOVING INSHORE LIKE MISSISSIPPI RIVER MUDSCOWS, PUMPED THEIR 6-INCH SHELLS TO BLAST ITALIAN MOTOR TRANSPORTS FROM THE HIGHWAY ATOP THE SANDY PLATEAU AND SCATTER ITALIAN ROOP CONCENTRA

HIGHWAY ATOP THE SANDY PLATEAU AND SCATTER ITALIAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS.

JAN 7 1941

THE TERROR ALONE POURED 140 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES INTO THE BESIEGED ITALIAN FORT ON JAN. 3, AS THE PRELUDE TO THE BIGGEST BOMBARDMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR BY BRITISH BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS.

"WE DROPPED A BIG LOT OF BRICKS INTO THE HEART OF A MOTOR TRANSPORT MOVING ALONG THE ROAD," SAID ONE OF THE SHIP'S OFFICERS. "WHEN THE SMOKE CLEARED THERE JUST WASN'T ANY TRANSPORT THERE."

FROM ABOUT 10 MILES OUT THE MONITOR TERROR RAINED SHELLS, WHILE THE

LADYBIRD AND APHIS MOVED IN CLOSER, HURLING THEIR SHELLS AS FAST AS THEIR EAGER GUNNERS COULD LOAD.

THE ITALIAN SHORE BATTERIES RETURNED THE FIRE VIGOROUSLY, ONE SHELL LANDING NEAR THE APHIS AND CAUSING "SLIGHT CASUALTIES."

THE TERROR'S JOB WAS TO STOP ANY ITALIAN COUNTER-ATTACK AGAINST THE BRITISH ARMY'S STEADY BARRAGE, BUT HER OFFICERS SAID THE BARRAGE DID MORE THAN THAT--IT DEMORALIZED THE FASCISTS, HASTENING THEIR SURRENDER, THEY SAID.

ONCE DURING THE BOMBARDMENT THE TERROR SIGHTED AN ITALIAN TRUCK CONVOY TRYING TO GET SUPPLIES TO BARDIA'S BELEAGUERED TROOPS. THE SHIP'S GUNS SPRAYED A 5-MILE STRETCH OF ROAD, APPARENTLY CRUMBLING THE TRUCKS AS THOUGH THEY WERE EGGSHELLS.

BRITISH NAVAL AUTHORITIES CREDITED THE BIGGER TERROR'S TWO DUCKLIKE CAMPANIONS--THE 625-TON LADYBIRD AND APHIS--WITH BLASTING THE WEDGE IN BARDIA'S DEFENSES WHICH EVENTUALLY OPENED THE WAY TO THE FALL OF THE FORT.

SIR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, VISITED THE TERROR AFTER HER RETURN FROM BARDIA AND CONGRATULATED THE CAPTAIN FOR WRITING IN HOT LEAD THE FIRST CHAPTER FINALE OF THE BATTLE OF BARDIA.

THE TERROR FORMERLY WAS A GUARD SHIP AT SINGAPORE AND LATER AT MALTA. THE LADYBIRD AND THE APHIS CAME TO THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM YANGTZE RIVER PATROL IN CHINA.

FD840PES

LONDON, JAN.6-(AP)-TWENTY-THREE-YEAR-OLD SERGEANT M.THOMPSON (YANK) BRUNDIDGE OF ST.LOUIS, MO., THE ONLY AMERICAN SERVING IN THE MIDDLE EAST AIR COMMAND, PARTICIPATED IN THREE BOMBING RAIDS AGAINST THE ITALIANS, INCLUDING AN ATTACK ON BARDIA, ADVICES RECEIVED HERE TODAY SAID.

"I WAS SCARED--AT FIRST," BRUNDIDGE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING FRANKLY AFTER STEPPING FROM HIS GUNNER'S SEAT AFTER THE BARDIA ATTACK.

"THE EXCITEMENT IS TERRIFIC. YOU JUST SIT THERE ROTATING THE GUN TURRET IMAGINING EVERY STAR IS AN ENEMY PLANE. THEN YOU SPOT YOUR TARGET AND, OH BOY, DOESN'T THAT FEEL GOOD."

HE HOLDS A CIVILIAN PILOT'S LICENSE AND HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR A COMMISSION.

0Q145PES

ROME, JAN. 6-(AP)-AN AIR BASE ON MALTA, BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND, WAS BOMBED BY ITALIAN PLANES YESTERDAY, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY.

ONE FASCIST NAVAL SCOUTING PLANE, ATTACKED BY TWO BRITISH CRAFT, WAS SAID TO HAVE SHOT DOWN ONE OF THE TWO AND TURNED BACK THE OTHER IN FLIGHT.

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30.24—6819

Italian Submarines Bombed

R. A. F. Reports Craft Damaged or Sunk in Air Raid on Bordeaux.

London, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry asserted tonight that British bombers had severely damaged or sunk outright Italian submarines at the German-held base of Bordeaux, on the French coast.

Bordeaux is used by the Axis navies as a base for submarines raiding British shipping in the Atlantic.

The ministry's news service, in a round-up of what it called "damage to Italy's war machine," said also that British authorities had learned that British air raids on northern Italy in October had been "so effective that the Italian people attributed almost supernatural powers to our bomb aimers." The news service gave no dates for the attacks on Italian submarines at Bordeaux but said these had been made on several occasions. It asserted that a direct hit had exploded an ammunition dump at Alessandria, northern Italy, and caused considerable destruction.

R. A. F. Attacks Brest.

Meanwhile, a small force of British bombers was reported today to have attacked an airdrome and shipping in the docks at Brest on the German-occupied coast of France early last evening. An Air Ministry communique said that one enemy fighter was shot down and that all British aircraft returned safely.

The Air Ministry News Service added that the Brest docks were "again battered by many sticks of bombs" in the twilight raid. German fighter planes were circling over the port when the British Blenheim bombers arrived, the service said, but the Blenheims "drove them off and then did their bombing."

Germans Attack London.

German raiders, following up a new overnight fire raid on London, attacked the capital again today by daylight, bombs were reported to have fallen in three districts, and during the alarms a man and a girl were killed when two bombs fell on a business building. Other bombs demolished two houses and damaged about a dozen others and machine-gun fire—the sign of aerial battle—was heard in the sky.

In midafternoon the third alarm was sounded. This had been preceded by the sound of gunfire in some areas.

Until yesterday, when one alarm was sounded, there had not been a daylight alarm in London for many weeks.

Last night's incendiary attack came exactly one week after the previous Sunday's devastating fire raid. But this time the Londoners were ready for the test.

An army of volunteers—men, women and boys—smothered the fire bombs as fast as they fell in one sector, pounced upon them defiantly and then chanted from the safety of doorways: "We want some more." The raiders obliged but the watchers put them out just as quickly.

In this area, observers said, there seemed to be as many watchers as bombs, even though the raiders were said to dropping them by the basketful.

Several fires were started, a communique said, "but were so promptly dealt with that none of them assumed serious proportions. Many buildings were damaged, and some persons were killed and others injured." The raid ended before midnight.

Five bodies were reported recovered from wrecked houses in one district, and rescue parties strove to extricate thirteen other persons entombed in the wreckage.

Some raiders also were reported over Liverpool, the East Midlands and the north of England last night, but the Government reported no damage there and few casualties.

Meanwhile today a small reconnaissance flight penetrated to the outskirts of the capital, causing an air raid alarm during the early rush hour. The alarm was brief, but a second alert followed quickly, and this time gunfire was heard. It was the second consecutive day a daylight alarm has been heard. Yesterday's was the first in many weeks.

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The ground defenses were said to have put up an immense barrage, and one Blenheim was almost turned over by a blast from an anti-aircraft shell bursting immediately beneath it.

A destroyer in the harbor at Brest was hit by air bombs in another attack on Saturday, it was added.

In further offensive operations yesterday, the Air Ministry said, two German supply ships were hit by R. A. F. bombers off the southwest coast of Norway.

Hamburg, the frequently raided German port, was attacked again over the week end, the Ministry announced, adding that fires were later observed there.

Nazis Report Strong Attack.

Berlin, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Strong Nazi combat formations again bombed London last night and explosions and large fires were observed in the heart of the city, German spokesmen said today. Smaller attacks were directed against factories and airports at Hull, Darlington and Lincoln, they said.

DNB, the official German news agency, reported that a factory at Chelmsford suffered numerous direct hits while near Colchester German planes effectively attacked a railway station, switching yards and freight cars. In the course of armed reconnaissance flights, the agency continued, attacks were also made on ships trying to reach the English east coast harbors under the protection of soupy weather. One vessel of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons was so severely hit, the report said, that she was left in a sinking condition. Two outpost boats and a 6,000-ton merchantman also were said to have been successfully bombed.

R. A. F. Wrecks Italians' French Submarine Nest

Sinks or Damages Craft at Bordeaux; Raids Make Rome Move Plane Plants

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 6.—British bombers have sunk or damaged seriously a number of Italian submarines at Bordeaux, France, and have bombed industrial northern Italy so effectively that some airplane plants there have decided to move the Air Ministry announced tonight in a round-up of damage reported to have been inflicted on the Italian war machine.

A series of heavy explosions and bright flashes on the French coast, heard and seen across the Strait of Dover despite a muffling snowfall, indicated tonight that the R. A. F. again was smashing at invasion ports.

The summary, touching on operations as long ago as October, followed descriptions of raids on Brest, in which docks were "again battered by many sticks of bombs" at twilight yesterday and a destroyer damaged on Saturday.

Despite an "immense barrage" and challenges from German fighter planes, the British said all aircraft returned safely from yesterday's attack. Hamburg, Germany, also was raided during the week end, the ministry said, adding that fires were observed there after the attack.

The Air Ministry news service said British bombs had "severely damaged or sunk outright" Italian submarines based at Bordeaux on "several occasions."

The attacks on Bordeaux are important counter-offensives to the Atlantic raids conducted by Axis submarines based there.

The Air Ministry bulletin said the British had learned that their air raids on Turin, Milan, Alessandria and other north Italian industrial cities during October had been "so effective that the Italian people attributed almost supernatural powers to our bomb aimers."

A direct hit that exploded an ammunition dump caused widespread damage at Alessandria and its vicinity, the bulletin said.

At Turin, the Fiat automobile and airplane works were said to have been seriously damaged, while at Milan, it was asserted, most of the Caproni aircraft factories decided to move farther south and east as a result of British raids.

Attacks on Durazzo and Valona, on the Albanian coast, the account continued, have been "extremely successful." In one raid most of the aircraft on the ground at Valona was destroyed, and at Durazzo a number of fuel tanks were blown to bits.

As a result of British raids on the Dodecanese, the bulletin said, there had been no operations from those Italian island bases in the Aegean since the outbreak of the Greek-Italian war.

The R. A. F. activity in Africa was declared to have been relatively large, with the result that Italian air forces have been "almost completely unable to make their weight felt."

Nazis Over London 3 Times in Daylight

London, Jan. 6 (AP).—Light German fighter-bombers attacked London three times today—the first time in weeks that the capital has undergone more than one daylight raid—and dropped bombs on East Anglia and southeastern points.

Several hours of darkness passed without an alarm in London tonight.

Broadcasting House, the London home of the British Broadcasting Corporation, "twice has been hit during air raids and has been very seriously damaged," the Ministry of Information announced today. Members of the B. B. C. staff have been killed at posts in London and in the country, and others have been wounded.

BERLIN REPORTS FIRE RAID

Further Attack on London and on British Rail Lines Detailed

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 7 (AP)—Numerous German warplanes made individual attacks on London yesterday dropping fire bombs and explosives and damaging several quarters of the city, the German News Agency D. N. B. said today.

Further attacks were directed against important rail lines and crossings in the counties between London and industrial centers of the Midlands.

One plane dropped a number of bombs on eight freight trains north of London, D. N. B. said, and other planes effectively machine-gunned locomotives and tank cars and severely damaged tracks and buildings a an unannounced station.

A number of other objectives were fired, the agency added, among them chemical works north of London.

The Wolverhampton Airport was attacked, D. N. B. said, and ten planes in one hangar were destroyed.

No British air activity was reported anywhere in Germany.

A ship of 3,000 to 4,000 tons sailing in a convoy was so severely hit on Sunday, the agency reported, that she was left listing in a sinking condition. Two outpost boats and a 6,000-ton merchantman also were said to have been "successfully bombed."

The high command said two British planes crashed into the sea off the French coast on Sunday in an attempted raid on Nazi-occupied territory.

A submarine previously reported to have sunk 13,300 tons of shipping, the daily communique said, "was able to raise its successes to a total of 20,600 tons of enemy cargo space."

Britain Creates New War Posts For Home Front

Three Executives to Handle Production, Imports and Post-War Reconstruction

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Great Britain's insistent demand for speed and more speed on the home front in what every Briton believes will be the most decisive year of the war was met by Prime Minister Winston Churchill today with the dramatically timed creation of three new executive bodies to deal with production, imports and post-war reconstruction.

In the first major move to draft labor, Churchill put into the hands of three members of his government sweeping powers over the men and women who constitute these islands' industrial forces. They are Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, who was placed in charge of a new production organization; Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, Minister of Supply, who is to head the all-important import group, and Arthur Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio, who will make a study of post-war reconstruction.

While Duncan's group attends to "the vital war business of bringing food from overseas, supplying the fighting forces and keeping the life of the country going," Bevin's organization, "knowing what our output must be, much achieve it." Bevin's "Executive," as the three new bodies were defined in an official announcement from No. 10 Downing Street, will get broad authority to do what it likes with raw materials, factories and workshops of Britain.

More Co-ordination Sought

In a move to insure even further co-ordination, the newly created chairmen will sit with the heads of the existing Committees of Defense, Home Policy and Food Policy to advise the War Cabinet concerning the home front. Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, will sit as chairman of all these groups.

The announcement said the changes were designed to bring the government into a "more simple and closely knit structure, leading to a reduction in the number of subsidiary committees" and "to achieve more rapid and decisive action."

Duncan's committee, it said, was intended to "animate and regulate the whole business of importation." The function of Bevin's committee was defined as including "allocation of available resources of raw materials, productive capacity and labor."

The speed which Churchill hopes the new executives will reach, the government's official statement said, "will help the War Cabinet take on an even faster tempo." It was explained that if there should develop any threat of departure from the government's policy, "the guiding hand of the Prime Minister and the War Cabinet will always be there to rectify it."

The first major reorganization of Churchill's war-time government, it was interpreted as designed to modernize activities and cut to a minimum delays resulting from overlapping functions of agencies hastily established in the first year of the war.

Replaces Production Council

Associated with Bevin in the pro-

duction organization, which replaces the Production Council, are Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production; Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, president of the Board of Trade, and Duncan. Duncan's Import Executive includes Beaverbrook, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lyttelton and Lord Woolton, Minister of Food. They represent Britain's chief importers.

The announcement said Greenwood had taken responsibility for a study of reconstruction and post-war problems and that, later on, when the war's end can be more freely foreseen, a ministry would be formed for this purpose.

Greenwood meanwhile will be chairman of a group of ministers, whose object will be to find practical solutions for immediate problems of transition from war to peace, and also to outline and presently to amplify policy for the years immediaely following the war, "which will command the support of the nation as a whole and enable united action to proceed in peace as in war."

Churchill himself assumed responsibility for insuring that the work of the import and production bodies would correspond with general policy.

The official statement's reference to allocation of labor was the first official intimation that the government might use powers granted last May 22 to say where and how available manpower was to be used.

Draft of Labor Expected

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The first major move to draft British labor was seen tonight in the powers granted the Production Executive. The reference in the official statement to allocation of labor was the first official intimation that the government might use the powers granted last May 22 to say where and how available man power should be used.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

Following is the text of the statement:

The Prime Minister has made the following changes in the machinery of the government for dealing with imports, production and post-war reconstruction policy:

1. The Minister Without Portfolio has undertaken responsibility for the study of reconstruction and post-war problems, and later on, when the end of the war can be more clearly foreseen, a Ministry will be formed for this purpose.

Meanwhile Mr. Arthur Greenwood will be chairman of the group of Ministers. The object will be to find practical solutions for the immediate problem of a transition from war to peace and also to outline and presently to amplify a policy for the years immediately following the war which will command the support of the nation as a whole and enable united action to proceed in peace as in war.

2. An Import Executive has been formed consisting of the five Ministers who are the chief importers, whose duties it will be to animate and regulate the whole business of importation in accordance with the policy of the War Cabinet.

The following is the composition of the Import Executive: The Minister of Supply (chairman), the Minister for Aircraft Production, the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Food, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Minister of Transportation, the Minister of Shipping, the merchant-ship building and repair branch of the Admiralty and other Ministries or departments concerned will render all necessary aid to the Import Executive in executing and implementing their decisions. The Minister of Agriculture will have ready access to the Import Executive. The President of the Board of Trade will represent the interests of the other lesser importing departments.

3. A Production Executive has also been set up, consisting of: the Minister of Labor and National Service (chairman), the Minister for Aircraft Production, The First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Supply.

This Executive will give effect to the general policy of the War Cabinet, and its functions will include the allocation of available resources of raw materials, production capacity and labor, together with the fixing of priorities where necessary. The Production Executive will replace the Production Council.

There has already existed for some time a committee of three Supply Ministers to regulate and concert purchases in North America. This committee, while continuing its separate work, is also through its members embodied in and related to the function of the Import and Production Executives.

4. The Prime Minister assumes responsibility for insuring that the work of both Executives corresponds with the general policy of the War Cabinet.

5. The work of the Import and Production Executives and of the three existing Committees on Civil Defense, Home Policy and Food Policy will continue to be concerted and directed by a committee on which the chairmen of these bodies sit under the chairmanship of the Lord President of the Council. This committee is now constituted as follows: The Lord President of the Council (chairman), the Lord Privy Seal, the Minister Without Portfolio, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Minister of Labor and National Service, the Home Secretary, the Minister of Supply.

The Lord President's committee will advise the War Cabinet generally on the movement of business in the Executives and committees and on special questions remitted to it. It will also deal with general issues of economic policy formerly considered by the Economic Policy Committee, and the work of that committee about exports will be transferred to the Import Executive.

It is hoped that, by the arrangements, the very complicated affairs of government in wartime will be brought into a more simple and closely knit structure leading to a reduction in the number of subsidiary committees and in the time spent in attendance upon them and that more rapid decisive action will be achieved, while reserving the Constitutional responsibilities of Ministers to the Crown and Parliament.

Amy Johnson Mollison, British Aviatrix, Drowned In Thames

Vain Rescue Effort Made By Surface Craft When Flyer Bails Out Over Estuary

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 6—Amy Johnson Mollison, Britain's greatest aviatrix, drowned in the icy waters of the Thames estuary yesterday after she was forced to bail out of the aircraft she was flying for the Air Transport Auxiliary.

Surface craft tried in vain to rescue the war-working ladybird, who had winged, during her spectacular career, from Britain to Australia and America, Japan and China and across Africa.

A seaman from a near-by balloon-barrage ship plunged into the water and grasped a body, but lost his grip in the buffeting waves. He himself was reported near death from exposure and was unable to say whether the body was that of the aviatrix or possibly that of a passenger.

Flight Papers Found

For hours, searching boats criss-crossed the scene where the 32-year-old flyer fell, but were unable to find her body.

The searchers did find her flight authorization papers and some gear bearing her name. The papers indicated she was off her course possibly lost, when her machine dived into the choppy estuary.

The accident occurred in midafternoon. Lookouts on ships in the estuary sighted the plane about 750 feet up. It started to climb, then suddenly turned and made a long glide into the water.

At about 200 feet a figure with a parachute fluttered away from the plane and plummeted into the water.

It was the end, in the narrow seas of home, for the woman who had dared the vast expanses of oceans the world around.

Not Known If Alone

Whether anyone was with her was not definitely known. As a member of the Air Transport Auxiliary she was engaged in flying from one airfield to another, picking up other women pilots who ferried planes from the factories.

Another noted British aviatrix, the Duchess of Bedford, was lost not far away in 1937, when she piloted a plane from East Anglia toward the North Sea and vanished.

But Amy Johnson Mollison was the more famous.

The laughing, happy airwoman—"Johnny" as she was known to fellow-pilots—gained world-wide attention in 1930 when she set out in a light airplane for Australia from England.

Was 22 At Time

Twenty-two at the time, she had never flown more than 140 miles—the distance from London to her Yorkshire home.

World interest mounted to enthusiasm as she was reported in Vienna, Istanbul, Aleppo and Baghdad on successive days. She reached India in six days, two days under the previous record, but damaged her plane at Rangoon and eventually arrived at Port Darwin, Australia, in twenty days.

Seven months later she tried to reach Peiping via Siberia, but was forced down near Warsaw. In six months she was off again across Russia, Siberia and China to Tokyo. In one day she covered 1,650 miles, establishing another new record.

English pride in "Johnny" knew no bounds, and she was made commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Married In 1932

In 1932 she was married to James A. Mollison, himself already a widely known flyer.

A few months after her wedding she broke her husband's record for a flight to the Cape of Good Hope by 10 hours and 18 minutes. She and her husband then planned to fly the Atlantic to New York, rest briefly, span the Atlantic from New York to Baghdad and then fly back to London.

After damaging their plane on the takeoff they tried once more and when fifty-seven miles from New York crashed in a forced landing at Stratford, Conn., July 24, 1933. Both she and her husband were injured.

The flying couple's last attempt at long-flight records was in the Melbourne air race in 1934. Amy and Jimmy started with a brilliant nonstop flight of 2,553 miles to Baghdad in just over twelve hours, but hard luck plagued them in the form of plane trouble and they withdrew from the competition.

Mollisons Divorced

Amy smashed another England-to-Cape Town record in 1936 when she made the flight in 3 days 6 hours and 26 minutes.

That same year, however, she announced that she and Jim Mollison had decided "soloing" was their best marital course and that they would go their separate ways. Two years later, in 1938, they were divorced.

Amy entered a New York-Paris race in 1937, but the United States Government banned it on the ground that it was a stunt.

Amy then turned to glider piloting, aerobatics and motor racing and became an instructor in the Civil Air Guard. When war came, she became a ferry pilot.

Bulgars Put Hope Of Checking Nazis In Russia, Turkey

Germans Report Soviet Consent to Occupation; Sofia Denies Ultimatum

Moscow Emissary Arrives in Capital

'Zero Hour' Tomorrow; Turks Massing Troops on Frontier in Thrace

By The Associated Press

SOFIA, Jan. 6. — Diplomatic sources regarded joint Russian-Turkish resistance to any German push through Bulgaria as still likely tonight, despite German reports that the Soviet Union had agreed to let the Nazis enter and take over Bulgarian territory.

The arrival here of a high official of the Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, these sources said, suggested that the reports, emanating from official German quarters, might be only wishful thinking.

Diplomatic reports also indicated that the Turks had concentrated several hundred thousand crack troops in Thrace close to the Bulgarian frontier.

Reports given currency by official German quarters at Belgrade said Russia had acquiesced in a German move in Bulgaria, on consideration that Germany not oppose Soviet policy either in Finland or in Moldavia, the Rumanian area which adjoins Bessarabia, former Rumanian soil already annexed by Russia. (There was no confirmation of the reports, however, in Russian, Bulgarian, Rumanian or Turkish sources.)

Ultimatum Unconfirmed

[Germany on Saturday delivered an ultimatum at Sofia demanding the right to Nazi military occupation of Bulgaria and setting Wednesday as the zero hour for German troops to begin marching, according to private advices received at New York by The United Press, which added that Bulgaria had consented. The Sofia government denied it. Berlin was noncommittal and London was skeptical.]

The Russian official, Alexander Mihaicovitch, came to Sofia with the official title of first counselor of the heavily staffed Soviet legation here. The Balkans, however, know him as the director of the Middle European Division of the Soviet Foreign Commissariat and as Moscow's outstanding expert on Balkan affairs.

Talk With King Reported

Word immediately went the rounds of the chancelleries that Mihaicovitch already had seen both Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff and King Boris III, but this was not confirmed. It was recalled, however, that the last visit of a high Soviet official to Sofia was followed quickly by the King's talks with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and was popularly credited with having kept Bulgaria from joining the Axis.

Today it was the Greek Orthodox Church's Christmas Eve in Bulgaria and also the sixty-third anniversary of the freeing of Sofia from Turkish domination. Bulgars in Sofia attended ceremonies honoring the Russian dead in the battle which won Sofia, and turned them into a prayer that the Soviet Union would use its weight now to keep the Germans on the Rumanian side of the Danube.

Dispatches from Bulgarian towns on the Danube indicated that German troops on the other shore appeared to be settling down in their barracks, rather than preparing to cross the ice-filled river.

30.24—6821

30.24—6821

Nazis Report Red Agreement

BELGRADE, Jan. 6 (AP).—German official quarters here gave currency today to reports that Soviet Russia had agreed that the Germans should enter and take over Bulgarian territory. In exchange for the Soviet acquiescence, the Germans said, the Russians had received from Berlin an understanding that Germany would not oppose any Russian policy with respect to Finland or to Moldavia.

These sources said the Germans were not likely to move into Bulgaria, however, until either a heavy freeze or a thaw would make it easy to cross the Danube from Rumania.

(One factor entering into the Bulgarian situation, in the belief of informed observers, was the fact that King Boris's consort, Queen Ioanna (Giovanna) is the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy. This would indicate that Germany would be unlikely to make any move with regard to Bulgaria without consultation with the Italian throne, and this may prove a deterrent to abrupt measures.)

Here is the view of German sources on what is happening and what will happen in the Balkans if their plans go well:

Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philoff, they asserted, already has seen German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and told him that if Russia agreed to German entry into Bulgaria there was nothing the little kingdom could do. There would be no resistance, Philoff was represented as saying.

Hope to Overawe Greeks

When a Danube crossing was feasible, said these sources, the Germans would go through Bulgaria to the Greek frontier. The Germans would enter Greece, they went on, only if the British showed continued signs of making Greece their starting point for a drive northward through the Balkans. The Germans hoped, it was said, that the Greeks would plead for peace once they saw German motorized legions drawn up on their Bulgarian frontier.

These quarters said the German plans called for practical dissolution of the Rumanian nation. Bulgaria would get northern Dobrudja, Hungary the rest of Transylvania, and what is left of Rumania would be under complete German military and civil domination. (Axis-dictated accords already have given Hungary the northwestern half of Transylvania and Bulgaria southern Dobrudja.)

Bulgaria, it was added, also would get her long-desired outlet to the Aegean Sea.

Reich Silent on Balkans

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (AP)—Everybody in Europe except the Germans seemed to be talking about the Balkans tonight.

Not a single authentic inkling of what, if anything, the German Army in the southeast intends to do came from any authoritative quarter. Spokesmen smiled at the flood of rumors some of which were termed fantastic.

"It's a splendid fog and others made it for us," said one.

This confirmed a general impression among correspondents that German authorities rather welcomed the welter of rumors as a screen behind which to perfect any plans.

One definite observation made was that the presence of German aviators in Italy, who could conceivably operate with land troops in the Balkans, does not weaken the air force which is devoting its attention to Britain.

On the contrary, it was stated officially that replacement of aviators was no problem; that German training periods had not been shortened and that Germany was not able even to use all those who had volunteered for air service.

Except to indicate that there were no worries over Bulgaria, the Wilhelmstrasse was uncommunicative about the Balkan situation.

To veteran foreign observers the official silence strikingly recalled similarly uncommunicative periods before the invasion of Poland in September, 1939; the beginning of the air battle of London last August, and the launching of the assaults on the Scandinavian and Low Countries in April and May of last year.

As to reported deals with Russia, the only statement forthcoming was that the Reich and Soviet had extended to August, 1942, existing agreements for payments for commodities exchanged.

This new agreement was described as purely technical and of no bearing on the quantities or nature of goods exchanged.

No Soviet Comment

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (AP)—There has been no comment on or publication here of reports that Soviet Russia's Ministers to four Southeastern European countries have been recalled to Moscow for consultation.

Turks Stand by Allies

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 6 (AP)—With German troops massing in Southern Rumania less than 150 miles from Turkey's frontier, Premier Refik Saydam today assured the National Assembly that Turkish foreign policy aimed to secure the "safety of the nation * * * in complete reliance upon our Allies."

Britain is one of Turkey's avowed allies, and Soviet Russian relations long have been cordial. The National Assembly, after hearing this statement, recessed until March 17.

While the Assembly was meeting it became known that more than fifty prominent Turks in Istanbul had received unsigned postcards written in German stating that "Germany will invade England."

Authorities immediately began an investigation of these "New Year's cards," which apparently were mailed inside Turkey and displayed a map of England on one side.

The newspaper Tan in discussing German "negotiations" with Bulgaria, whose little territory intervenes between Turkey's northern frontier and the Nazi troops in Rumania, said "it is very possible that Germany is preparing some combination between Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria."

Other Turkish newspapers raised the queston of restoration to Turkey of the Italian-ruled Dodecanese Islands in the Eastern Mediterranean.

"The Dodecanese Islands have been Turkish for centuries," Tasvir Efkar asserted, "and if Italy, as she professes, has no unworthy aims toward us she must prove it by restoring these islands."

The official Ankara radio said it was "much too early" to comment upon reports Soviet Ministers in the Balkan States had been summoned to Moscow for consultation, but observed the recalls were "connected with the Bulgarian situation."

Red Envoys Called Home.

Budapest, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia's Ministers to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Hungary sped home to Moscow today for consultation, it was reported here, on Germany's ever increasing military power in the Balkans. Their departure was taken here as the first definite evidence the Russians have given of their interest in the large scale German troop movements of the last week.

Forty troop trains a day have moved across Hungary into Rumania, which was wholly cut off from communication with the outside world today, and in some Soviet circles in the Balkans it was reported that Moscow has already warned Berlin against any step which may seriously endanger good relations between Russia and Germany. Soviet spokesmen in Belgrade said that the summoning home of the four Ministers was definitely linked with new military developments in Rumania and Hungary.

[There was no direct comment from Moscow. Russian troops, however, have been reported massed on the Bessarabian border, fronting on Rumania, and yesterday the period of compulsory training for men in the Russian Air Force was extended from three to four years.]

Swedish Treatment Promised.

Meanwhile today, behind the wall of secrecy in Rumania, Germany's Balkan army (estimated by some observers at as many as 600,000 men) was said to be consolidating its position along the Russian frontier, along the Danube facing Bulgaria and in cities only a few miles from the Yugoslav border. Bulgaria, where the local Communist party distributed leaflets saying that "Soviet Russia will not allow a single German soldier to set foot in Bulgaria," has often been mentioned as a possible pathway for a German drive to the Dardanelles or Greece. In Belgrade German spokesmen asserted that Yugoslavia would be treated as another Sweden if she behaves." Sweden's neutrality was not disturbed when the Germans invaded Norway last spring.

Reports of military activity in the Balkans continued to flow through diplomatic channels despite the suspension of international telephone communications in Rumania, and even the halting of fast international trains at the border.

Rumanian Disorders Reported.

Reports reaching Ruse, in Bulgaria, just across the Danube from Giurgiu, Rumania, said that the German troops had been forced to contend with disorders and widespread sabotage by railroad workers of the so-called communist wing of the Rumanian Iron Guard. Strong Nazi motorized columns were said to have reached Giurgiu with considerable quantities of bridge-building equipment and a large corps of engineers. These reports said that the Rumanian military were ordered to place heavy guard on all bridges, and that the railroad authorities were told by the Germans to keep the line from Bucharest to Constanta, Rumania's Black Sea port, in perfect condition for possible emergency use.

The Rumanians were reported to have mined the Danube at Galatz, scene of several frontier clashes between Rumanians and Russians, and under German direction were said to have begun the work of converting the old Danube outlet from Cerna-Voda to Constanta into a navigable canal. Diplomats said they regarded the latter development as direct confirmation of persistent reports that the Russians had seized the Sulina Canal, the only navigable river outlet, which is far south of the Russian frontier in Rumania.

Greeks Advance On Coast, Seize 173 Blackshirts

Fascists Driven Back Along Valona Road; Nazi Tanks Reported Near Elbasani

ATHENS, Jan. 6 (AP).—Greek soldiers pushing through the Albanian coastal sector toward the strategic seaport of Valona hurled back veteran Italian Blackshirt units today, while other Greek forces scored new gains in the Klisoura area, a government spokesman said here tonight. The Greeks were said to have captured more than 200 prisoners in the day's engagements, including 173 in the clash with the Blackshirts on the coast.

"Our troops in the coastal sector continued their offensive and drove the enemy from positions to which they had withdrawn the day before yesterday," the spokesman said.

A battle to the right of the advancing coastal troops resulted in the capture of ten men and one officer, the spokesman said, while thirty-eight prisoners were captured north of Klisoura.

The Greeks were said to have pushed their lines forward in the Klisoura sector and to have occupied positions which the Italians had "stubbornly defended." More villages and a mountain position were captured in the same sector, the spokesman added.

The Greek high command reported merely "renewed patrol and air activity."

The Italians were pictured as making a determined stand to gain time for completing a new defense line to guard Valona, vital port for escape or reinforcement in southwestern Albania. A Greek government spokesman's statement that Italian strategy was to "take advantage of weather conditions and fresh reinforcements from Italy to improve the situation or delay the Greek advance" was echoed by Italian prisoners, most of them fresh troops recently arrived from Italy.

Greek Losses Held High

ROME, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Italian High Command today reported only "local actions" took place on the Albanian front, but said "considerable losses" were inflicted on the Greeks, and arms and prisoners were taken.

Stefani, official Italian news agency, asserting the Greeks were well supplied by the British, said they were fighting with "much excellent artillery, automatic arms, most modern vehicles and good equipment."

It also reported that Greek troops on skis were appearing in white uniforms in the Albanian Mountains to camouflage them in the snow.

The agency said that Greek losses, however, were "impressive" and that Italian chaplains had "attended the burial of thousands of Greek corpses."

Greek losses of men and equipment have been four times Italy's in the two months of war, Stefani said.

As for Italian losses, Stefani said, "no war has had such a high percentage of officers killed in comparison to soldiers." Commanders of units and regiments, it said, go into the attack with foot soldiers "before the foot soldiers."

Siamese Seize Towns in Raids On Indo-China

Bangkok Reveals 'Reprisal' Attacks, Asserts Planes Bombed 5 French Bases

BANGKOK, Jan. 6 (AP).—Thai (Siamese) troops crossed the French Indo-Chinese border at Aran Pradhesa on the heels of retreating French forces and occupied several villages in "reprisal" raids, the Thai command announced tonight.

The French suffered heavy casualties and lost considerable equipment, and Thai airplanes bombed five French military centers in Indo-China, officials here reported.

In this series of territorial disputes between the two countries, the Thai command said, one French plane dropped thirty bombs near Udorn early today, but there were no casualties.

Border clashes were reported from other sections. Thai police ordered all French nationals to report to them here or be liable to arrest, effective at midnight.

Denies Report of Demands

HONGKONG, Jan. 6 (AP).—Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of French Indo-China, in a message published here today, denied reports of Japanese designs on Saigon, chief city and port of southern Indo-China, and on Camranh Bay, naval base on the southeast coast.

[British and Chinese reports have said Japan was demanding the right to land troops at Saigon and to use Camranh Bay, which would make a base for any move against the Dutch East Indies or British Malaya.]

The Decoux message was addressed to Louis Reynaud, French Consul General here, who, in releasing it, said the implication was that France was determined not to relinquish control of the two strong points.

Decoux also denied reports that the Japanese were demanding exclusive use of the railroad from Haiphong and Hanoi to the Chinese border at Langson.

Reynaud said that the Japanese had about 100 planes in northern Indo-China but that these were being used only for raids on China (where they have been bombing the Burma Road) and not for any southward push in Indo-China.

Nanking Regime Opens Bank

SHANGHAI, Jan. 6 (AP). — The Japanese-controlled Nanking government opened its new "central reserve bank" today, thus starting a new offensive in a financial war aimed at destruction of the currency of the Chungking government. At the time when establishment of the bank was authorized last month Japanese said it would issue its own currency and "ultimately unify" the regular Chinese currency and various Japanese issues.

Inauguration of the bank likewise

signalized one more step in the back-stage struggle between Japan and the United States in which Japan is supporting Nanking's financial maneuvers while Washington is backing Chungking.

As the first move to get its currency into circulation, Nanking announced that hereafter all customs duties in Central China must be paid in notes of the new bank, thus giving Nanking an important source of revenue.

Nanking officials announced they would not attempt to suppress Chungking currency at once, but foreign bankers expected the Chinese public gradually would be forced to accept Nanking currency in exchange for Chungking currency, which Nanking then could convert into foreign exchange.

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Negotiations by which Japan expects to obtain economic concessions in French Indo-China, including valuable supplies of rubber and rice, were resumed today after a New Year recess.

The Cabinet Information Bureau announced that René Robin, head of the French delegation, and Ambassador Hajime Matsumiya, Japan's special negotiator, met for three and a half hours, "continuing the exchange of concrete information on economic problems."

Informed observers believed that the negotiations were attempting to reach fundamental principles for an economic accord.

[Japanese troops already are garrisoned in Hanoi, the capital, and Haiphong, chief port, of Indo-China, and hold bases along the northern border. Japanese leaders have indicated that they hope to bring Indo-China into their "Greater East Asia."]

JAPANESE THROWN BACK

Casualties of 3,000 Reported in 4-Day Battle in North

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 6 (AP)—Three columns of Japanese were flung back with casualties of 3,000, the Chinese Central News Agency reported tonight, in a four-day battle on the northern front where some of the severest fighting of the Sino-Japanese war has occurred in the past two weeks.

Veteran troops of the invader began the assault on Dec. 22, the agency reported, against Chinese entrenchments in the Tai Shang mountain range abutting Shansi, Hopei and Honan Provinces.

The Japanese commander was said to have ordered a retreat to Yellow River positions after the battle.

HONG KONG, Jan. 6 (AP)—Japanese planes inflicted heavy damage on an important bridge over the Mekong River yesterday in an attack on the Burma Road, supply line to China from British Burma, a Japanese naval communiqué reported today.

100 Japanese Couples Get Marriage Subsidy

TOKIO, Jan. 6 (AP).—One hundred young Japanese couples were being selected today for a subsidized marriage experiment in encouraging earlier marriages and larger families.

The Welfare Ministry will advance each of the couples a loan of $70 to $100. If the wife becomes pregnant within six months no interest will be charged. The principal, which otherwise would have to be repaid, is to be reduced 20 per cent with each child born.

Sultan of Johore Urges United Stand for Britain

Returning With Latest Sultana, He Asks Malaya's Aid in War

SINGAPORE, Jan. 6 (AP).—Sultan Ibrahim of Johore, returning home with his latest Sultana, the former Marcella Mendl, urged Malay, Indian, Chinese and British residents of the premier state of British Malaya today to "unite as the people of Britain are united to help in prosecution of the war."

The sixty-seven-year-old Sultan, who married the twenty-year-old Rumanian girl in London last November, had been in the British capital since the outbreak of the war.

He said the German bombings are "not as bad as you have heard outside."

To "Fight Like Wildcats"

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, Jan. 7—The Japanese newspaper *Kokumin* editorially predicted today that Japan and the United States would "fight like wildcats" in the Pacific after the collapse of Britain, which it predicted.

"It is safe to predict that Britain will be wiped off the European map by autumn at the latest," the editorial said. "The collapse of Britain and American participation (in the war) will put an end to the import of the European war, shifting the scene to the Pacific, where the new world war will be staged.

"In that eventuality, Japan and the United States will fight like wildcats as the main forces of the belligerents. . . .

"Even granting that the United States is not entering the European war, so long as she pursues her present overt pro-British activities she actually is in it.

"Had Germany been bellicose she would have found more than enough reasons to declare war against the United States for past contemptuous utterances and illegal deeds. The same applies to Italy and Japan."

SHANGHAI, JAN 6-(AP)-TERRORISTS ATTACKED THE AMERICAN-OWNED CHINESE-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER SHUN PAO WITH HAND GRENADES FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT TONIGHT.

THEY FLUNG HALF A DOZEN GRENADES INTO THE BUILDING'S ENTRANCE, INJURING FIVE PASSERSBY. IN A SIMILAR ATTACK LAST NIGHT THERE WAS NO DAMAGE.

THE REASON IS BELIEVED TO BE THE NEWSPAPER'S SUPPOSED PRO-CHUNGKING TENDENCIES.

FIVE KIDNAPERS, DISGUISED IN THE UNIFORM OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT POLICE, KIDNAPED WONG TSO-LING, RICH CHINESE MERCHANT, IN HIS AMERICAN-BUILT LIMOUSINE.

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TOKYO, JAN 7-(TUESDAY-(AP)-KON ISHII, DIRECTOR OF THE JAPANESE BOARD OF INFORMATION, TOLD FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY "THERE IS A STRONG DEMAND AMONG SOME INFLUENTIAL JAPANESE THAT THE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SPEAK IN JAPANESE."

SPEAKING IN FLUENT ENGLISH, ISHII SAID, "I DON'T WANT TO ALARM YOU, BUT FROM TODAY I ASK YOU TO STUDY JAPANESE."

AS SURPRISED CORRESPONDENTS PEPPERED HIM WITH QUESTIONS, ISHII SMILINGLY TOLD THEM THAT "FOR THE TIME BEING" USE OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE WOULD BE "IN PRINCIPLE ONLY," BUT REMARKED, "I DON'T THINK THERE IS ANOTHER COUNTRY IN WHICH THE SPOKESMAN DOES NOT USE THE LANGUAGE OF HIS COUNTRY."

30.24— 6823

30.24— 6823

TOKYO, JAN 7-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-JAPAN IS CONDUCTING ABSOLUTELY NO TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA, THE JAPANESE BUREAU OF INFORMATION SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

NEGOTIATIONS WERE SUSPENDED, HE SAID, AFTER DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW OF SHIKAO MATUSHIMA, JAPANESE MINISTER TO SWEDEN, WHO WENT ON TO STOCKHOLM.

MATUSHIMA'S DEPARTURE WAS SAID TO HAVE OCCURRED SOME TIME AGO, BUT THE SPOKESMAN'S COMMENT TODAY WAS THE FIRST INDICATION IN JAPAN THAT NEGOTIATIONS WERE NOT PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY.

THIS WAS IN CONTRAST WITH THE ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED NOV. 4, WHEN SHIGENORI TOGO, RETIRING AS AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, SAID A FIRM FOUNDATION ALREADY HAD BEEN LAID FOR SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTANDING SOVIET-JAPANESE QUESTIONS.

THE SPOKESMAN TODAY ADDED THAT SEVERAL POINTS STILL WERE PENDING ON THE SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHERIES PACT WHICH EXPIRED DEC. 31, AND INDICATED ONLY A ONE-YEAR AGREEMENT REMAINED PROBABLE.

IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION, HE SAID ONLY FISHERIES WERE INVOLVED IN PRESENT DISCUSSIONS, AND DISCLAIMED KNOWLEDGE OF ANY TALK CONCERNING THE OIL AND COAL DEPOSITS ON THE RUSSIAN PART OF THE ISLAND OF SAKHALIN.

MAJORS

Italians Can't Have Cream After Tomorrow

Rome, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Effective Wednesday, cream is forbidden to Italians under the first new rationing order issued by Giuseppe Tassinari, Agriculture Minister and food dictator.

Mrs. Berlin Attacks Anne Lindbergh's Book

Washington, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Mrs. Irving Berlin said on the radio last night that Anne Lindbergh's book "The Wave of the Future" was an example of propaganda that "confuses and weakens our will, propaganda that is, often innocently, part of the German strategy of terror."

"This sensitive and gentle woman," she continued, "has been bewildered and frightened by skillful Nazi propaganda. In this war Mrs. Lindbergh would have us believe that there is a conflict—not between good and evil but between the old and the new. . . . Democracy is a lot newer than tyranny."

VICHY IS SILENT AS LEAHY ARRIVES

U. S. Envoy Stirs Popular Interest in France.

Vichy, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Admiral William D. Leahy, the new American Ambassador to France, began work at his desk in the Chancellory today after having arrived last night in one of the worst snowstorms in years in the south of France.

This afternoon he called on the Foreign Minister, Pierre-Etienne Flandin, to present his credentials and request an appointment with the Chief of State, Philippe Petain.

Admiral Leahy was greeted on his arrival here last night by a police guard which usually turns out only for Marshal Petain. The man in the street expressed interest and pleasure today in the new Ambassador's arrival, but the newspapers published only brief, factual stories in secondary news positions, while the Government maintained a cautious silence. Official spokesmen made it clear that the most important objective just now is the resumption of Franco-German negotiations.

Admiral and Mrs. Leahy went from the station last night directly to a villa belonging to Frank J. Gould. This had been set aside by the French Government as the embassy residence.

Manila, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Gaston Williquet, French Consul at Manila for ten years, announced today his acceptance of an appointment by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as representative of Free France in the Philippines.

Meanwhile Louis Leroch, French Consul at Shanghai, arrived here to take over the Philippines consulate of the Vichy government.

Ships Offered to Austra

Navy Minister Says a 'Foreign Power' Is Ready to Sell Cargo Craft

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 6 (AP).—Navy Minister William Hughes announced today that a "foreign power" (not named by him) had offered to sell to Australia a number of "reasonably modern but costly" cargo ships.

Hughes failed to say what the government here would do about the offer, but he did report it planned to purchase and charter some freighters to augment the construction of steel and concrete ships now being produced in parts throughout the commonwealth and put together at central assembly plants.

Made a Knight In Steel Plant

Sheffield, England, Jan. 6 (AP).—Workers in a huge British steel works left their tasks for a moment to cheer today as, for the first time in history, the accolade of knighthood was conferred by an English monarch beneath a factory roof.

King George and Queen Elizabeth visited bomb-shattered sections of Sheffield, then inspected the steel works, where production of war materials was in full swing.

The King mounted a dais and knighted the factory's managing director, Allen Grant, whose name had appeared on the New Year's honors list.

Olympic Sprinter Killed in R. A. F.

London, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Wing Commander A. W. Sweeney of the Royal Air Force, former British Olympic sprinter, has been killed in a flying accident, it was disclosed today. He was 32 years old.

Mrs. Anthony Eden Drives Army Canteen

London, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Mrs. Beatrice Eden, wife of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, left London today at the wheel of a mobile tea canteen to serve the army.

"I'm determined to show my husband I can do my bit," she said.

Roosevelt Message Hailed in London

London, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Officials in London tonight termed President Roosevelt's message to Congress "a terse and masterly presentation of the world situation."

"This most interesting speech is being studied with the greatest possible appreciation," they said.

DUBLIN'S PROTEST MADE TO BERLIN

Charge d'Affaires Takes Up Bombing Issue.

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—William Warnock, Ireland's Charge d'Affaires, visited the Foreign Office today to present his Government's views respecting alleged flights by German planes over Irish territory.

The Irish Department of External Affairs formally has blamed the Nazis for the bombing of three areas in neutral Ireland during the last week. It announced last Friday that "an energetic protest to the German Government against the violation of Irish territory by German aircraft and the loss of life and destruction of properties was being made. The Irish Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, it was added, has been "further instructed to claim full reparations and insist that effective steps be taken to avoid recurrence of such happenings."

Germans Get Abstract

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Tuesday, Jan. 7—Germany's first news of President Roosevelt's message to the United States Congress was a 200-word summary carried by

DNB, which called it a new year's communication in connection with the opening of Congress.

Authorized commentators kept silent, however, indicating the German reaction would be given only after most careful study of the message in the highest quarters.

DNB said the message conformed to Mr. Roosevelt's "well-known attitude in international affairs."

The agency emphasized Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation that war materials be made available to the democracies without the immediate thought of payments. It also emphasized his contention that such a policy would not be an act of war.

Single Planes Raided London, Berlin Reports

Berlin, *Tuesday*, Jan. 7 (AP)—Numerous German warplanes made individual attacks on London yesterday, dropping fire bombs and explosives and damaging several quarters of the city, DNB said today

Further attacks were directed against important rail lines and crossings in the counties between London and industrial centers of the Midlands.

One plane dropped a number of bombs on eight freight trains north of London, DNB said, and other planes effectively machine-gunned locomotives and tank cars and severely damaged tracks and buildings at an unannounced station.

A number of other objectives were fired, the agency added, among them chemical works north of London.

The Wolverhampton airport was attacked, DNB said, and ten planes in one hangar were destroyed.

No New Taxes Due in Reich

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (AP).—There will be no new taxes and no increases in old ones for Germans in 1941, Fritz Reinhardt, Prussian Finance Minister, said today in an article in a tax publication. He said 1940 had been very successful in Germany from a tax standpoint.

Predicts Attack On U. S.

New York, Jan. 6 (AP)—Dr. Charles F. Bove, [redacted]; said today he believed Germany would declare war on this country within a month or six weeks and might even try to bomb New York city to cause panic and block the sending of war supplies to Great Britain.

Spain Found Aiding Axis In Americas

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Jan. 6—Spanish Falangist activities in the American republics are under close watch by the State Department, it was learned authoritatively today, because officials believe there is increasing evidence that Spain's collaboration with the Axis may be extended to foster the spread of German and Italian propaganda in the Western Hemisphere.

The Spanish Government, informed sources said, has opened a propaganda campaign designed to revive dreams of Spain's one-time ascendency in Latin-American affairs. This campaign, they said, is to be advanced by Falangist propagandists in Spanish embassies, legations and consulates in South and Central American countries and in the Philippines.

Aims Of Axis Activities

Copies of official Spanish Government documents received here, these sources reported, provide increasing indications that Falangist w rkers, operating through Spanish Government offices, may also become clearing agents for Axis propaganda.

At present, according to official information here, German and Italian activities in Latin America are being directed toward inculcating Nazi and Fascist doctrines, encouraging potential "fifth columns," and fomenting opposition to inter-American policies or plans for unified hemisphere defense.

Serrano Suner Named

"To date the Spanish Falangist propagandists appear to have accomplished very little," an informed source said, "but the are increasing and expanding the activities."

The director of the propaganda drive, this authority asserted, is Ramon Serrano Suner, Spain's Foreign Minister, who is head of the dominant Falangist party and a leading advocate of closer Spanish collabo ation with the Axis. When he became Foreign Minister after visits to Berlin and Rome, it was pointed out, he issued a statement declaring that "the Falange abroad from now on will be an element to consider in the diplomatic life of Spain."

Serrano Suner, informed sources said, is placing outstanding Flangists in important diplomatic and consular posts in South and Central America. Coordinating the campaign, General Franco, chief of the Spanish state, issued a decree on November 2 creating the Hispanic Council.

This decree anounced that Spain "asserts her role as spiritual axis of the Hispanic world," and declared that "new life must be given to the dust-covered Hispano-American policy" so that Spain would again become "the head of the world for Hispanic peoples . . . the father of just laws . . . orderer of peoples . . creator of culture."

At the same time, informed sources reported, the Spanish press, led by *Arriba*, the official Falange organ, began a series of attacks on the United States and hemisphere defense activities. Anti-American posters and cartoons also were circulated in Spanish cities.

BRINGS WORD OF SINKINGS

Ship Reaches Boston, Tells of Fate of 3 in British Convoy

BOSTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Dutch steamer Bodo Graven, now under the British flag, arrived today from Liverpool and reported that three ships of a convoy of which she was a member were sunk after the departure of escorting destroyers.

Members of the crew said that they saw no enemy craft, but learned of the fate of the three ships by wireless. Some of seven destroyers, which escorted the convoy of fifty-eight ships for three days, were former United States war vessels.

Gen. Wash Assigned to London

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 6 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Carlyle H. Wash, commandant of the Fifth Bombardment Wing of the Air Corps, said today he had received orders to go at once to London as a military aviation observer. He said he would meet Brig. Gen. Millard F. Harmon of Hamilton Field, Calif., in the East and they would make the trip together. The assignment was for an indefinite period, he indicated.

SENATE GROUP TO HEAR DAVIS, WHEELER SAYS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6 (AP).—William Rhodes Davis, international oil operator, obtained today a pledge of a Senatorial hearing on what he termed "false" charges that he had been working for peace on "Hitler's terms."

Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.), to whom Davis appealed, said he would be invited to appear before a Senate subcommittee headed by Wheeler.

To Help Business Men.

"When the resolution was passed setting up this committee, I stated that we not only wanted to investigate companies supposed to be doing business with foreign companies which might be injurious to the United States, but also wanted to protect American business men from being unduly harassed and held up to ridicule in times of stress."

Davis, in his letter to Wheeler, noted that Senator Lee (D.-Okla.) had issued a statement in which Davis was described as having a "great financial stake" in a complete Nazi victory and "as attempting to promote a phony peace through the White House to pull Germany's chestnuts out of the fire." Davis termed these statements false.

Followed Marshall Rap.

Lee had issued his statement after Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, had asserted that Davis had encountered official indifference in Washington when he brought an "agenda" for an "honorable and just" peace in 1939.

Today Lee said he would ask a special Senate investigating committee to inquire into activities of what he called "pressure groups such as the No Foreign Wars Committee."

MARINES SENT TO CUBA

Transferred From Quantico to Aid Defense of Canal Zone

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—More than 500 marines are being transferred from Quantico, Va., to Guantanamo, Cuba, United States naval station guarding the eastern approaches to the Panama Canal.

The transferred units, the Navy said, included six officers and 300 men from the Third Battalion at New York and Companies B and D of the First Battalion at New York.

They will join the First Brigade, which has been stationed at Guantanamo for a month or more.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 6 (AP)—About 300 officers and men of the Marine Corps arrived here today from Quantico to board three destroyers sailing for Cuba. Their stay in Cuba will be indefinite.

Harry Hopkins Silent About London Mission

President's Special Envoy Says He Will Not Succeed Kennedy As He Sails On Clipper

New York, Jan. 6 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins left for London today, silent about his mission as President Roosevelt's personal envoy but confident "it won't be too long" before he returns.

He was definite on only one thing—that he would not succeed Joseph P. Kennedy as United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Hopkins, who was last in England in 1934, said he knew Prime Minister Winston Churchill and "most of the other fellows in the British Cabinet."

He refused to say whether he might go to Eire or France, but did say when asked if his itinerary was subject to change:

"Obviously, I don't know where I'll be every morning."

'ELBOW TO ELBOW' URGED FOR BRITAIN

America Would Fight, Senator Austin Says, Asserting It Knows Price of Liberty

LUXURY CURB IS PROPOSED

Longer Working Week, Extra Pay for Labor Is Suggested in Radio Forum Address

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Senator Austin asserted tonight that the American people had enlisted on the side of "freedom" in the present world conflict and—"touching elbows with the British"—were prepared to fight if that becomes necessary.

"Let no dictator get the impression that Americans will not fight," the acting Republican leader of the Senate said in a radio address. "Of course, they will not fight unless and until they have to. But they know the cost of freedom and they are preparing to pay that cost if they have to."

Mr. Austin made his remarks in an address prepared for delivery on The Washington Star's National Radio Forum.

Declaring that the debate over the country's policy and the war should be considered closed, he said the re-election of President Roosevelt was an expression of the people's "determination that the present attitude of their government in the world revolution should be maintained."

The real question now, he continued, is how to speed up the production of the national "workshop" to meet the needs of the British and their allies as well as to supply American defense requirements.

As steps to that end, he suggested a longer working week, with extra pay for labor, and urged that all citizens curtail the use of luxuries and semi-luxuries to make room for greater military production.

The government, he said, ought to "modify existing clogs in the operation of private industry" as well as to amend existing contracts "so that both labor and capital may have the reasonable compensation which is absolutely necessary to a vigorous and effective economy."

By speeding up defense production, he said, the United States could give effective aid to Britain, Greece and China "without a single American soldier engaging in combat."

"The swift preparation already started in the United States," he added, assured these "victims of aggression that the requirement for their support morally and materially will be fully met so far as this country is able to meet them."

In saying the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt should end debate over foreign policy, Mr. Austin commented that Wendell Willkie had expressed much the same views as the President.

"His supporters endorsed his stand," the Senator continued. "Thus, public opinion was unified. But probably no good intentions could have prevailed over the known performance."

De Valera Misquoted On Speech, CBS Finds

Irish Prime Minister Did Not Mention Britain In Christmas Broadcast, It Is Agreed

New York, Jan. 6 (AP)—In reporting a Christmas Day broadcast by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Ireland (Eire), Columbia Broadcasting System quoted the Irish leader as saying that "the overshadowing anxiety at the moment seems to be today's possibility of incitement which would force our people once more to battle against Britain and the British."

Dublin authorities later said that de Valera made no mention of either Britain or Germany.

CBS said today, "It develops after considerable investigation by the Columbia Broadcasting System and Irish diplomatic officials in this country that Mr. de Valera's quotation warned that the Irish might be forced again to 'battle desperately for their liberties.' Neither Britain nor any other belligerent in Europe at war was mentioned by the Prime Minister."

30.24 — 6825

Germans Deny Raids By British In France

Motorcycle Suicide Squads Were Reported To Have Been Landed From Trawlers

New York, Jan. 6 (AP)—The German wireless, in a broadcast heard today by CBS, denied that British suicide squads have staged raids in occupied France.

William McGaffin, Associated Press staff writer recently returned from London, wrote Saturday that "extremely reliable sources" had informed him that British motorcycle squads had carried out at least nine raids after landing trawlers on the French Channel coast.

The German announcer, in the broadcast heard by CBS, said:

"It is reported that in this connection, on hearing this, Field Marshal von Reichenau, who is in command of the German army in France, commented as follows:

"'It reminds me that Prince Bismarck answered a British threat to land troops in Schleswig-Holstein by saying that he would simply have the invaders arrested by the constabulary.'"

America Wants Peace, Cardinal Declares

Boston Prelate Tells Holy Name Men Congress Has Duty Of Safeguarding Nation

Boston, Jan. 6 (AP)—The "vast majority" of people in America want peace, in the opinion of William Cardinal O'Connell, dean of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States.

Asserting the duty of members of Congress was to "safeguard the welfare of America," the 81-year-old cardinal told a Holy Name union service yesterday:

"They are not responsible for the order of the universe nor of the world; they are responsible for the peace and prosperity and order of America."

He asserted he was not a "pacifist nor an appeaser," and declared "if I were young enough, I'd go in an instant to the defense of my country."

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

British

CAIRO, Jan. 6 (AP).—The communique of the British Middle East command today:

LIBYA: While clearance of the battlefield at Bardia is progressing, advanced elements of our forces now are approaching the Tobruk area. Prisoners counted at Bardia number over 30,000, with quantities of tanks, guns, equipment and stores of all sorts.

Patrolling activity continues on the frontiers of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Kenya.

A Royal Air Force communique:

With increased enemy air activity over eastern Libya yesterday, fighter aircraft of the R. A. F. engaged in several combats. As a result, eleven enemy aircraft (seven CR-42's and four S-79's) were destroyed, while a number of others were badly damaged.

Bombing activity throughout yesterday and the previous night was concentrated on Tobruk. Numerous raids were made, during which many tons of bombs were dropped on military buildings, airdromes, naval barracks and the town's defenses. One very large fire was started and was visible from Bardia, a distance of about sixty miles (air line). Subsequent aircraft dropped their bombs into the center of this fire, considerably increasing its area.

In Italian East Africa, a raid was carried out on the naval base at Massaua, (Eritrea), and bombs fell in the target area.

From all operations, including reconnaissance flights, our aircraft returned safely.

A Royal Air Force communique tonight:

Tripoli was heavily bombed by aircraft of the R. A. F. during the night of Jan. 4-5.

Several tons of bombs were dropped on the target, which included the power station, customs buildings, five wharves and shipping in the harbor.

Large fires were started near the power station and among the customs buildings. They were clearly visible thirty miles out to sea and continued burning fiercely throughout the attack.

Incendiary and high-explosive bombs burst on an oil-storage plant. Other bombs straddled merchant vessels and naval units in the harbor.

All our aircraft returned safely.

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—A joint communique of the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security today:

Enemy aircraft attacked London during the night, but the raids, which ended before midnight, were not on a heavy scale. Fires were started at several points, but were so promptly dealt with that none of them assumed serious proportions.

Many buildings were damaged, and some persons were killed and others injured, but from reports so far received, it does not appear that the casualties are likely to be heavy.

From outside the London area, no serious damage and few casualties have been reported.

Another Ministries of Air and Home Security communique:

Single enemy aircraft have flown over southeast and eastern England on several occasions today.

Bombs have been dropped in the London area, at a place in Kent, and in some places in the eastern counties. Some damage was done to houses and shops, and a small number of people were killed and others injured.

An Air Ministry communique:

Yesterday before dusk, a small force of aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked shipping in the docks at Brest and an enemy airdrome. One enemy fighter was shot down. All our aircraft returned safely.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Greek high command communique tonight:

Renewed patrol and air activity.

The Home Security Ministry communique:

No raids on Greece today.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (AP).—The German high command communique today:

A submarine previously announced to have sunk 13,300 tons of shipping was able to increase its successes to a total of 20,600 tons of enemy cargo space.

In the course of armed reconnaissances, our air force carried out single flight attacks on war important establishments in southern England as well as on ships in British coastal waters.

Near Southend, two medium-caliber bombs hit a merchantman of between 3,000 and 4,000 tons sailing in a convoy. The ship was in a sinking condition with a list. Furthermore, two British patrol boats and one armed enemy merchantman were successfully attacked.

During the day incendiaries and various caliber explosives were dropped on London, despite unfavorable weather.

Fighting planes, in addition, effectively attacked from a low level factories and railway tracks, as well as a strongly manned airport in southern England.

During last night small fighting units again attacked the British capital.

In the night of Jan. 6, the enemy did not raid German territory. Yesterday, some enemy airmen attempted to penetrate into occupied territory, but they were recognized in time and driven back by anti-aircraft artillery fire.

Two enemy bombers crashed into the sea not far from the French coast. We had no losses.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Italian high command communique today:

The battle continued furiously on the Bardia front from morning to evening yesterday. More strongholds fell after strenuous resistance by our troops, who inflicted considerable losses on the enemy.

The air force continued to lavish its aid to land actions.

Enemy planes bombed our bases without causing damage.

One of our planes failed to return.

On the Greek front, local actions took place, during which considerable losses were inflicted on the enemy and arms and prisoners captured.

In East Africa, enemy warships shelled the coast of Somaliland. Our planes, quickly intervening, bombed two cruisers and one auxiliary ship.

Enemy planes attacked our bases in Eritrea and Somaliland without causing damage. One enemy plane was shot down.

On the Sudanese border, an enemy patrol was repulsed with losses.

Yesterday evening, we bombed an air base at Malta.

One of our naval scouting planes, attacked by two Blenheims, shot down one of them and turned back the other in flight.

In the War Zone

Bardia's Fall Severe Blow to Hopes Of Axis in Mediterranean

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The brilliant British and allied victory over the Fascists at Bardia in the Libyan desert reduces the Berlin-Rome Axis hopes of winning the battle of the Mediterranean to little more than a heap of smoking ashes. The Italian loss of this vital base has removed about the last danger of further invasion of Egypt at present. And that invasion, which had as its objective the Suez Canal, was the grand slam of the Axis strategy.

Fascist Marshal Graziani's army of a quarter million has sustained another shattering blow. The British capture of a further 30,000 prisoners swells to 85,000 the Italian losses since the offensive began, besides great quantities of equipment and supplies. That is the broad aspect of the swing in fortunes in the Mediterranean conflict—a change likely to have a great effect on the outcome of the European war as a whole.

Crowding it in importance, however, is the further damage done to Italy's already gravely weakened position. The surrender of Bardia opens the way for a British assault on the port of Tobruk, seventy miles farther west—and if Tobruk falls, Mussolini will indeed be in a bad way, for it will mean:

1. The strong possibility of the loss of Libya to the British, should they see fit to pursue their offensive.

2. About the last weak note of Italy's swan-song of naval power in the eastern Mediterranean.

Control of Tobruk Vital.

A glance at the maps will show how Britain's main arterial road of empire passes not far north of this Italian naval and air base of Tobruk—much too close for comport for peaceful merchant shipping. Then up among the Dodecanese Islands to the northeast the Fascists have another powerful naval and air base on the island of Leros. The point of this situation is that when both these bases were active they had the British neatly flanked in the eastern Mediterranean.

However, when Mussolini's invasion of Greece presented the Allies with the naval base of Crete, the Italian base at Leros was nullified. Now if Tobruk falls, the other half goes. Moreover, if the British capture Tobruk it may mean the ultimate surrender of all Libya. That is so because this big colony depends for all its supplies on Italy's ability to maintain sea communications between the mother country and this African possession. Those communications already have been virtually severed and with the loss of Tobruk the position of Libya would indeed be desperate.

Best Natural Harbor.

Tobruk is the best natural harbor on the whole north coast of Africa. Actually it's the only port of any consequence in that region except Benghazi, 500 miles farther west. Tobruk means so much that Graziani may be expected to defend it with all he has. He undoubtedly is suffering from lack of supplies, owing to severed communications, but probably his greatest danger lies in the fact that Tobruk has no drinking water and every teaspoonful has to be imported in tankers.

It was fitting that the Australians should have the honor of cracking Bardia open, since they had so great a hand in the defense of the Suez in the world war and in the other historic campaigns of the Near East. It is recorded that they attacked Bardia yelling and singing "We're off to see the Wizard, the wonderful Wizard of Oz."

BERLIN, JAN 6-(AP)-DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH UNDER A PARIS DATELINE THAT FRENCH-GERMAN COLLABORATION UNDER THE PRE-CONDITION OF A "FREE AND HONEST WILL OF UNDERSTANDING" WAS ADVOCATED IN A PASTORAL LETTER BY BISHOP HENRI DUTOIT OF ARRAS, FRANCE, WHICH WAS READ FROM PULPITS.

"COLLABORATION IS NO SLAVERY BECAUSE IT DOES NOT BANISH ONE'S OWN INITIATIVE IN WORD OR DEED" DNB QUOTED THE LETTER AS SAYING. "HE WHO COLLABORATES SHOULD NOT BE DENIED PLACING HIS OWN GENIUS AND HIS OWN RESOURCES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE JOINT EFFORT TO ENHANCE THE VALUE OF THIS COLLABORATION."

THE LETTER, DNB SAID, CONCLUDED BY STATING THAT IT WAS NOT SURPRISING THAT ENGLAND, AS FRANCE'S ALLY OF YESTERDAY, HARDLY UNDERSTOOD OR ACCEPTED SUCH A VIEWPOINT.

R1126AES

GANNAT, FRANCE, JAN. 6-(AP)-A FOREIGN LEGION CAVALRY CAPTAIN, GASTON ROBERT, 45, COURT-MARTIALED ON A CHARGE OF PRO-BRITISH ACTIVITY, WAS ACQUITTED TODAY.

AN OFFICIAL NOTICE SAID HIS ACQUITTAL WAS MOTIVATED BY HIS WAR RECORD IN THE FRENCH ARMY WHICH INCLUDED WOUNDS AND EIGHT CITATIONS AND THE FACT THAT WHEN HE WAS ACCUSED HE SURRENDERED VOLUNTARILY.

IT WAS THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NATIONAL COURT MARTIAL CREATED TO DEAL WITH CASES OF "CRIMES AND MANEUVERS AGAINST THE UNITY AND SAFETY OF THE STATE"--IN OTHER WORDS, TO DEAL WITH CASES INVOLVING ALLEGIANCE TO GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, THE "FREE FRENCH" LEADER STILL FIGHTING AGAINST THE AXIS ON THE SIDE OF THE BRITISH.

CAPTAIN ROBERT SPECIFICALLY HAD BEEN ACCUSED OF "SERVING A FOREIGN ARMY BY TRYING TO RECRUIT FRENCH MILITARY (FROM THE CREW OF A FRENCH SUBMARINE) IN THE CAUSE OF THAT FOREIGN NATION" IN EGYPT, MALTA AND TUNISIA.

FD1023PES

OTTAWA, JAN. 6-(CANADIAN PRESS)-A MOVEMENT TO TELL THE GOVERNMENT OF EIRE THAT IRISH-CANADIANS ARE SOLIDLY BEHIND GREAT BRITAIN IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY IS BEING SPONSORED BY R.J.MANION, FORMER LEADER OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

DR.MANION RECEIVED A WIDE RESPONSE TO A NUMBER OF LETTERS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE ATTITUDE OF EIRE TO THE WAR WHICH WERE PUBLISHED IN VARIOUS CANADIAN AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS. HE SAID TODAY HE HOPES A MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVE IRISH CATHOLIC CANADIANS WOULD SHORTLY BE HELD IN OTTAWA.

OBJECT OF THE MEETING WOULD BE TO SEND A CABLE TO THE DE VALERA GOVERNMENT.

WD750PES

NEW YORK, JAN 6-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE GERMAN-SOVIET RUSSIAN AGREEMENT OF 1938 REGULATING TRADE AND CLEARINGS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO AUGUST 1, 1942.

THE AGREEMENT PROVIDES ONLY THE FRAMEWORK AND DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY DETAILS OF VOLUME AND COMPOSITION OF TRADE, THE RADIO SAID.

R357PES

30.24—6827

PHILADELPHIA,JAN 6-(AP)-THE STRATEGY OF MINE-LAYING WAS UNKNOWN IN REVOLUTIONARY DAYS, BUT GEORGE WASHINGTON HAD HIS OWN METHOD OF TRAPPING BRITISH VESSELS THAT SOUGHT TO SAIL UP THE DELAWARE TO PHILADELPHIA IN 1777.

DREDGING OPERATIONS ARE BRINGING TO LIGHT WATER-LOGGED REMNANTS OF IRON-SNOUTED POLES WHICH WASHINGTON HAD SUNK IN THE DELAWARE. DRIVEN AT AN ANGLE WITH THEIR POINTS CONCEALED BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE WATER, THE POLES WERE CALCULATED TO RIP THE BOTTOMS OF ANY CRAFT THAT ATTEMPTED TO PASS.

THE DEVICES CONTRIBUTED TO THE SINKING OF ONE FRIGATE, BUT WHEN FORT MIFFLIN FELL, BRITISH SUPPLY SHIPS SUCCEEDED IN FEELING THEIR WAY UP THE RIVER TO MEET LORD HOWE'S VICTORIOUS ARMY AT PHILADELPHIA.

DEFEATED, WASHINGTON WITHDREW FOR THE WINTER--TO VALLEY FORGE.

RH343AES NM

NEW YORK, JAN. 6-(AP)-THE JAPANESE NEWSPAPER NICHI NICHI WAS QUOTED BY THE TOKYO RADIO TONIGHT AS PREDICTING THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN WILL HAVE TO FIGHT "LIKE WILDCATS" AFTER THE "DEFEAT OF BRITAIN WHICH IS LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE BEFORE THIS YEAR IS OUT."

DECLARING THAT THE EUROPEAN WAR ALREADY WAS HAVING SERIOUS ECHOES IN THE PACIFIC, THE BROADCAST OF THE EDITORIAL SAID THAT HAD JAPAN, ITALY OR GERMANY BEEN BELLICOSE, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FIRESIDE CHAT OF DECEMBER 29 WOULD HAVE GIVEN THEM "MORE THAN ENOUGH REASONS TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES."

"IT'S FOLLY TO DENY THE BRITISH DECLINE IN POWER OR THE ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES (INTO THE WAR) ON BRITAIN'S SIDE," THE BROADCAST

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CONTINUED.

THEY ARE NAKED REALITIES.

"FURTHERMORE THE COLLAPSE OF BRITAIN X X X WILL MAKE FIGHTING ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT MEANINGLESS. THUS IT WILL HAVE TO SHIFT ELSEWHERE WHICH IS TO THE PACIFIC, WHERE JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES WILL EVENTUALLY HAVE TO FIGHT LIKE WILDCATS AS MAIN FORCES OF THE BELLIGERENTS."

FD630PES

BY T.F.KOOP

WASHINGTON,JAN.6-(AP)-WIDESPREAD RAIDS ON PARIS LIBRARIES AND BOOKSTORES BY THE GERMAN GESTAPO, HIGHLY-PLACED EDUCATIONAL QUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY, HAVE SWEPT THEIR SHELVES CLEAN OF ANTI-NAZI WRITINGS AND MUCH PHILOSOPHICAL AND HISTORICAL LITERATURE.

THE RAIDS BEGAN, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES REPORTED, WHEN THE GERMAN SECRET POLICE VISITED BOOKSHOPS, STALLS AND NEWSSTANDS ALONG THE SEINE LATE LAST SUMMER AND ORDERED THE PROPRIETORS TO HAND OVER WITHIN A HALF HOUR ALL COPIES OF 143 BOOKS ON A LIST WHICH WAS PRESENTED.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS WAS DESCRIBED AS AMONG THE INSTITUTIONS SERVED WITH SUCH AN ORDER, BUT INFORMATION RECEIVED HERE SAID THAT THE GESTAPO REMOVED NO BOOKS, ACCEPTING A PROMISE THAT ALL THOSE OBJECTIONABLE FROM THE NAZI VIEWPOINT WOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM CIRCULATION.

SINCE THOSE FIRST RAIDS, SUPPLEMENTAL LISTS OF BANNED BOOKS --

COPIES OF WHICH HAVE REACHED WASHINGTONIANS -- HAVE BEEN PASSED OUT TO PARISIAN LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS. IN GENERAL, THE ORDER IS THAT NOTHING OF AN "ANTI-GERMAN CHARACTER" MAY BE SOLD.

MOST OF THE VOLUMES ON THE FIRST LIST WERE BY FRENCH AUTHORS, AND INCLUDED NOT ONLY BOOKS ON THE NAZI REGIME AND TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENTS, BUT ALSO SEVERAL ABOUT THE RUSSO-FINNISH WAR.

THESE ACCOUNTS OF LARGE SCALE CONFISCATION OF BOOKS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL MATCHED PREVIOUS REPORTS OF EUROPEAN ORIGIN THAT SIMILAR ACTION HAD BEEN TAKEN ELSEWHERE IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

A FOUR-DAY "PURGE" OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES STARTED IN ALSACE DEC. 15, WITH THE BOOKS DESTINATED FOR A CEREMONIOUS BONFIRE. "PURGES" LIKEWISE HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THE PROVINCE OF LORRAINE AND IN THE NETHERLANDS, EXTENDING TO SCHOOLBOOK TEXTS.

THE LATEST ADVICES FROM AUTHENTIC NEUTRAL SOURCES SAID THAT THE GESTAPO HAD SEIZED THE LIBRARIES OF ALL MASONIC ORGANIZATIONS IN FRANCE THE BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE (THE FRENCH NATIONAL LIBRARY) THEREUPON PUT IN A CLAIM FOR THESE BOOKS, BUT THE LATEST WORD WAS THAT THE GERMANS DECLINED TO HAND THEM OVER, SAYING THAT THE MATERIAL WOULD BE SENT TO GERMANY "FOR PURPOSES OF STUDY."

THE LIBRARY OF THE ALLIANCE ISRAELITE IN PARIS, WORTH SEVERAL MILLION FRANCS, ALSO WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SEIZED AND SENT TO GERMANY.

FROM THE BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE -- ONE OF THE WORLD'S LEADING LIBRARIES -- THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE RECEIVED AN INVENTORY OF MANUSCRIPTS, RARE BOOKS, ETC., WHICH HAD BEEN STORED ELSEWHERE IN FRANCE FOR SECURITY DURING THE WAR.

GERMAN OFFICIALS, ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION RECEIVED HERE, HAVE BEEN EXERCISING CLOSE SUPERVISION OVER THE FRENCH PUBLISHING INDUSTRY. THEY ALSO HAVE TAKEN OVER THE MAISON DU LIVRE FRANCAIS, MOST IMPORTANT FRENCH BOOK EXPORTING AGENCY.

EG246AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, JANUARY 6)

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS
TURNING BACK PROFITS
TO GOVERNMENT

REFUSING GAINS
ON WAR ORDERS (390)

BY WADE WERNER

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--NOBODY SEEMS TO REMEMBER WHO STARTED THE CRY THAT THIS MUST BE A PROFITEERLESS WAR, BUT A LOT OF CANADIANS ARE TAKING IT SERIOUSLY.

IT WAS ASSUMED FROM THE FIRST THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD TAKE STEPS TO TAX EXCESS PROFITS HEAVILY, AND THAT THIS WAR WOULD NOT PRODUCE A NEW CROP OF "WAR MILLIONAIRES." THE GOVERNMENT DID TAKE SUCH STEPS; BUT THE MOVEMENT GOES MUCH FURTHER THAN THAT.

MANY CITIZENS NOT ONLY ARE REFUSING TO BECOME WAR MILLIONAIRES, THEY ARE REFUSING TO TAKE ANY PROFIT FROM THE WAR AT ALL -- EVEN A SMALL ONE.

CANADA IS PUTTING MONEY INTO THE CONFLICT AT THE RATE OF ABOUT

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$1,000,000,000 A YEAR, AND MOST OF THIS IS BEING SPENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY. BUT, BELIEVE IT OR NOT, SOME OF THIS MONEY IS COMING RIGHT BACK. IT IS COMING IN FROM MANUFACTURERS WHO HAVE FINISHED A WAR CONTRACT, FOUND THAT THEY MADE A PROFIT ON IT AND DECIDED THEY DID NOT WANT TO KEEP IT.

"WE DO NOT DESIRE TO RECEIVE ANY BENEFIT OR GAIN FROM THIS WAR CONTRACT," SAID ONE LETTER FROM A FIRM WHICH HAD JUST COMPLETED AN ORDER FOR BATTLE-DRESS BLOUSES, AND EXPLAINED THAT THE CHECK ENCLOSED REPRESENTED THE PROFIT ON THE CONTRACT PLUS THE MANAGEMENT SALARIES OF TWO FIRM MEMBERS.

ANOTHER COMPANY FOUND ITS PROFIT ON WAR ORDERS, PLUS PRODUCTION ECONOMIES MADE POSSIBLE BY INCREASED VOLUME OF BUSINESS, AMOUNTED TO $42,000, SO PROMPTLY SENT BACK A CHECK FOR THAT AMOUNT.

THIS ANTI-PROFIT TREND AMONG THE RECIPIENTS OF WAR CONTRACTS IS JUST BEGINNING; BUT MEANWHILE ANOTHER MOVEMENT IS GAINING HEADWAY. IT AFFECTS PEOPLE WHO ARE WILLING TO LEND THE GOVERNMENT MONEY FOR PROSECUTION OF THE WAR, BUT PREFER NOT TO RECEIVE ANY INTEREST.

TO ACCOMMODATE THIS GROUP OF LENDERS, DOMINION OF CANADA NON-INTEREST-BEARING CERTIFICATES HAVE BEEN ISSUED AND ABOUT $4,000,000 WORTH OF THEM SOLD SO FAR TO INDIVIDUALS, CORPORATIONS, LABOR UNIONS, SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, IN AMOUNTS RANGING FROM $1 UP TO $500,000.

ANOTHER -- APPARENTLY QUITE SPONTANEOUS -- MOVEMENT HAS STARTED AMONG PEOPLE WHO THINK THEY SHOULD NOT KEEP ALL THE EXTRA DIMES WHICH SEEM TO BE JINGLING IN POCKETS THESE WAR BOOM DAYS. SOMEONE SUGGESTED THERE OUGHT TO BE A "MARCH OF DIMES" INTO THE GOVERNMENT'S WAR CHEST, AND BEFORE HE COULD TURN AROUND, FINANCE MINISTER J.L.ILSLEY FOUND HIS MAIL FILLED WITH LETTERS CONTAINING DIMES.

INASMUCH AS THIS QUITE UNSOLICITED FLURRY OF MAIL BROUGHT IN ABOUT $1500 IN SMALL CHANGE, THE GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING ORGANIZATION OF THE "MARCH OF DIMES" IN A BIG WAY, SO THAT EVERYONE IN THE COUNTRY WILL HEAR ABOUT IT AND KEEP ON HEARING ABOUT IT.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 6 --- SENT JAN 4)

ME923AES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 6)

DEVON FRANCIS
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JAN. 5--T.P.WRIGHT, ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S LEADING AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, ESTIMATES THAT BY THE SPRING OF 1942 ENGLAND, WITH 49,000 WARPLANES, WILL ACHIEVE PARITY IN THE AIR WITH THE WARRING AXIS POWERS.

MOREOVER, HE WRITES IN THE AERONAUTICAL PUBLICATION "AVIATION," THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE PARITY WITH THE AXIS IN AIR STRENGTH BY THE CLOSE OF 1942 EVEN THOUGH IT CONTINUES TO SUPPLY THE BRITISH WITH PLANES.

IT WAS WRIGHT, CONSULTANT TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMISSION AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CURTISS-WRIGHT CORP., WHO LAST JUNE WARNED THAT BOOSTING AMERICAN WARPLANE PRODUCTION TO 50,000 A YEAR WAS A 5-YEAR JOB.

HE FIXES THE RATE OF INCREASE OF AMERICAN AIRPLANE PRODUCTION STARTING WITH JANUARY, 1941, AS GREATER "THAN AT ANY PERIOD FOR EITHER ENGLAND OR GERMANY."

HE WARNS, AT THE SAME TIME, AGAINST "RASH STATEMENTS ON '1,000-PER-DAY' AIRPLANE PRODUCTION RATES, AS THESE ARE

UNATTAINABLE BY GREAT MOTOR CAR PRODUCERS OR ANY ONE ELSE."

THESE ARE THE FIGURES WRIGHT BELIEVES WILL PROVE OUT IN THE NEXT 24 MONTHS:

AXIS WARPLANES AVAILABLE, JANUARY, 1941--41,000; ENGLAND--25,000; UNITED STATES--6,000.

RELATIVE STRENGTHS MID-1941; AXIS 46,000; ENGLAND 32,000; UNITED STATES 10,000.

RELATIVE STRENGTHS JANUARY, 1942; AXIS 49,000; ENGLAND 45,000; UNITED STATES 16,000.

RELATIVE STRENGTHS MID-1942; AXIS 49,000; ENGLAND 55,000; UNITED STATES 28,000.

RELATIVE STRENGTHS AT THE CLOSE OF 1942: AXIS 48,000; ENGLAND 58,000; UNITED STATES 48,000.

HE EMPHASIZES THAT GERMANY'S PLANE LOSSES IN THE WAR WERE THREE TIMES THOSE OF ENGLAND IN SEPTEMBER, 1940, AND ALTHOUGH THEY ARE BEING REDUCED, WOULD REMAIN TWICE THOSE OF ENGLAND IN JULY, 1942.

WRIGHT ESTIMATES AMERICAN WARPLANE PRODUCTION IN 1941 AT 19,500 DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS: 30 PER CENT TRAINERS, 30 PER CENT FIRST-LINE COMBAT MACHINES, 15 PER CENT COOPERATION PLANES (RECONNAISSANCE, CARGO, OBSERVATION, UTILITY) AND 25 PER CENT RESERVE (ALL TACTICAL TYPES).

THE UNITED STATES IS BEHIND ITS SCHEDULED WARPLANE OUTPUT, HE SAYS, POINTING OUT:

"INSTEAD OF COMPLETING THE CONSTRUCTION OF APPROXIMATELY 40,000 PLANES (15,000 FOR THE BRITISH) BY THE SPRING OF 1942, THE DATE WILL BE IN THE SUMMER OF THAT YEAR, AND INSTEAD OF ATTAINING AN INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY BY THAT TIME OF 40,000 PLANES A YEAR, IT WILL BE ABOUT 30,000."

HE ESTIMATES THAT THE SCHEDULED PRODUCTION OF 50,000 PLANES A YEAR WILL REQUIRE A SUPERVISORY AND SHOP PERSONNEL FORCE OF 800,000 PERSONS. TKAT IS TWICE THE PAYROLL OF THE AMERICAN OIL INDUSTRY AND ALMOST TWICE THE PAYROLL OF THE AUTOMOBILE, AUTOMOBILE BODY AND PARTS FACTORIES.

TO SPEED AMERICAN WARPLANE PRODUCTION WRIGHT ADVOCATES REDUCING THE 50 PRESENT MODELS OF MILITARY PLANES BEING MADE FOR THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND THE BRITISH TO FEWER THAN 40.

HE ALSO ADVOCATES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECRETARIAT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND AN AIR FORCE UNDER A SEPARATE ADMINISTRATIVE HEAD INSTEAD OF UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

HE SAYS HE SEES NO BASIC SHORTAGE IN ALUMINUM, USED TO FABRICATE ALL-METAL PLANES, BUT THAT "BOTTLENECKS IN FORGINGS AND CASTINGS PARTICULARLY MAGNESIUM IN THE LATTER CASE, ARE APPEARING AND NEED ATTENTION."

"AS ONLY AIRMEN NOW APPRECIATE," WRIGHT ASSERTS, "BUT AS OTHERS ARE DIMLY PERCEIVING, THE AIR FORCE WILL SOON BE THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE AND AS WELL THE STRIKING POWER OF THE FUTURE. WE MUST BUILD IT MORE RAPIDLY."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 6)

TA140AES

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, JAN. 6-AP-FOREIGN MINISTER LOPEZ DE MESA TODAY RIDICULED RUMORS THAT A JAPANESE SUBMARINE BSE MIGHT BE ESTABLISHED ON THE CAY OF MALPELO, IN THE PACIFIC 315 MILES FROM BUENAVENTURA.

THE BUENAVENTURA CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWPAPER EL LIBERAL REPORTED DEC. 30 THAT A COLOMBIAN WARSHIP HAD BEEN SENT TO INVESTIGATE THE RUMORS.

THE FOREIGN MINISTE R C NTENDED THAT MALPELO WAS A MERE CLIFF JUTTING FROM THE OCEAN, ON WHICH NOTHING COULD LAND BUT SEAGULLS. ----

MADRID, JAN. 6-AP-SIXTY PER CENT OF SPAIN'S ORANGE CROP IN THE CENTRAL GROWING REGION OF CASTELLON DE LA PLANA HAS BEEN LOST BECAUSE OF COLD WEATHER. MOST OF IT HAD BEEN EARMARKED FOR EXPORT

30.24—6834

30.24—6831

TO GERMANY AND FRANCE.
NEAR AVILA SEVERAL PASSENGERS SUFFERING
FROM THE COLD WERE REMOVED TO A HOSPITAL FROM A
TRAIN STALLED IN SNOW DRIFTS. ---

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, JANUARY 6)

MOST FRENCH CATHEDRALS
VIRTUALLY UNDAMAGED

JAN 8 1941

THREE SUFFERED CONSIDERABLY (225)

(ADVANCE) PARIS (VIA BERLIN)-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS CATHEDRALS STAND VIRTUALLY UNDAMAGED AMID SURROUNDING RUINS IN WAR-SCARRED CITIES OF OCCUPIED FRANCE.

GERMAN AUTHORITIES HERE SAY ONLY THREE OF THE GREAT FRENCH CHURCH BUILDINGS SUFFERED CONSIDERABLY IN THE DEVASTATED BATTLE AREAS. THEY WERE LISTED AS THE CATHEDRAL AT EVREUX, THE CHURCH OF SAINT GERVAIS AT GISORS AND ANOTHER CHURCH AT LES ANDELYS.

IN AMIENS, SCENE OF BITTER FIGHTING WHEN ALLIED FORCES STROVE UNSUCCESSFULLY TO PREVENT A GERMAN CROSSING OF THE SOMME RIVER, HARDLY A HOUSE REMAINED UNHARMED. BUT IN THE CENTRAL SQUARE, THE 11TH CENTURY GOTHIC CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME, ONE OF THE FOUR LARGEST IN EUROPE, STOOD INTACT.

INSIDE, THE ONLY EVIDENCE OF BOMBING WAS A THICK LAYER OF DUST FROM THE EXPLOSIONS THAT DESTROYED NEARBY STRUCTURES, AND A FEW BROKEN PANES OF CLEAR GLASS IN THE LOWER WINDOWS.

RUINS EXTENDED BLOCK AFTER BLOCK IN BEAUVAIS, BUT RISING OVER THEM WAS THE LOFTY TOWER OF SAINT PETER'S CATHEDRAL, THE HIGHEST GOTHIC CHURCH IN THE WORLD. IT HAD SUFFERED ONLY A FEW BROKEN WINDOWS.

WHEN RETREATING FRENCH TROOPS BLASTED OUT THE MAIN BRIDGE OVER THE SEINE AT ROUEN, ONE CORNER OF THAT CITY'S CATHEDRAL WAS DAMAGED BY THE USE OF DYNAMITE TO CHECK A NEARBY FIRE, GERMAN OFFICERS SAID.

OTHER CATHEDRALS FOUND UNINJURED WERE AT LAON, SAINT QUENTIN, RHEIMS, SENLIS AND SAINT DENIS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FO. PMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 6 --- SENT JAN 4.)

JAN 8 1941

N&ME944AES

British Let U.S. Food Go to France, Spain

American Red Cross To Send Milk To Unoccupied Area

Shipment Of Wheat To Spain, Aid For Finland Also Considered

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 7—British authorities have agreed to relax the blockade, reliable sources said tonight, to permit the American Red Cross to send some condensed milk to unoccupied France and wheat to Spain.

The amount of supplies to be sent was not disclosed, but the Red Cross was reported to have planned to send a shipload of wheat to Spain.

The shipment to unoccupied France, it was understood, would include condensed milk and vitamin products intended to relieve suffering among French children.

Negotiating Some Time

The American Government has been negotiating with British officials on the project for some time, but the British previously had withheld permission for such shipments to pass through the blockade.

Finland also may receive some food shipments later, it was reported.

The British decision against permitting any food supplies to German-occupied countries was said to be unaffected by the agreement in the case of unoccupied France, Spain and possibly Finland.

Help For Spain

Gaston Henri-Haye, French Ambassador, has been seeking American relief, especially for children, for several months. Negotiations between the American and Spanish Governments on some form of relief in that country also have been in progress for some time.

The agreement between the British and American governments was said to have settled in principle the broad question of sending the supplies, but several details of the arrangement remain to be worked out.

This was believed to involve chiefly the methods of distribution and handling to insure that none of the supplies are diverted to German use.

Political Factors Involved

While political factors were involved in consideration of relief for unoccupied France and Spain, the American Government was said to have pressed the matter with the British Government for humanitarian reasons.

Surveys in both countries were said to have convinced officials that there

would be extreme suffering in the next few months unless food supplies were sent from here.

In unoccupied France, it was reported that 2,000,000 children faced severe malnutrition.

Condition Serious

In Spain, still suffering the effects of the long civil war, the shortage of food, especially of flour, was said to be as serious as in any country in Europe.

Spain's close association with the Axis powers was a major obstacle in connection with plans for relief there. After long negotiations with the Spanish Government, however, American and British officials were said to have decided conditions were satisfactory for undertaking the relief project.

The shipments presumably would be made in American vessels chartered by the Red Cross. Special neutrality legislation exempts Red Cross ships from the prohibition against entering combat zones.

The last Red Cross ship sent to Europe was the McKeesport, which took a cargo to Marseille last summer.

Grain From Argentina

Madrid, Jan. 7 (AP)—Much-needed wheat and corn from Argentina have begun to arrive in Spain, it was learned today, with 7,500 tons of the grains being unloaded in the last few days.

The wheat shortage in Spain became so acute that a stringent bread-rationing plan was announced in December. Reductions of planting during the civil war, unfavorable weather and curtailment of ordinary imports were blamed. Spanish officials last month disclosed "successful" negotiations for bringing food supplies through the British blockade from American countries.

ROOSEVELT SETS UP FOUR-MAN BOARD TO SPEED DEFENSE

Full Authority to Form and Execute Policies Is Created.

Washington, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—A supreme directorate for the defense program was established by President Roosevelt today to expedite the output of arms. The President following lines of a previous announcement, set up an office of production management for defense, which will be only nominally under his own control.

William S. Knudsen, production member of the present Defense Commission, was named director-general with Sidney Hillman, also of the Defense Commission, as associate director-general. The other two members are Secretaries Stimson and Knox.

This four-man group received full authority to formulate and execute policies for turning out instruments of warfare, the President told reporters at a press conference. The new office was set up by an executive order accompanied by various orders making the necessary legal changes.

The President also released to reporters a statement from the new defense high command, signed by all four members, in which they said that the task confronting them was "not only of critical importance, but also one of surpassing urgency."

They said that they promised "all that we have" to the fulfillment of an order from their commander-in-chief to create in the United States an "arsenal of democracy" and establish and maintain production which will insure its efficiency and adequacy.

They called, moreover, for the "active, aggressive and enthusiastic co-operation" of every person in the United States in order to make this arsenal adequate to the "successful defense of democracy and freedom."

Three Divisions Created.

The new office of production management will have three divisions. A division of production will be in the charge of John D. Biggers, who has been associated with Mr. Knudsen on the Defense Commission. Donald Nelson of the present Defense Commission staff will head a purchasing division, carrying out much the same duties he has been performing with the Defense Commission.

Edward R. Stettinius, who has handled raw material problems for the defense agency, will direct a priorities division. In addition to the priorities division, a new priorities advisory board was created.

Mr. Stettinius also will head that. Mr. Nelson will serve on it, along with Leon Henderson, price control member of the Defense Commission, and Messrs. Knudsen and Hillman will be members ex-officio.

One More Member.

President Roosevelt said that there would be one more member. The new setup is all ready to go, Mr. Roosevelt told reporters, though he said that he still had to sign the necessary commissions for the officers, but he described that as merely a routine.

The powers conferred on the new agency for the control of production are as broad as possible, the President told reporters, and the members will have full authority to make decisions and put them into operation.

The President's executive order assigned ten specific functions to the office of production management, including the exercise of authorities vested in the President to take over what he termed rambunctious industries which fail to provide the expected degree of co-operation in the defense effort.

JAN 8 1941

President's Orders Revamping Defense Set-Up

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's Executive Order establishing the Office of Production Management and defining its duties:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and in order to define further the functions and duties of the Office for Emergency Management with respect to the national emergency as declared by the President to exist on Sept. 8, 1939, and to increase production for the national defense through mobilization of material resources and the industrial facilities of the nation, it is hereby ordered:

1. There shall be in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive office of the President an Office of Production Management which shall consist of (1) a Director General and (2) an Associate Director General, each to be appointed by the President; (3) the Secretary of War, and (4) the Secretary of the Navy. The members shall serve as such without compensation, but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence and other expenses incidental to the performance of their duties.

Duties of the Office

2. With such advice and assistance as it may require from other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and subject to such regulations or directions as the President may from time to time prescribe, and subject further to the general policy that the Departments of War and Navy and other departments and agencies of the government will be utilized to the maximum extent compatible with efficiency, the Office of Production Management shall:

a. Formulate and execute in the public interest all measures needful and appropriate in order (1) to increase, accelerate and regulate the production and supply of materials, articles and equipment and the provision of emergency plant facilities and services required for the national defense, and (2) to insure effective coordination of those activities of the several departments, corporations, and other agencies of the government which are directly concerned therewith.

B. Survey, analyze, and summarize for purposes of coordination the stated requirements of the War and Navy and other departments and agencies of the government, and of foreign governments for materials, articles and equipment needed for defense.

C. Advise with respect to the plans and schedules of the various departments and agencies for the purchase of materials, articles and equipment required for defense, to coordinate the placement of major defense orders and contracts and to keep informed of the progress of the various programs of production and supply.

D. Plan and take all lawful steps necessary to assure the provision of an adequate supply of raw materials essential to the production of finished products needed for defense.

Industrial Mobilization

E. Formulate plans for the mobilization for defense of the production facilities of the nation and to take all lawful action necessary to carry out such plans.

F. Determine the adequacy of existing production facilities and to assure their maximum use; and, when necessary, to stimulate and plan the creation of such additional facilities and sources of production and supply as may be essential to increase and expedite defense production.

G. Determine when, to what extent, and in what manner priorities shall be accorded to deliveries of material as provided in Section 2 (A) of the act entitled "An Act to Expedite National Defense and for Other Purposes," approved June 28, 1940. Deliveries of material shall take priority, as provided in said act, in accordance with such determinations and the orders issued in pursuance thereof by the Office of Production Management.

H. Perform the functions and exercise the authorities vested in the President by Section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

I. Seerve as the liaison and channel of communication between the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and the Departments of War and Navy with respect to the duties imposed upon the commission by the following named acts, and with respect to all other matters pertaining to defense purchasing and production: Public Nos. 667, 781, 800 and 801, and Public Resolution No. 95, Seventy-sixth Congress.

President Can Add Duties

J. Perform such other functions as the President may from time to time assign or delegate to it.

3. The Director General, in association with the Associate Director General, and serving under the direction and supervision of the President, shall discharge and perform the administrative responsibilities and duties required to carry out the functions specified in Paragraph 2, subject to and in conformity with the policies and regulations (not inconsistent with such regulations as may be issued by the President) prescribed by the Office of Production Management.

4. There shall be within the Office of Production Management the following and such other operating divisions as the President may from time to time determine:

A. A Division of Production.
B. A Division of Purchases.
C. A Division of Priorities.

Each division of the Office of Production Management shall be in charge of a director appointed by the Office of Production Management with the approval of the President.

Six-Man Priorities Board

5. There shall be within the Office of Production Management a Priorities Board composed of six members. A chairman and three other members shall be appointed or designated by the President; the Director General and Associate Director General shall be members, ex officio. The Priorities Board shall serve as an advisory body and, from time to time as may be required by the Office of Production Management, shall make findings and submit recommendations with respect to the establishment of priorities, the placing of mandatory orders, the assignment of preference ratings, the allocation of deliveries and other related matters. In making its findings and recommendations, the Priorities Board shall take into account general social and economic considerations and the effect the proposed actions would have upon the civilian population.

6. Within the limits of such funds as may be allocated to it by the President on the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget, the Office of Production Management may employ necessary personnel and make provision for the necessary supplies, facilities and services. However, the Office of Production Management shall use in so far as practicable such statistical, informational, fiscal, personnel and other general business services and facilities as may be made available through the Office for Emergency Management or other agencies of the government.

7. Executive Order No. 8572 of Oct. 21, 1940, as amended by Executive Order No. 8612 of Dec. 15, 1940, is revoked.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The White House, Jan. 7, 1941.

Emergency Management

The President issued also this administrative order further defining the status and functions of the Office for Emergency Management:

Whereas Executive Order No. 8,248, dated Sept. 8, 1939, provides, in part, as follows:

"There shall be within the Executive Office of the President the following principal divisions, namely: (1) The White House Office; (2) the Bureau of the Budget; (3) the National Resources Planning Board; (4) the Liaison Office for Personnel Management, (5) the Office of Government Reports, and (6) in the event of a national emergency, or threat of a national emergency, such office for emergency management as the President shall determine";

And whereas the Office for Emergency Management was formally established by administrative order of May 25, 1940, and it is deemed advisable to modify the said order and further define the duties and functions of the said office;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and in pursuance of Part I of the aforesaid Executive Order of Sept. 8, 1939, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Functions of the Office

1. The Office for Emergency Management shall have the following duties and functions:

(A) To advise and assist the President in the discharge of extraordinary responsibilities imposed upon him by any emergency arising out of war, the threat of war, imminence of war, flood, drought or other condition threatening the public peace or safety.

(B) To serve as a division of the executive office of the President, with such subdivisions as may be required, through which the President, during any emergency, may coordinate and supervise and, in appropriate cases, direct the activities of agencies, public or private, in relation thereto.

(C) To serve as a channel of communication between such agencies and the President concerning emergency activities, to keep the President currently advised of their progress, to assemble and analyze information concerning additional measures that should be taken, and to assist in the preparation of recommendations for any necessary legislation.

(D) To provide and maintain liaison during any such emergency with other divisions of the Executive Office of the President and with other agencies, public or private, for the purpose of bringing about maximum utilization and coordination of their services and facilities.

(E) To advise and assist the President upon or before termination of any such emergency with respect to any measures that may be needful to facilitate a restoration of normal administrative relations and to ameliorate the consequences of the emergency.

(F) To perform such other duties and functions with respect to any such emergency as the President may from time to time direct.

Coordinate Agencies Named

2. The work and activities of

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the following named agencies, and such other agencies as the President may from time to time designate, shall be coordinated in and through the Office for Emergency Management under the direction and supervision of the President:

(A) The Council of National Defense, the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, and all subordinate bodies and agents of the council and commission.

(B) Defense Communications Board.

(C) Office of Production Management.

3. Provision may be made in the Office for Emergency Management for liaison facilities and for the maintenance of routine office services required in the conduct of the work and activities of the agencies coordinated through or established in the Office for Emergency Management.

4. Any provisions of the administrative order of May 25, 1940, establishing the Office for Emergency Management inconsistent with this order are hereby superseded by this order.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The White House,
Jan. 7, 1941.

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Purchasing Shifted

The Council of National Defense issued this order revoking an order creating the Office for the Coordination of National Defense Purchases:

The order of the Council of National Defense heretofore approved on June 27, 1940, establishing the Office for the Coordination of National Defense Purchases and appointing a Coordinator of National Defense Purchases is hereby revoked. All records of the said board shall be made available to the Executive Office of the President, to the end that any unfinished business may be taken over and carried on in that office. This order shall take effect when approved by the President.

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.
FRANK KNOX,
Secretary of the Navy.
HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.
CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.
JESSE H. JONES,
Secretary of Commerce.
FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.

Approved:
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
The White House.
Jan. 7, 1941.

Appeal by Members of New Agency

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—This statement was issued today by the four members of the new Office of Production Management, William S. Knudsen, director general; Sidney Hillman, associate director general, and Secretaries Stimson and Knox:

The task which confronts the Office of Production Management is one, not only of critical importance but also one of surpassing urgency.

The President has said that the United States must become the arsenal of democracy. To create such an arsenal and to establish and maintain production that will insure its efficiency and adequacy require far more than we, who are charged with its management, can provide. We promise all that we have to the fulfillment of this order from our Commander-in-Chief, but all that we have will be far from sufficient.

We shall have need of the active, aggressive and enthusiastic cooperation of every man, woman and child in the United States if we are to make this arsenal in America adequate to the successful defense of democracy and freedom. This can only mean that in the immediate future everything in our national life must be subordinated to the necessity for defense.

Industry must subordinate its concern over the possible future effects of tremendous immediate expansion. It must be satisfied with a normal return for new capital required. If there is in industry and management anywhere a subconscious, unexpressed hope for wartime profits, that must be sternly repressed. If there are those who think they can employ this emergency for any selfish advantages, they must dismiss such thoughts. Democracy is fighting for its very life in its struggle to retain the principles of a free economic system.

In any successful defense program the active, intelligent and patriotic cooperation of the men who man the machines is vital. Laws now in effect make secure the principle of collective bargaining and throw about the interests of the workingman adequate protection. Labor must know that under the administration of the Office of Production Management no sacrifices will be asked of it that will not be matched by a corresponding sacrifice on the part of capital, but just as it is intolerable for capital to seek a selfish advantage by reason of the present emergency, so must labor avoid any attempt to make improper use of its position in the present world-wide emergency. The whole principle of collective bargaining and the rights of labor under our system of government and economy is being challenged.

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If the totalitarian forces of the world are victorious, all the hard-won rights of labor will be destroyed and both capital and labor will become the involuntary vassals of an all-powerful State. Labor has as great a stake in this crisis as capital, and both must work together harmoniously if the United States is to make its contribution to a democratic victory in the world.

To achieve the results which the country expects from the office of production management, we expect and must have the kind of cooperation from everybody that counts no sacrifice too great to make if it will contribute to a more successful and a more efficient defense. It is this spirit which we seek to invoke, and it is in a similar spirit that we undertake this great task which the Commander-in-Chief has committed to our hands.

Roosevelt Names Minton as Aid To Be His Legs, Eyes and Ears

Denies Former Democratic Whip of Senate Will Be Capitol Hill Liaison Man

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President Roosevelt announced today that he would appoint former Senator Sherman Minton, of Indiana, to be one of his administrative assistants.

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Mr. Minton, Democratic whip of the Senate through the last session, was defeated for re-election in November. He was one of the President's staunchest supporters in Congress.

As an administrative aid, Mr. Roosevelt told reporters, Mr. Minton would not be a liaison man between the White House and Capitol Hill. Rather, he asserted, the former Senator would serve, with a passion for anonymity, as the President's legs, eyes and ears.

Defeated in Willkie Sweep

Former Senator Minton, who was elected to the Senate on Nov. 6, 1934, for the term ended last Friday, was defeated for re-election by Raymond E. Willis, Angola publisher, in the Republican sweep of Indiana by Wendell L. Willkie last November. Born in Georgetown, Ind., on Oct. 20, 1890, Mr. Minton is a graduate of Indiana and Yale Universities and served as Public Counselor of Indiana before his election to the Senate. He served overseas during the World War.

In the Senate, he introduced unsuccessfully a bill to make it a crime to "publish as a fact anything known to be false," and has been accused repeatedly of aiming at suppression of the free press.

CONGRESS SENTIMENT BACKS AID TO BRITAIN

Reaction to Roosevelt Appeal, While Generally Favorable, Brings Fear of War From Some.

Washington, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—A surge of congressional sentiment for extensive British aid today answered President Roosevelt's call for a swift and driving increase in armament production, despite some criticism that the program would mean war.

The reaction generally bespoke readiness to take up at the earliest possible moment a detailed plan under which billions of dollars worth of the weapons of defense could be lent or leased to England and other democracies, as Mr. Roosevelt recommended in his message yesterday.

Administration leaders already were at work on the complicated problem of procedure and legislation. The President was said to have advised leaders that Congress and the Executive Department should collaborate in the task, with the assurance that there would be no quibbling over details.

Submission of the 1941-42 Federal budget tomorrow was awaited, meanwhile, for the first indication of proportions of the overall program. Congress will learn then how much money Mr. Roosevelt wants immediately for the manufacture of war supplies.

There was general support among legislators for vast funds to arm America itself, but some division in party ranks over the President's proposal to make the United States an arsenal for countries "now in actual war with aggressor nations."

Concerned About Time.

Nevertheless, some leaders appeared more concerned about the length of time that might be required to obtain final approval of the British aid legislation than they did with the opposition expected against it

One plan reported under consideration involved the use of a Federal corporation to assist the British in liquidating their security holdings in this country, and perhaps to act as the clearing house for the whole lease-lend program.

Mr. Roosevelt, delivering his annual message in person to the Senators and Representatives in the packed and attentive House chamber, sought to remove any partisan character from the question by pointing out that both major political parties were in virtual agreement on British aid when they went to the people in the election last November.

Austin Hails Message.

Senator Austin of Vermont, acting Republican leader in the Senate commended the address and later in a radio broadcast last night declared that the American people were enlisted on the side of Great Britain and were "preparing to pay the cost of freedom if they have to."

On the other hand, Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, told reporters that Mr. Roosevelt's message was intended to frighten the American people to a point that they would surrender their liberties and establish a wartime dictatorship in this country.

Senator Capper, Republican, of Kansas, described the speech as another war speech. Representative Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, asserted that the President had "declared war on the whole world," and Representative Short, Republican, of Missouri, called the message "a left-handed declaration of war."

Knudsen Is Pleased.

William S. Knudsen, a defense commissioner, commented that it hit the nail on the head. Senator Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, termed it magnificent, and the veteran Senator Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, called it fine." Representative Treadway, Republican, of Massachusetts, a long-time member, expressed the opinion that "it probably represents the feeling of the vast majority of citizens."

On the other hand, Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, said "It was a strong plea for peace through war-by-proxy," while Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, commented:

"The President is asking for unlimited personal authority to lend abroad as much as he sees fit, without coming to Congress for appropriations or further authority, and confusing inextricably our already confused defense program with that of England."

BULLITT LINKS U. S. AT WAR, AXIS RUIN

Says We Know Surest Way To Defeat Nazis Is For Us To Enter Conflict

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Asserts Nation Prefers Peace

"At This Moment"—Urges "Buying Time To Prepare"

[By the Associated Press]

Chapel Hill, N. C., Jan. 7—William C. Bullitt, former American Ambassador to France, declared tonight "we know that the surest way to defeat the Axis powers is for us to go to war in support of Great Britain, Greece and China," but that the American people "at this moment" prefer to take the risk of a totalitarian victory "rather than go to war."

To diminish that risk, Bullitt told the International Relations Club of the University of North Carolina, the United States must give those nations "what they need—not what we think we can comfortably spare."

"We Hate War"

He listed merchant ships, war vessels, airplanes, guns, munitions, steel, wheat—all that we give will be used in defense of our own security."

In his first speech since he resigned from Government service, Bullitt declared:

"We hate war and because of that hatred the question of entering this war as a national policy does not even arise.

"We know that the surest way to defeat the Axis powers is for us to go to war in support of Great Britain, Greece and China, but we hate war so much that we prefer to take a chance on the ability of the British, the Greeks and the Chinese to defeat the distator powers without direct military assistance from us.

"Know Consequences"

"We know what the consequences of totalitarian victory would be for us, and we are taking this risk with our eyes open.

"Unquestionably, the people of the United States at this moment prefer to take this risk rather than go to war."

Bullitt, who more than two months ago advocated that arms production be put on a "wartime basis," said that aiding Britain, Greece and China involved slight danger of war.

"Dictators Will Fume"

"It is so greatly to the advantage of the totalitarian states to have us stay out of war while they are attempting to conquer Great Britain, Greece and China," he said, "that they will almost certainly not make war on us so long as Great Britain stands—no matter how much material aid we furnish and no matter what form that aid may take."

"The dictators will fume and fulminate, but they will not risk declaring war on us unless they first have conquered Great Britain," he asserted.

Declaring 'we must buy time in which to prepare," Bullitt described the method of production during the past six mouths as "the comfortable and lazy one of superimposing production for defense on the normal business of the country."

"Was Allied Method"

"That was the method employed by France and Great Britain before they were drawn into war," he asserted.

He said the problem of increased production could not be solved by any administrative organization or any smal lgroup of men but "only by the whole American people working together as a unit."

"We call upon our Congressmen to support with necessary legislation the President's proposals. We urge all good citizens to make it clear to their Congressmen that this nation will stand as a world champion of free men.

"We demand a national policy which will give the United States leadership in this dark hour when liberty is challenged all around the world. Our national wealth, our vast industrial organization, our unshaken belief in democracy, all should move on one assembly line, conveying to free men everywhere, captive nations and those who are fighting the international slave driver, every ounce of strength, every pledge of understanding, every pound of energy that will enable them to rise in victory, taking their places in a world where reason, rather than force, shall animate the lives of men and dominate the capitals of nations."

White Backs Roosevelt Stand

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Calls on Congress to Carry Out President's Program for Aiding British.

Chicago, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—William Allen White, honorary chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, and representatives of sixteen Mid-Western chapters of the organization urged Congress today to enact legislation to carry out the proposals outlined by President Roosevelt yesterday in his address to the Senate and House. A statement, signed by Mr. White and adopted unanimously by the participants in the committee's Mid-Western regional conference, set forth:

"The President of the United States, speaking officially to the American Congress yesterday, proclaimed to the world the fact that this country believes that the only basis of peace is justice and that justice is founded upon broad principles of freedom which dignify man's self respect both in the relations of men and nations. In this proclamation may be found the Magna Carta of world freedom. We summon all good citizens to rally around the principles set forth in this clear-visioned document.

Kennedy Will Discuss Keeping Out Of War

Will Address Harvard Students Within Next Month—Dr. Beard Urges Isolation

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 7 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Great Britain, has agreed to address Harvard University students within the next month on "Keeping the United States Out of War," the Harvard Committee Against Military Intervention announced today.

William Tudor Gardiner, Jr., chairman of the committee, said Kennedy informed him that because of pressure of business he could not set a definite date, but that he would speak sometime within the next two or three weeks.

Gardiner said the committee also received a letter from Dr. Charles A. Beard, noted historian and author, suggesting that the United States turn its attention from further assistance to Great Britain to a policy of national mobilization for the defense of our own waters and lands.

Gayda Scores Roosevelt Talk

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Fascist Editor Attempts to Show President Has Unconfessed Reasons for War Policy.

Rome, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, often the editorial mirror of high Fascist opinion, said today that President Roosevelt's message to Congress renewed "the outworn, unproved theme" of an Axis menace to America, while assuring Americans of "the material impossibility" of an Axis attack.

"So it will rest as coming from the mouth of Roosevelt the warrior himself," Gayda said, "that Americans are naturally preserved from the war coming from Europe and, therefore, the war policy of the President is explained by other unconfessed reasons."

The Fascist editor said the President's "fifth column fears" were "out of proportion" to his "warlike agitation" and declared the United States faced the dilemma of whether Great Britain will win and not pay, or lose and not be able to pay.

Italian political circles descril Mr. Roosevelt's message as "a decla will to an ideological war in the fi of internal politics and a patent re cence on the aims of the fight maintenance of plutocratic and self imperialisms."

"There is a firm, bellicose affirm tion" in the message, foreign c respondents were told in a stateme "The United States never will agr to peace under the ægis of advoca of pacification."

Six Points Stressed

Although "authorized impressions" were not available, the "impression in political circles" was described under six points:

First—"Once more it is noted that President Roosevelt has not substantially brought a new element to his intention, already well known, to give all United States aid possible to Great Britain.

Second—"It may be pointed out that Roosevelt based his argumentation on the threat of invasion by the Axis powers, which is supposed to weigh on the American continent, but with undeniable contradiction he affirms, on the other hand, 'even if the British Navy did not exist, it is improbable the enemy would be so stupid as to attack the United States by landing troops across thousands of miles of ocean."

Fifth Column Problem

Third—"In fact, the President once more has, as usual, developed a theme designed to strike the imagination of American crowds, namely, that of the so-called fifth column, thus raising this problem of iternal policy to the rank of a decisive question of international policy."

Fourth—"The President spoke of the peace of 1919, stating it was somewhat less unjust than that of the 'pacification' type which was begun before Munich.

"Italian political circles do not want to enter into controversies on this question, but certainly the American people, in its realism, cannot help wondering what is not functioning in the present political organization of Europe as England wished it at Versailles if, only twenty years after that date, the United States finds itself for a second time faced with a request to aid the British Empire.

Nazi Reaction Late.

Berlin, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Atmospherics interfered with radio reception of President Roosevelt's message to Congress by the Wilhelmstrasse yesterday, and for that reason no authorized German reaction was obtainable today.

Officials whose duty it is to inform the foreign press intimated that another twelve hours might elapse before indication of the official attitude might be given. It was explained that some of the most important sections of the President's mesage were lost through radio fading.

As on previous occasions it is understood that Adolf Hitler wants to take plenty of time to study the message carefully and weigh all its implications and formulate the consequences in his own mind before giving a tipoff to the press.

DNB, the official German news agency, distributed a brief summary of the message.

Impressions Are Varied.

Listening among Germans who especially observe political events, the first impression is that some of these quarters regard the President's message as "no different in general line of thought and attitude from his recent fireside talk." Another impression is that some quarters took especial offense at Mr. Roosevelt's insistence that humanity demands aid for England. Against this, these quarters cited an American reserved attitude toward shipments of food to occupied areas, branding this as inhumane.

The most temperamental utterance heard unofficially was that the President's message, in its final effect, was virtually tantamount to a theoretical declaration of war. It did not appear, however, as though official Germany would take it as such. So far as could be learned at present, it seemed that German reaction would be communicated first in the form of intimations to the foreign press and instructions to the German press. The possibility was envisaged, however, of other action besides press arguments.

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Sees Prolonged War.

Madrid, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The weekly review Semana said today that President Roosevelt's attitude toward the belligerents would "undoubtedly contribute to prolonging the war." The President's program offered to the United States, the publication said, is "ingenious," but, it contended, based on an error of presupposing a British victory.

ABC, the only morning paper in Madrid to comment on Mr. Roosevelt's message to Congress, said it merely indicated continuation of an already-expressed policy for the United States.

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Japan Times Scores Speech.

Tokio, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The Japan Times said today President Roosevelt's counsel against a "dictator's peace" can be interpreted as "refusal to recognize any agreements between other Powers which do not conform to American policy." The Times referred to Mr. Roosevelt's message to Congress yesterday.

"This is a form of political interference without historical sanction," the newspaper said.

The Japanese-language press carried the speech without editorial comment.

Vichy Omits Part of Talk.

Vichy, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Portions of President Roosevelt's congressional address mentioning aid to England were omitted today from the summarized versions released to French newspapers. It was the same treatment as was given his first fireside talk of December 29. Officials made no comment on the speech and in informed quarters the impression was gained that the talk was considered here to mean a continuation of policies already enunciated.

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Hitler Studying Message

BERLIN, Jan. 7 (AP).—Some of the most important passages of President Roosevelt's message to Congress yesterday were blotted out by atmospheric conditions which interfered with the broadcast heard by the Foreign Office here, and for that reason authorized German reaction was not forthcoming today.

It was understood that Hitler, following his previous policy, wished to take plenty of time to study the President's speech carefully, weigh all its implications and formulate the consequences in his own mind before giving the nod to the Nazi press. The first version of the ad-

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dress was given to the public in a brief summary distributed by DNB, the official news agency.

The impression gained from listening to Germans who especially observe political events was that some of these quarters regarded Mr. Roosevelt's words as "no different in general line of thought and attitude from his recent fireside talk."

Another impression was that some of these quarters took especial offense at his insistence that humanity demanded aid for England. Against this these quarters cited an American attitude of reserve toward shipment of food to occupied areas.

The most temperamental unofficial utterance heard was that the message in is final effect was virtually tantamount to a declaration of war. It did not appear, however, that official Germany would take it as such.

Britain Gets Inspiration

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Official British quarters said today that President Roosevelt's message to Congress yesterday was "an inspiration to the people and leaders of this country to pursue their struggle fully confident that no shortage of war material will delay or hamper efforts to secure victory."

The text of the official statement:

"In official quarters in London, President Roosevelt's address to Congress is regarded as an inspiration to the people and leaders of this country to pursue their struggle fully confident that no shortage of war materials will delay or hamper their efforts to secure victory.

"Once again it is noted that the President has reiterated his complete rejection of the possibility of acquiescence in peace dictated by aggressors and has reaffirmed his determination to carry out his policies of rearmament and of assistance to other defenders of democracy, whatever may be the threats made by the Axis powers.

"The President's exposition of the vital concern of the American people in the defense by Great Britain and her allies of the cause of freedom and, above all, his realistic appreciation of their urgent needs brings fresh encouragement at a time when there is good cause to believe that the tide of war is turning in their favor."

Roosevelt Virtually Declared War, Japanese Press Charges

"Frantic, Unreasonable Foreign Policy Of Irresponsible" U. S. Statesmen Assailed In Tokyo

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[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, Jan. 8—Most Japanese newspapers, in front-page editorials today, were sharply critical of President Roosevelt's message to Congress, and *Nichi Nichi* said the President, "by declaring America should be the arsenal for the democratic powers, might as well have declared a *de facto* war against the Axis powers."

"America will be forced to enter the war irrespective of American public opinion to remain neutral, merely because of the frantic, unreasonable foreign policy of its irresponsible statesmen," the paper added.

Situation "Misread"

Nichi Nichi, in quoting official circles, said the Government would not make a statement, and that these circles believed the speech was based wholly on a "misreading" of the current world situation.

As for the Chinese regime at Chungking, it will have ceased functioning long before effective American aid can be given it, these quarters said, according to *Nichi Nichi*.

Yomiuri said the Presidential message "drastically accelerated" the United States' course toward actual participation in the war. "The American people have only themselves to thank for being dragged into war because of the unreasonable foreign policy of their irresponsible leaders."

Sees British Surrender

The *Ashi* said: "The President manifested the will not to accede to any peace terms dictated by totalitarian states or an appeasement policy. No doubt he has in mind a long-term resistance. He should bear in mind the British will be forced to surrender before overwhelming German offensives.

"Concerning the means of helping the British, the English will not be satisfied because of the lack of a concrete explanation of the ways of aid."

"We Go Forward"

The newspaper *Hochi* asserted: "Roosevelt's fireside chat cursed the tripartite alliance and clarified the policy of aiding Britain, thus declaring war in a certain sense of the word. The present message clearly manifested the true character of rivalry against the Axis.

"Inclination of the United States toward participation in the war is rendered more acute. The new order, in historic tradition, is inevitable for the progress of human beings. We go forward regardless of the views and fancies of the United States."

Brazil Calls Situation Grave

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 7 (AP).—The pro-government newspaper "Diario Carioca" today compared President Roosevelt's message to Woodrow Wilson's war message of 1917 and added that "the present situation is graver than twenty-three years ago."

The message, the newspaper said, showed that the Axis powers would not win the war unless Britain was conquered within a few weeks, and added that President Roosevelt was certain this was impossible.

"Diario de Noticias," opposition paper, said Britain, Greece and China "can count on virtually the whole North American production at any given moment" so long as North American experts felt that the United States was not weakening itself.

President of Panama Backs Roosevelt Stand

Panama City, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—President Arnulfo Arias, in a message congratulating President Roosevelt on his address to Congress yesterday, declared that Panama would co-operate fully "to insure the political integrity of our continent."

"The Government and people of Panama affirm the wise good neighbor policy developed by your Excellency," the message said.

"A POLITICAL SITUATION WHICH HAS NEED FOR SOMEONE TO RUN TO AID IT FROM SHIPWRECK EVERY 20 YEARS IS OBVIOUSLY A SITUATION NOT ONLY UNSTABLE, BUT CERTAINLY UNJUST.

"THE TRUTH IS NO WORD HAS BEEN SAID ON THE SUBJECT, OF WHICH NO ONE CAN BE IGNORANT, OF THE INJUSTICE OF THE VERSAILLES PEACE WHICH STILL MORE THAN IN 1914 LEFT COUNTRIES PLETHORICALLY RICH AND COUNTRIES DESPERATELY POOR.

"WHY HAS NO WORD BEEN PRONOUNCED ON THAT WHICH NOW IS UNDER WAY AS THE FIGHT OF POOR COUNTRIES AGAINST RICH COUNTRIES AND OF YOUNG PROLETARIAN NATIONS AGAINST PLUTOCRATIC AND EGOISTIC STATES?"

FIFTH--"PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DEVELOPED A PATHETIC PERORATION IN DEFENSE OF SO-CALLED DEMOCRACIES AND STATES GOVERNED ON DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM. BUT IF THIS PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC RULE IS SO DEAR AND SACRED TO THAT WHICH THE PRESIDENT CALLS POLITICAL MORALITY WHICH HE WISHES TO FOLLOW, WHY HAS THIS DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY NOT BEEN EXTENDED TO DEMOCRATIC NEIGHBORLINESS BETWEEN RICH NATIONS AND POOR NATIONS?

"IN OTHER WORDS, WHY IS THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE DEFENDED AND SUSTAINED AS MORAL ONLY IN SO FAR AS IT IS AN INTERNAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT (AND WE KNOW WITH HOW MUCH REAL EXTERIOR JUSTICE AND WITH HOW MUCH EFFECTIVE HYPOCRISY) AND NOT AS A PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE?"

SIXTH--"WE ARE THEREFORE IN THE PRESENCE OF A DECLARED DESIRE FOR IDEOLOGICAL WAR IN THE FIELD OF INTERNAL POLITICS AND OF PATENT RETICENCE ON THE AIMS IN A FIGHT FOR MAINTENANCE OF PLUTOCRATIC AND EGOISTIC IMPERIALISMS.

"ON THIS BASIS, THERE IS A FIRM BELLIGOSE AFFIRMATION WHICH IS

THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NEVER AGREE TO PEACE UNDER THE AEGIS OF ADVOCATES OF PACIFICATION. IT IS CLEAR FROM WHAT HAS BEEN SAID HOW SUCH A DECLARATION WOULD LEND ITSELF TO TIMELY SARCASM, CONSIDERING THE UNITED STATES SITUATION AND ITS PROCLAIMED DESIRE FOR NEUTRALITY.

"BUT EVEN ACCEPTING THIS DECLARATION AT ITS REAL VALUE, IT ONLY EMPHASIZES THE GREAT HISTORIC RESPONSIBILITY WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS ASSUMED, BEING ABSENT FROM, IF NOT IN OPPOSITION TO, EVERY SERIOUS ATTEMPT AT EUROPEAN AGREEMENT FROM VERSAILLES ON, INCLUDING SUCH MOST RECENT EXAMPLES AS THE FOUR-POWER PACT AND THE MUNICH PEACE."

THE NEWSPAPER IL POPOLO DI ROMA ACCUSED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OF TRYING TO INVOLVE THE UNITED STATES IN WAR.

COMMENTING ON HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS YESTERDAY, THE NEWSPAPER ASSERTED MR.ROOSEVELT, "WITH THE PROPAGANDA PRETEXT OF DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY, IS LEADING HIS COUNTRY WELL BEYOND NON-BELLIGERENCY."

HIS MESSAGE FITTED IN EXACTLY WITH HIS PREVIOUS SPEECHES, IT SAID, AND CONTAINED "A THEORETICAL HOSTILITY TOWARD THE TOTALITARIAN STATES AND PROPOSALS TO LEND ENGLAND ALL MATERIAL AID TO PROLONG RESISTANCE."

IL POPOLO THEN SAID "ONE MAY WONDER WHAT IS KEEPING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FROM DECLARING WAR ON THE AXIS POWERS."

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"IT IS EASY TO REPLY," IT WENT ON, ACCUSING MR.ROOSEVELT OF "AMBIGUOUS HYPOCRATICAL TACTICS AIMED AT PLACING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE--VISIBLY ADVERSE TO INTERVENTION--UNDER COMPROMISING CONDITIONS."

"WHATEVER AMERICAN SHIPS CROSSING THE OCEAN IN THE SERVICE OF ENGLAND INCURRED THE LEGITIMATE SANCTIONS FROM AXIS ARMS," IT SAID, "MR.ROOSEVELT WOULD SUCCEED IN PRESENTING SUCH MISFORTUNE TO HIS CREDULOUS PEOPLE AS UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION. SUBLIME HYPOTHESIS!"

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BERLIN, JAN. 7-(AP)-DNB (OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY) DISTRIBUTED TODAY A BRIEF SUMMARY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO THE U.S. CONGRESS YESTERDAY--THE FIRST VERSION OF THE ADDRESS TO REACH THE GERMAN PUBLIC.

AUTHORIZED SOURCES REFRAINED FROM COMMENT, INDICATING THE OFFICIAL GERMAN REACTION WOULD BE FORTHCOMING ONLY AFTER THE MESSAGE HAD BEEN GIVEN CAREFUL STUDY.

THE DNB SUMMARY, UNDER YESTERDAY'S DATE, SAID:

"IN HIS NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE, PERSONALLY READ TODAY ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE NEW CONGRESS IN WASHINGTON AND WHICH WAS IN LINE WITH ROOSEVELT'S WELL-KNOWN FOREIGN POLITICAL ATTITUDE, THE U.S.A. PRESIDENT ASSERTED THAT THE UNITED STATES NEVER WAS SO SERIOUSLY MENACED AS TODAY.

"THE UNITED STATES THEREFORE NOW SHOULD PRIMARILY IF NOT EXCLUSIVELY CONCERN ITSELF WITH FOREIGN DANGER AND ARM AS NEVER BEFORE. THE NATIONAL POLICY IS TOTAL ARMAMENT AND COMPLETE SUPPORT FOR THE PEOPLE WHOSE FIGHT KEEPS WAR FROM AMERICA.

"THE FUNDAMENTALS OF MORALITY AS WELL AS CONSIDERATION FOR THE SECURITY OF THE U.S.A. MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO PUT UP WITH PEACE DICTATED BY AGGRESSORS AND PROMOTED BY COMPROMISERS. THEREFORE AMERICA MUST ARM IMMEDIATELY.

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"HE (ROOSEVELT) IS NOT CONTENTED WITH PRESENT ARMAMENTS RESULTS. EVERY MAN MUST LEND A HAND.

"CONCERNING AID TO DEMOCRACIES, IT WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE, EVEN IF THE BUYERS ARE UNABLE TO PAY. LATER THEY COULD RETURN WAR MATERIAL OR DELIVER IN LIEU OTHER MATERIALS WHICH AMERICA NEEDS. THIS CONTENTION, ROOSEVELT ASSERTED, IS NO ACT OF WAR."

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Italy Reaffirms Ties to Axis

Admits Loss of Bardia, but Will Fight On Despite U. S. Aid to Britain.

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Rome, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The Italian Government conceded today the loss of Bardia, but declared its determination, with Germany and Japan as its allies, to fight the war to a finish in virtual defiance of President Roosevelt's plan for more American aid to Great Britain.

Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor, asserted that Italy had "all the men and means neded to continue the war with undiminished energy on all fronts."

"However gigantic the British Empire's resources appear on paper and the promises which the United States brings alongside them," he declared, "the Axis means are more immediately and more powerfully efficient. Victory must belong to the Axis."

Solidarity Is Affirmed.

In view of a Cabinet declaration today of solidarity with Germany and Japan, observers expected further co-operation between the Axis Powers, with the Germans planning some new move perhaps in southeast Europe. Informed sources said that more and more German troops were moving through Hungary into Rumania. However, reports abroad of German troop movements into Italy, other than units of the German Air Corps, again were denied.

It also was denied that any conference between the German and Italian comands would take place in Rome soon, although it was asserted that staff conferences "always are possible under close Axis co-operation."

Meanwhile, Premier Mussolini's Government, with a budget deficit of approximately $1,402,000,000 for the last fiscal year, announced a $2,000,000,000 budget for the next, exclusive of probable war costs.

Preparations for the present war and expenses incured in Italy's other wars in the last few years accounted for most of the deficit, Finance Minister Paolo Thaon Di Revel Jr., told a meeting of the Cabinet at where Il Duce presided.

Confidence Is Expressed.

The Cabinet, by acclamation, adopted this resolution:

"The Council of Ministers at the end of work in its January session of the year nineteen (of the Fascist regime) sends greetings full of admiration to commanders of the troops of the army, navy, air force and militia (Black Shirts), who are fighting heroically on many fronts against the forces of British imperialism and its satellites and in the face of puerile maneuvers and absurd threats of enemy propaganda on this and the other side of the ocean.

"It solemnly reaffirms Italy's unshakeable fidelity to the Axis and tripartite pacts and its no less unshakeable decision to continue the fight until victory, which must give Italy its just place in the new Europe and liberate the world from hypocritical and exploiting oppression of British plutocracy.

"The Council of Ministers expressed absolute conviction that the deep masses of 'Fascist' Italy are and will be in every circumstance equal to events."

Scion Of Italian Family Dies In Albanian Action

Don Camillo Caetani Was Son Of American Woman And Prince Who Wrote Operas

Rome, Jan. 7 (AP)—Don Camillo Caetani, 25, scion of one of the most important families in Italy, whose mother was the former Marguerite Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., and New York, was killed in action in Albania last month, it was learned tonight.

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The youth, who had studied law at Harvard University, was a lieutenant of engineers in the Italian army. It was understood he suffered a bullet wound in the head December 11.

He was the only son of Prince Rofredo Caetani, a writer of operas, and would have become Prince Bassiano and Duke of Sermonetto. His parents live in Rome.

The family included the thirteenth century Pope Boniface VIII. Don Camillo's uncle, Gelassio Caetani, was Italian Ambassador to the United States.

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2 Billion Budget Set by Italy

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 7.—The Italian government, with a budget deficit of approximately $1,402,000,000 from the past fiscal year, announced today a $2,000,000,000 budget for the coming year exclusive of probable war costs.

The budget deficit for the last fiscal year amounted to 28,038,383,634 lire, Finance Minister Paolo Thaon Di Revel, Jr., reported to a meeting of the Fascist Cabinet held under chairmanship of Premier Mussolini.

(The lira has a nominal value of $.050414.)

Preparations for the present war and expenses incurred in Italy's other wars in the last few years accounted for most of the deficit —21,890,523,500 lire.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT, CITING BARDIA'S DEFENSE AS "A GLORIOUS PAGE IN ITALIAN ARMS," SAID THE ITALIANS WERE OPPOSED BY 250,000 TROOPS, SUPPORTED BY "GREAT ARMORED UNITS, NOT LESS THAN 1,000 PLANES, AND THE ENTIRE ALEXANDRIA FLEET."

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DURING THE 3-WEEK SIEGE, THE STATEMENT SAID, THE ITALIANS SHOT DOWN 93 BRITISH PLANES, SANK TWO WARSHIPS AND A STEAMER, AND DAMAGED A DESTROYER, TORPEDO BOAT, GUNBOAT AND MONITOR.

RQ304PES

ROME--SECOND ADD ITALIAN BUDGET X X X LIRE.

EXPENDITURES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1939-1940 TOTALLED 60,388,864,195 LIRE, WHILE GOVERNMENT INCOME WAS ONLY 32,350,480,561.

WITHOUT TAKING THE EXTRAORDINARY COSTS OF THE WAR INTO CONSIDERATION, EXPENDITURES IN THE SO-CALLED NORMAL BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1941, WERE ESTIMATED AT 39,876,450,295 LIRE.

WITH REVENUES ESTIMATED AT ONLY 31,082,400,000, A "NORMAL DEFICIT" OF 8,794,050,295 LIRE ALREADY IS IN SIGHT FOR THE FORTHCOMING YEAR.

DN650AES

ROME, THIRD ADD ITALIAN BUDGET X X X FORTHCOMING YEAR.

"NORMAL" MILITARY BUDGETS FOR THE 1941-42 FISCAL YEAR WERE ESTIMATED AT 12,210,438,730 LIRE, DIVIDED AMONG THE WAR MINISTRY, 4,622,806,200 LIRE; THE NAVY 3,923,737,530 LIRE; AND THE AIR FORCES 3,663,895,000 LIRE.

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THE STATEMENT TO THE CABINET SAID THAT "ASSIGNMENTS FOR EXPENDITURES ARE GENERALLY HIGHER THAN ESTIMATES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1940-41 NOW UNDERWAY AS A RESULT OF INCREASED COSTS" IN VARIOUS SERVICES, AND BECAUSE OF INCREASED PAY GRANTED CIVIL

EMPLOYEES LAST APRIL 15.

TOTAL PROBABLE EXPENDITURES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR WERE ESTIMATED LAST MAY--BEFORE ITALY ENTERED THE WAR--AT 50,000,000,000 LIRE. AT THE TIME, SENATOR FREDERICO RICCI TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES THE SUM REPRESENTED 35 PER CENT OF THE NATIONAL INCOME.

DN737AES

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40 DAMAGED PLANES CAPTURED BY BRITISH

Wavell's Patrols Are Testing Defenses of Strategic Port Next to Bardia—50,000 of Enemy Massed There.

Cairo, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—A Royal Air Force communique announced today that British troops, thrusting deep into Libya, had reached El Adem, the airport for Tobruk, and there had captured forty Italian planes which had been damaged by previous British bomb attacks. The Italians had abandoned the airport, which is only fifteen miles south of Tobruk.

[The forces which reached El Adem presumably were mechanized units reported in London to be now in contact with the outer defenses of Tobruk. Pointing out that the coastal road all the way across Libya to Tripoli is vulnerable to sea attack, official sources there said that Italy's remaining Libyan air bases were being forced constantly to shift westward.]

Tobruk, seventy miles west of captured Bardia, is the next major Italian stronghold in the path of the British advance, and armed patrols were reported already testing its defenses as Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell sought to keep Italy's North African army on the defensive.

Tobruk itself was bombed again yesterday as well as Martuba and the port of Derna, still farther west, said the R. A. F. communique.

Bombs fell along Tobruk's water front and on military targets within the town, it reported, "but full details of the damage could not be observed."

One Italian plane was shot down and another "probably destroyed."

50,000 Italians at Base.

Military circles here estimated that approximately 50,000 Italian troops were concentrated at Tobruk. Approaches to its harbor, one of the best on the Libyan coast, were said to be already barred by the British fleet.

The Tobruk defenses, hastily strengthened while the Italian garrison at Bardia fought to delay the British drive to the west, were said to consist of two lines of fortifications, with the outer ring approximately twenty-five miles in circumference.

British quarters expressed confidence that these fortifications could not withstand battering from land, sea and air such as Sir Archibald is prepared to give them. These sources also saw small possibility that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani could re-enforce Tobruk.

Claim Mastery of Air.

In the first place, they declared, the Royal Air Force now is master of the air in North Africa, while practically every yard of the coastal road from Tobruk to Tripoli—a matter of more than 700 miles—is vulnerable to the guns of the British Mediterranean fleet.

In the second place, the Italians—through their reverses at Sidi Barrani and Bardia—have lost at least half the guns, supplies, munitions and motor transport facilities with which their North African army was equipped.

Moreover, the British suggested, Marshal Graziani may hesitate to move troops from western Libya to defend Tobruk because of the possibility of attack from the French territory of Tunisia on the west.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, the French commander in North Africa, is known to have a sizable well-armed force at his disposal and the possibility frequently has been suggested that, should German demands upon the French Government at Vichy become too exacting, he might re-enter the war and strike a blow at the Axis in Libya.

Some sources here suggested that, while Tobruk is the next logical British objective, Sir Archibald might attempt a 250-mile dash across the desert sands south of Tobruk to strike at the big Italian base at Bengasi while holding Tobruk in a state of siege.

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Report on African Drive.

London, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Official quarters estimated today that the British Army of the Nile has rendered 94,000 Italian troops "ineffective" in fighting in North Africa since December 9. These figures include, it was said, at least 70,000 prisoners, plus wounded and dead.

In addition, the British forces were said to have captured huge quantities of war materials.

British mechanized units, the same informants said, "are now in contact with the outer defenses of Tobruk," Italian Libyan stronghold some eighty miles from the Egyptian border.

Among the Italian formations they listed as smashed were the Sixty-second, Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth metropolitan divisions of Mussolini's regular army; the First and Second Black Shirt divisions and the Maletti mechanized group.

There are 13,000 men and officers in a regular Italian division, 12,000 in a Blackshirt division and 7,000 in a Libyan division, it was said, and the mechanized personnel totaled probably 7,500 men.

10,000 More in Supply Corps.

To this total of 84,500, these informants said, must be added 10,000 corps and supply troops, making a rough total of 94,000 to 94,500 men whose formations have been entirely broken and who were captured, killed, wounded, or missing in the desert.

From the crushing of these units, the amount of war material seized by the British can be judged from the equipment of one infantry division. Besides small arms, such equipment includes: 216 light automatic weapons, 48 heavy machine-guns, 111 light mortars, 24 heavy mortars, 36 field guns, 24 anti-tank guns and 8 anti-aircraft guns.

Italian armored divisions consist of one infantry regiment transported in trucks, one tank regiment composed of two battalions of assault tanks (11-ton Ansaldos), one battalion of light tanks (five-ton Fiats), one artillery regiment, one motorcycle company, one anti-aircraft company, one anti-tank company, one engineer company and various service troops.

COL. DONOVAN, U. S. OBSERVER, REACHES CAIRO

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Expected To Obtain First-Hand Account Of British Campaign

English Capture Tobruk Airport, 70 Miles West Of Bardia

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 7 — Col. William J. Donovan, on an undisclosed mission from the United States, arrived tonight in Cairo by plane from London.

It was understood he will furnish the American Government with a first-hand account of the situation and of operations in the middle eastern war theater. He is staying at the British Embassy.

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 7—Advanced forces of the British army were declared officially today to have thrust almost seventy miles west of fallen Bardia to occupy the military airport serving Tobruk, the main Italian base in Libya, and seized forty Fascist planes grounded there by R. A. F. action.

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Some of the fast motorized units used thus far so successfully in this desert offensive were reported almost at Tobruk's gates, darting in here and there to test the port's outer defenses.

"Preceeding Satisfactorily"

The British command itself put the situation in a sentence:

"Operations toward Tobruk are proceeding satisfactorily."

Tonight British general headquarters asserted that three Black Shirt (political militia) commanders deserted their troops during the unsuccessful Italian defense of Bardia, thus leaving "the regular (army) commanders to fight on."

Nothing was said officially here about the total number of Italian troops now put out of action, but official quarters in London estimated that 94,000 had been rendered "ineffective" — 70,000 prisoners plus the dead, wounded and missing.

Claim Control Of Air Along Coast

In announcing that the Tobruk airport—at El Adem, fifteen miles to the south of the town itself—had been abandoned and fell without a struggle, the British thus indirectly laid claim to an effective command of the air at least along the entire seventy miles of coastal area from Bardia.

The approaches to Tobruk's harbor were declared cut off by British warships; the coastal road in both directions—toward Bardia and westward 700 miles toward Tripoli—lay under the shadow of British fleet guns.

Thus, while the main forces of the British Imperial Army were gathered for the grand assault, British informants suggested that the estimated 50,000 Italians defending Tobruk must elect to stand or give in without effective reinforcements.

Guns And Supplies Lost

The Fascists, driven from Egypt with heavy losses at Sidi Barrani, Bardia and elsewhere, were said also to have lost no less than half of the presumably irreplaceable guns, supplies, munitions and motor transport which they had brought up at the start of their disastrous invasion.

The day's news, aside from the announcement that El Adem had fallen to ground troops, dealt principally with the continuing offensive of the Royal Air Force.

In the latest foray to be reported, Tobruk was declared to have been bombed, explosives falling on the water front and on other "military objectives," and, still farther to the west, the coastal town of Derna was raided.

BRITISH LAUD AFRICAN WORK OF U. S. PLANES

Report Martin Bombers Are Well Adapted To Desert Warfare

Cairo Officials Are Well Satisfied With Performance Of R. A. F.

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 7—American planes made their first appearance with the British Near Eastern forces in the present offensive in Libya and have done "exceptionally good work," a Royal Air Force official disclosed tonight.

The first to go into service here were Martin bombers. While only small numbers are being used so far, observers said they seem adapted to the desert air warfare, which offers many special problems, such as navigating in sandstorms and screening sand out of the mechanism.

The current arrivals of American aircraft in Egypt were described as a trickle, which air officials said they

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hoped would grow steadily.

Satisfied With R. A. F.

Air chiefs here are highly satisfied with the R. A. F.'s performance, both in the desert war and in Greece. They said they regarded "future prospects" with "more than reasonable confidence."

They realize, however, some officers said, that there still is a long air struggle ahead in this area.

Despite the overwhelming superiority of the British in the air here, the Italian air force remains a power to contend with, and there is always a greater danger of the entry of German aviation in this theater of combat.

500 Enemy Planes Downed

Italian planes shot down from the air or by anti-aircraft guns since the war began in the Mediterranean area have passed the 500 mark while British losses here are about eighty, air chiefs said.

Officers added that terrific damage and demoralization have been inflicted on the Italians in 1,827 bombing raids carried out under the air command here.

Perhaps the R. A. F.'s greatest achievement here was the terrific air campaign which preceded the land advance in the western desert and the Bardia region.

This was directed largely against Italian North African air fields where much damage was inflicted on their planes with a view to keeping them on the ground as much as possible.

New Tactics Used

New tactics were employed successfully in the offensive, it was disclosed.

One was the wide use of Hurricane fighters for gun attacks from low altitudes on convoys and air fields.

This compelled the Italians to use more of their fighters in an attempt to prevent such attacks and reduced the number available for escorting bombers.

"And since their bombers are reluctant to go out without large escorts, this reduced their bombing," high R. A. F. officers said.

The advance of British front lines from Matruh to well beyond Bardia—200 miles—has given the R. A. F. new problems.

Air Bases Advanced

Air bases have been advanced apace with the land march, but this has required a vast amount of organization.

British airmen have found Italy's East African air force superior to squadrons operating from Libya and Italy, though even here R. A. F. flyers operating from the Sudan, Kenya Colony and Aden have inflicted heavy losses in Ethiopia, it was said.

Red Sea traffic has been virtually free from air attacks. It was admitted however, that the British have not been entirely successful in preventing arrival of supplies to Italian East Africa.

These supplies are transferred from ships on the sea to dhows—small Arab boats with mutton-chop sails—which slip into port.

Can't Control All

"Dhow traffic along the coast is so extensive it is impossible to control it all," one officer said, "but efforts are being made to keep this traffic to a minimum."

Supplies arriving in East Africa are in no way equal to the exhaustion of material there and the Italian position there is inevitably weakening with the passage of time, it was said.

R. A. F. operations in Greece are somewhat reduced due to the weather, but they are expected to be increased greatly in the spring as ever increasing reinforcements of men and planes make greater activity possible.

2,000 CAPTURED FOES ARRIVE IN CAIRO DAILY

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English, Surprised At Seizing So Many, Find Accommodations Insufficient

Few Fascists Disappointed, But Want To Let Their Families Know

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 7—Headquarters of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell grappled tonight with the problem of accommodating upward of 70,000 prisoners taken by the British thus far in their campaign against Italian North Africa.

By sea and by rail, those captured in the victory at Bardia are pouring into the Nile valley from the desert at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 daily—great herds of defeated soldiers who will have to be fed, clothed and housed until the war ends.

The British say they never expected to capture so many. What to do with them after the Sidi Barrani victory last month, when about 40,000 were seized, was an acute problem.

More Experience

Since then the army has had more experience in handling prisoners, so preparations for the assault on Bardia included wiring off large inclosures on the deserts for captives. Even then the British staff was surprised at the great numbers taken.

In any event, it was impossible to prepare huge stores of food and water for them, and the first job was to get them out of the desert.

Most are being shipped to Alexandria aboard any vessel available. Others are sent by truck to the rail head in the western desert. Trains that go up the line laden with British supplies in the morning return jammed with prisoners at night.

Camps Prepared

Large camps in the Nile delta were prepared hurriedly for the men captured in the first British drive, but now are being emptied to make room for new arrivals. The chief camp has been established in the Suez Canal zone.

[Reports from India last week told of the arrival of several hundred Italian prisoners from Egypt, a disposition not mentioned in this censored dispatch.]

Wounded Italians are sent to British hospitals and Libyans to Egyptian hospitals. The Egyptians are full of pity for the Libyans, who are fellow-Moslems. Women of the Red Crescent (Moslem version of the Red Cross) distribute candies and cigarettes among them.

The prison camps are similar to the large British army camps in Egypt, composed of rows of tents and a few scattered wooden structures.

Organize Selves

Prisoners are permitted largely to organize themselves for necessary duties. A captured non-commissioned officer is placed in charge of thirty or forty fellow-prisoners. Basket ball is the most popular prisoner recreation.

Few prisoners show much disappointment at being captured. Chiefly they want merely to let the folks back home know they are alive. This is handled by the International Red Cross through Geneva. If any prisoner has relatives among the large Italian colony in Egypt, they are informed immediately but are not permitted to visit him.

The prisoners have no clothes save those in which they stand, and often these are rags.

The British have placed large orders for uniforms, blankets, towels, toothbrushes, soap and shoes and sandals, these for the Libyans.

Better Food Than In Army

As for food, the British assert the prisoners are getting better rations than they ever got in the Italian army. The menu includes bread, macaroni and potatoes, and when possible fruit and vegetables. The Libyans have the diet they are used to: rice, lentils and similar foods. They will get an extra meat ration tomorrow because it is Courban Bairam, one of the big Moslem feast days.

All prisoners get regular issues of cigarettes or tobacco.

By international convention, officer prisoners continue to draw in captivity the pay their rank entitled them to when in service. The British have fixed the exchange rate at 72 lire to the pound sterling—the pre-war figure.

All together, keeping so many prisoners is naturally an expensive business. It is impossible yet to compute even the approximate cost. The only British satisfaction on this score is that with a final Italian defeat they can present the bills to her.

Egypt Let Suez Canal Pay in Piasters

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The Egyptian Government waived the obligation of the Suez Canal Company today to pay interest on its bonds and shares on the basis of the gold franc and authorized payments on the basis of a franc worth 3.8575 Egyptian piasters. (The piaster has a nominal value of 4.16 cents.)

A military proclamation said the action was taken because the company "is unable in present circumstances to fulfill its financial obligations without exposing itself and being unable to carry out the work expected of it".

The Suez Canal is operated by a French company whose directors include twenty-one Frenchmen, ten Britons and one Netherlander. Its control automatically will revert to Egypt in 1968, at the expiration of a ninety-nine-year lease.

London Suffers Heaviest Raid By Daylight in Many Weeks

Residents Slain and Street Car Is Blown Off Tracks—Town in Midlands Hit—Night Bombers Fail to Appear.

London, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Bombs falling in a London street during the most prolonged and destructive daytime attack on London in weeks killed a number of persons today, injured eight others and blew a street car off its track.

London was under the alert for three hours, but the early night hours in the capital passed without the usual night alarm.

Other German raiders were reported to have killed or wounded several persons in a Midlands town in the heaviest of a series of daylight raids against that industrial area, London and the southeast coast.

Trinity House Inspected.

Despite the London alarm, Prime Minister Churchill and First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander visited Trinity House, damaged in the "fire raid" of December 29, and inspected devastation in the Tower Hill district.

The Midlands casualties were reported in the suburb of a town where several houses were demolished. This raid was carried out as London was kept under alert for more than three hours and the anti-aircraft defenses roared repeatedly.

Two explosions were heard in London soon after the sirens sounded. In the late afternoon machine-gun fire was heard from a plane over the capital's outskirts.

Londoners went about their business without fluster despite the long alert and the anti-aircraft fire, unusually persistent for the daytime. Even when the shrill whistles of London bobbies warned that the raiders were overhead shoppers and businessmen merely looked up and kept going. Taxis, buses and trucks kept moving.

Clouds Hide Raiders.

The raiders could be heard flying low but could not be seen because of the clouds.

A town in the home counties—the area around London—also was attacked.

Other raiders also were reported in an East Anglian town and the rumble of several high explosive bombs were heard in the distance.

Planes also were reported near Liverpool and over a Midlands town. A German bomber believed to have been a Dornier dived four times to attack two trawlers in plain view of watchers on the southeast coast. The plane twice dived and machine-gunned the vessels, then released two bombs near one ship, returned and repeated the machine-gunning. It was held off by the trawlers' machine guns, however, and fled to sea at the appearance of a Spitfire.

Snow and bad weather conditions over the Continent kept Great Britain's bombers away from Germany during the night and Britain also experienced a respite from the almost nightly assault of the Nazi air force. The Royal Air Force was said to have limited its activities to a few short armed reconnaissance flights across the channel to German invasion ports early last evening.

B. B. C. Building Damaged.

The public was informed today that Broadcasting House, the British Broadcasting Corporation's home in London, had been "very seriously damaged" in two recent air raids, and that several staff members were killed. The Ministry of Information said in one night raid a heavy bomb hit the building while news announcements were being read in English and German. The reading went on without interruption, although several women staff members were killed, the announcement said. Another night, "at the peak hour of evening broadcasts," bomb explosions were said to have killed a policeman and wounded a number of staff members. Seven staff members were killed and others injured in the first raid.

The announcer, who continued his news announcements, was Bruce Belfrage, former actor who had appeared in the United States and Canada. The bomb damaged the fifth floor of the building.

Church House, Westminster, new administrative headquarters of the Church of England, was seriously damaged and six persons were killed in a recent air raid, it was disclosed also.

Nazis Report Factory Hit.

Berlin, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—German spokesmen said tonight that several bombs exploded in filtering apparatus and the boiler room of a factory southwest of London when a German plane attacked it this afternoon. They said five hits were scored. A railway station and tracks in the Midlands were bombed from a low altitude, it was stated, and two hangars and a number of planes were hit at an airport north of London.

One British Spitfier was reported shot down while trying to fight off German planes which were about to attack a steamship.

260-Year-Old Carvings In Church Ruined in Raid

Grinling Gibbons' Work Among Treasures Destroyed by Nazis

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—The 260-year-old carvings of Grinling Gibbons in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry were among the ecclesiastical are treasures destroyed by the Nazi fire-bomb raid on London's City district on Dec. 29, it was disclosed tonight.

The vestry of the church, built in 1671 by Sir Christopher Wren, was ruined. The square-built tower across

rrom the fire-wrecked Guildhall, however, remained.

The Spagnoletto picture of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence and church records which also went through the Great Fire of 1666 were safe in a strongroom of the tower.

Church House, Westminster, new administrative headquarters of the Church of England, was seriously damaged and six persons were killed in a recent Nazi air raid, it was disclosed.

NAZIS BOMB LONDON IN HEAVY DAY RAIDS

Many Killed And Wounded As City Gets Worst Daytime Attack In Weeks

Industrial Town In Midlands, East Anglia And Southeast Coast Battered

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 7—Waves of fast German fighter-bombers gave London its longest and most destructive daytime attack in weeks today and killed and wounded a number of persons in the capital.

Bombers caused several casualties in a heavy assault on an industrial Midlands town, and other raiders, taking advantage of better flying conditions after being balked last night by snow and dirty weather, struck hard at East Anglia and the southeast coast.

But despite the severity of the London raid residents of the capital continued their shopping and routine tasks and Prime Minister Churchill and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, calmly surveyed damage caused at Trinity House and in the London Tower district in the fire raid of December 29.

Number Killed And Hurt

A number of persons were killed and wounded in London when a line of bombs fell across a street. A streetcar was blown off its tracks injuring eight persons. The spire and main part of a Baptist church crashed. A motor showroom and a bank were demolished, trapping a number of persons in the wreckage.

In another London section, four soldiers were injured when a gas main caught fire.

The raiders attacking the Midlands town demolished several houses in a suburb and killed or wounded several persons, it was reported.

The *Luftwaffe* used machine guns in many attacks. One report said an East Anglian town was machine-gunned four times, with pedestrians and school children scurrying for shelter in the residential area.

British Battle Raiders

At many points, machine-gun fire aloft indicated the British fighters were attacking the German raiders.

On the offensive, the British themselves were kept from reaching Germany last night by the same weather which balked the Germans, but the Air Ministry said British bombers yesterday damaged an enemy merchantman off Norway and hit an enemy tanker off the Netherlands.

Censorship was lifted to disclose that Broadcasting House, the home of the British Broadcasting Corporation in London, was "very seriously damaged" in two recent air raids and that 260-year-old carvings by Grinling Gibbons were wiped out at the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry in the fire raid which devastated the financial center of London December 29.

7 Killed At Posts

Seven staff members were killed at their posts and others injured in the first raid on Broadcasting House, but the announcer, Bruce Belfarge, former actor who has appeared in the United States and Canada, continued reading the news report without interruption.

The second bombing "at the peak of the evening broadcasts" resulted in the death of a policeman and the wounding of several staff members.

Church House, Westminster, new administrative headquarters of the Church of England, was seriously damaged and six persons were killed in a recent raid, it was disclosed.

The vestry of the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, one of the most beautiful small rooms in the world, was ruined, but the square-built Wren tower remained standing. The church was built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1671-80 on the site of an earlier building destroyed by the great fire of 1666.

Trawler Attacked

The German air force was active at sea, a bomber diving four times to attack a trawler off the southeast coast. Coast watchers said the bomber was held off by the trawler's machine guns and finally fled when a Spitfire appeared.

The Admiralty said seven merchant ships totaling 37,556 tons were sunk by enemy action in the week ended December 30.

This included three British ships and four Allied vessels. The Admiralty said the total was approximately half the weekly average since the war began.

Prices Pegged

Lord Woolton, Food Minister, said the British were short on meat, but he believed it would be only temporary. He pegged prices for coffee, cocoa, fish, poultry and a variety of foods at figures not higher than the prices of December 2.

The chief medical officer of the Health Ministry, Sir Wilson Jameson, reported a marked wartime increase of meningitis, but said Britain's fear of that cerebro-spinal fever has gone because the mortality rate has fallen to "a fraction of what it once was."

On the whole, he said, Britain's health is "standing up well to the strain of war."

Celluloid Factory Hit By Bombs, Germans Report

Berlin, Jan. 7 (AP)—Informed German sources said tonight that several bombs exploded in filtering apparatus and the boiler room of a celluloid factory southwest of London when a German plane attacked it this afternoon. They said five hits were scored.

A railway station and tracks in the Midlands were bombed from a low altitude, it was stated, and two hangars and a number of planes were hit at an airport north of London.

One British Spitfire was reported shot down while trying to fight off German planes which were about to attack a steamer.

U. S. Announcer Injured

New York, Jan. 7 (AP)—NBC reported tonight that Fred Bate, NBC representative in London, was injured four weeks ago in a bombing of Broadcasting House in London, where the NBC studios are located. Bate, it was said, has now recovered and is back at work.

Reporter's Trip on Grim British Destroyer Shows Britannia Still Rules Channel Waves

By DREW MIDDLETON.

Aboard a British Destroyer off the French Coast, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Despite shells, bombs, mines and torpedoes, despite wrecks which dot the frigid waters, Britannia still appears to rule these waves.

From the destroyers's bridge I can see many merchantmen. Convoys bound north and south are stringing out, their barrage balloons nodding in gray skies. Destroyers marshal our convoy at the mouth of a harbor. Each of the merchantmen carries the capacity of three or four freight trains. They are all safe. Why? Well, here's a log of our voyage:

Afternoon—the quick, rhythmic fire of distant anti-aircraft guns pulses through the sharp cold air as we leave the harbor. No planes are in sight. A seaman says quietly, "Jerry's 'aving a go somewhere."

The officers have changed from smart shore "blues" to a variety of garments. The captain wears a heavy wool-lined canvas coat over layers of sweaters, fleece-lined boots, fur-lined mittens and then gloves. His head is covered by a knitted wool helmet—he doesn't look much like the officer who a few days ago received from his King the Distinguished Service Cross.

A Dinner of Sandwiches.

Guarded by the destroyers and fast motor boats, built during the world war to halt German submarine raids, the convoy moves out to sea. Above it are the balloon ships, a protection against dive bombers.

A cheer ripples down the line of ships as two formations of Blenheims fly by. . . . A day later you learn they bombed Brest.

Evening—Our dinner is sandwiches, soup and tea gulped on rolling decks. Between gulps, a navigator calls the course. The captain eyes the convoy and mutters that some of the vessels are falling behind.

He reckons the convoy will pass Hellfire Corner, rounding into the Strait of Dover, during darkness.

You stand gazing into the icy blackness for a while and then stretch out for a try at sleep.

Early morning—it's still very dark. The blacked-out destroyer gives you the feeling of a ghost ship moving through leagues of blackness. Suddenly there is the sound of a plane. The lookout calls out, "Aircraft approaching."

Blackness Turns to Gray.

An officer shouts, "Hold fire." He mutters to himself and then adds: "We fire and he gets our location, and then a little while later we catch hell from the bombers."

We steam on and the drone of the airplane's motors dies in the dark.

An hour later the blackness turns to gray. Dawn breaks dirty. The Dover cliffs, topped with snow, rise out of the wind-swept sea. Off on the other side a thin line of black separates the sea and the sky—the French coast.

From his chair where he has huddled in sleep during the night the captain speaks.

"We'll probably get some shelling soon. Don't worry. They're not very accurate."

Suddenly an orange flame stabs the gray French coast. You look around at the lookouts. They gaze indifferently at the sea. An officer starts counting. When he reaches sixty there's another sound.

"Whack, whack, whack!"—a shell in the air. And then the explosion. Behind us a column of water leaps 150 feet skyward.

For five minutes this goes on.

Argument Over Jerry's Bricks.

"It's over a thousand," says an officer.

"Don't be a fool," answers another, "it's only about 988."

The Captain grins.

"They're arguing," he says, "how many bricks Jerry has chucked at us in the last six months."

Every time a shell bursts there's a "whee," and a shower of shell fragments. The ship's doctor shows you one casually—a jagged piece of metal two and a half inches long.

"They make an ugly wound," he says.

We are out of the shelling area—only aircraft to worry about now. We don't have long to wait. Off to the east we see a plane with the familiar twin tails of the Messerschmitt 110. Guns swing to meet it, but the plane vanishes before the guns can open fire.

A moment later the guns of a destroyer astern begin crackling. Then ours go off, and when the four-inchers start slamming away that's noise.

Deck Jumps as Guns Roar.

You hang onto the rail. The deck jumps as the guns bang away. You try to fix your binoculars on the planes. There are more than one now. The concussion bumps the eyepieces against your nose. There's that familiar "whish" of a falling bomb. A column of water bigger than the others zooms into the air a half mile from our ship.

That's all, just one.

"We scared him off," says the captain calmly.

Afternoon—for the last hour we've been passing floating mines. We steer between two of them and flash a signal to the convoy. The merchantmen reply with whistle toots, and move around the sinister explosives like elderly chorus girls.

"I got knocked off the bridge when we hit one of them blinkin' things," says a yoeman signaler as we look down on the big barrel-like mines.

Late Afternoon—It's bitterly cold. Snow squalls hide the English shore and snow is crusting on deck and around the guns. The crew of one of the four-inchers is playing follow-the-leader to keep warm.

The convoy moves steadily onward to port. Mine-sweepers churn out to pick up any stray mines.

Evening—We nose in, the captain directing the ticklish job of tying up at a buoy in the face of a shrieking wind. He turns.

"Here's another one in," he says, "what about a drink?"

Yes. It's still the English Channel.

8 Italian Units Listed As Smashed in Libya

London Says 3 Regular Divisions Were Among Victims

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Among the Italian formations listed in military quarters here as smashed in the British offensive in Libya were the 62d, 63d and 64th Metropolitan divisions of Premier Benito Mussolini's regular army; the 1st and 2d Blackshirt divisions, the 1st and 2d Libyan divisions and the Maletti mechanized group.

There are 13,000 men and officers in a regular Italian division, 12,000 in a Blackshirt division and 7,000 in a Libyan division, these quarters said. They added that the mechanized personnel totaled probably 7,500 men.

To this total of 84,500, these informants said, must be added 10,000 corps and supply troops, making a rough total of 94,000 to 94,500 men whose formations have been entirely broken and who were captured, killed, wounded, or missing in the desert.

From the crushing of these units, the amount of war material seized by the British can be judged from the equipment of one infantry division. Besides small arms, such equipment includes 216 light automatic weapons, forty-eight heavy machine guns, 111 light mortars, twenty-four heavy mortars, thirty-six field guns, twenty-four anti-tank guns and eight anti-aircraft guns.

Italian armored divisions consist of one infantry regiment transported in trucks, one tank regiment composed of two battalions of assault tanks (eleven-ton Ansaldos), one battalion of light tanks (five-ton Fiats), one artillery regiment, one motorcycle company, one anti-aircraft company, one anti-tank company, one engineer company and various service troops.

PRESS CRITICIZES CHURCHILL MOVE

Says Production Group Fails to Insure Speedup.

London, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The press today criticized Prime Minister Churchill's appointment of

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three new executive bodies whose heads form a committee to regulate and speed the industrial war effort.

The Daily Herald, Laborite newspaper, commented:

"It does not provide—as members of Pardliament will trenchantly point out when Parliament examines the Premier's move—all the powerful, full-time Government machine for the application of a ruthless, co-ordinated output plan."

The Times predicted disappointment "because powers given the Government last May to require people to 'place themselves, their services and their property at the disposal of his Majesty' . . . were not being used." The Times added that the Government was "still fumbling without any comprehensive policy."

The Daily Mirror said the new committe did not "dispose of the malady of slowness."

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Meningitis In Britain

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 7—Sir Wilson Jameson, chief medical officer of the Health Ministry, disclosed today that Britain was experiencing a marked wartime increase in cerebro-spinal fever (meningitis).

He said that cases reported to him increased from 1,500 in 1939 to about 12,500 in 1940. The 1938 figure was 1,268.

Dread Of Fever Gone

Jameson added that, although "we are still very much afraid of cerebro-spinal fever, our great dread of it has gone," because the mortality rate had fallen to "a fraction of what it once was."

An increase in reported pneumonia cases from 42,000 in 1939 to "nearly 46,000" in 1940 also was reported.

Enteric fever cases, he said, mounted from 1,500 in 1939 to 2,800 last year.

Dysentery cases, after dropping from 4,170 in 1938 to 963 in 1939, rose to 2,500, he said.

Against these figures, covering England and Wales, Jameson cited drops in the prevalence of diphtheria and scarlet fever and asserted that Britain's health "is standing up well to the strain of war."

Food-Price Limit Set

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 7—Food Minister Lord Woolton announced today the pegging of prices of a variety of foods at not more than the figures of last December 2.

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He listed coffee, cocoa, chocolate, canned and boiled vegetables, canned pork and beans, honey, fish and poultry pastes, poultry, tapioca, biscuits, canned goods, processed cheese, custard powders, jellies and nuts.

His order forbids wholesalers, retailers or manufacturers to sell at prices higher than each sold these foods for last December 2.

Lord Woolton earlier acknowledged Britain is suffering from a meat shortage, but said he believed it is only temporary.

If the shortage continues, however, the meat ration will be reduced, he said.

"The position of meat supplies," he said, "is immediately difficult, with every sign of improvement."

A drastic anti-profiteering order, Woolton said, would "burn the fingers" of "new people coming into the food trade as a profitable field for speculation.

"They have been taking their rake-off of profit and have rendered no service at all to the country," he said.

Winter Cuts Ship Losses

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 7—The Admiralty announced today that seven merchant ships totaling 37,556 tons had been lost "by enemy action" in the week ended December 30.

The total included three British ships aggregating 18,208 tons and four Allied vessels totaling 18,348 tons.

This week's losses totaled only approximately half the average weekly loss since the war started, the Admiralty said.

The announcement said the Germans had claimed to have sunk during the week in question "a total of 130,163 tons, or nearly four times the actual figure."

63,000 Tons Weekly

For the sixty-nine weeks of the war to the end of December, mercantile shipping losses exclusive of that lost at Dunkirk, averaged approximately 63,000 tons weekly, a naval spokesman said.

"Since the beginning of the war the Germans have lost by capture, sinking and scuttling a total of 1,257,000 gross tons of shipping and the Italians 454,000 tons," he said.

"In addition 46,000 gross tons of neutral shipping under enemy control or useful to the enemy has been sunk.

"Thus the total enemy losses amount to more than 1,750,000 gross tons."

Some reduction in the recent shipping losses was attributed to the fact that Nazi long-range bombers, which often attacked shipping in the Atlantic, had been less active recently because of bad weather conditions, which, likewise, were believed to have hampered submarine activity.

British Say 2 Others Met Death With Amy Mollison

Seaman Died in Vain Attempt to Save Plane Passenger

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—The Admiralty disclosed tonight that the crash of the plane which resulted Sunday in the death of Amy Johnson Mollinson, famous British woman flyer, also cost the lives of two men, one of them Miss Johnson's passenger.

The second man was Lieut. Cmdr. W. E. Fletcher, captain of the trawler Hastlemere, who made a vain attempt to rescue the passenger when Miss Johnson's plane dived into the choppy waters of the Thames Estuary a moment after she had bailed out in a parachute.

The trawler was forming part of a convoy, the Admiralty's statement said, when Fletcher and the others saw the parachute descending through low clouds followed by the plane. While a boat was being launched from the trawler, those on board saw the man in the plane. Miss Johnson sank before rescue could be attempted, the Admiralty said.

Fletcher thereupon dived overboard to save the life of the passenger, who was not identified. Fletcher reached the passenger's side and supported him in the water. The lifeboat failed to reach the two men in time, but a naval motor launch picked up Fletcher, who was unconscious. He died soon after being taken to a hospital.

Boats searched the waters for hours seeking the pilot's body. The Admiralty did not say that it had been recovered.

New English Bomber Ready

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced today that its Botha twin-engined torpedo bomber was "off the full secret list of British warplanes."

That means that the plane can now be mentioned, but that no details of its production or action against the Germans and Italians are yet permitted.

The Ministry's description of the craft stated that it is powered by two Perseus engines, has a span of 59 feet, a length of 50 feet 11½ inches and a height of 18 feet 3 inches.

BRITONS ASK PAY RISE

A Million Arms Workers Submit Plea

London, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—A million British arms workers placed before an arbitration tribunal today their plea for a wage increase of three-pence (5 cents) an hour to meet rising living costs.

Representatives of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, with 500,000 members, were the first to be heard. The General Engineering Trades Union, representing another 500,000 worers, will be heard tomorrow.

The cases presented by the unions cover a score of trades in which wages average approximately five pounds sterling ($20) a week. Employers have argued that increased pay is unwarranted in the country's interest unless needs of the workers for more money are proved imperative.

Similar wage increase claims will be submitted by shipbuilding workers on January 16.

Judge Sir Gavin Simonds is presiding officer of the three-man arbitration tribunal. The other members are Prof. Sir Hector Hetherington and Sir John Forester, a lawyer.

Nazi School Ruse Feared

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 7 (AP).—The Department of Education announced today that it was discouraging school children from corresponding with children of other lands. The department felt such pen friendships might be used by the enemy to obtain valuable information and to spread Nazi propaganda.

Bright Lights From Blackout

By WILLIAM W. WHITE
Associated Press Correspondent

London, Jan. 7—An onion and a lemon—rare delicacies in London now—were the "valuable" first prizes offered in a recent horse race for officers. The runners-up had to be content merely with bottles of champagne.

A vicar who makes Sunday night tours of shelters often lets members of the "congregation" choose which hymns they'll sing.

One wet night, as Nazi bombs were falling, someone asked whether they might ing, "All Things Bright and Beautiful."

"I have a sense of humor," the vicar said, "but there is a limit. So we sang something else."

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Superstitious Britons unknowingly may have contributed to Britain's war chest.

It is supposed to bring luck to anyone crossing Scotland's famous Forth bridge to toss a penny into the river. The bridge—and the superstition—have been in operation fifty years, and an average of 500 people a day cross it.

Now the Government has been urged to send divers into the water to recover an estimated £40,000 (about $160,000).

—o—

The old family bus is going to help England in its effort to win the war.

The Ministry of Supply has asked the owners of "jalopies" to offer them to the Government so they can be scrapped into even more deadly weapons than they now are!

GREEK SHIPS SHELL VALONA AT LEISURE

Destroyers Bombard Port Without Even Sighting Italian Warcraft

Army Reports Threatening Fascist Lines Between Tepelini And Coast

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Jan. 7—A squadron of Greek destroyers has churned into the Adriatic, penetrated by night into the Albanian Gulf of Valona and shelled the Italian-held city with sixty rounds without even so much as sighting Italian warcraft, the Greek Marine Ministry announced tonight.

[Greek destroyers have been built both in Italy and Britain.]

Then, said the communique, the squadron loafed back to its bases "at reduced speed."

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Action Sunday Night

The action was reported to have taken place Sunday night, and coincided with another R. A. F. bombardment of Valona, in which fires were declared left burning in warehouses and elsewhere on the water front.

Now, Greek military reports say the Greek forces are menacing Italian land communications between Tepelini and Valona, major southwestern Albanian seaport.

Tonight the Greek military spokesman said the Italians had evacuated 25,000 sick and wounded from Valona alone and that since the outbreak of hostilities October 28 the Fascist losses could be counted "in the tens of thousands."

[In Belgrade, it was reported that the wreckage from the Italian steamer Geneva including 500 barrels of naphtha, had been found on the Yugoslav coast near Bar. This presumably is one of two Italian supply ships sunk off Bar, January 3, by British or Greek warships].

Italians Endangered

Dispatch from the central Albanian front claimed Italian defenders of Klisura, east of Tepeleni, had been endangered by Greek capture of a 5,500-foot peak north of the town and to the rear of the Fascist positions.

Day-to-day reports continued to bring slow increases—usually of a hundred or more—in Greek claims of prisoners taken, with reports of the booty of Italian war materials mounting just as steadily.

A Greek spokesman asserted that five officers were among 222 captives taken yesterday.

The Greeks were reported to have come upon many wounded Italian soldiers who were left behind in precipitate withdrawals of their comrades.

Greeks who captured one mountain asserted that all Italians opposing them were killed, wounded or captured.

Brief Communique

Despite all these reports, tonight's communique of the Greek high command was two brief sentences:

"There were reduced patrol activities. A number of prisoners were taken."

The Greek Ministry of Home Security declared coincidentally that more than one hundred civilian casualties were caused in Koritza, Albania, by an Italian air raid; that forty houses had collapsed and that a cathedral was seriously damaged.

Italians Claim Success

Rome, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Renewed air activity along the Albanian front and the capture of an important position from Greek troops were reported today by the Italian High Command. A successful raid was said to have driven the Greeks from the position where the Italians said quantities of automatic weapons and munitions were abandoned.

The Italian war bulletin said several prisoners were taken by the Fascist forces in patrol clashes.

U. S. Reporter Watches Greeks Shell Italians Off Canyon Wall

Says Troops, Determined To Capture Valona, Wait Impatiently For The Order To Advance

By DANIEL DELUCE
Associated Press Correspondent

Somewhere in the Greek First Line on the Albanian Coast, Jan. 5 (Delayed)—From the half circles of rock which hide Greek machine-gun crews I watched Italian infantry platoons scale a canyon wall a mile away.

They were dark little figures etched with the sparse green bushes against the gray limestone. As they climbed slowly, each man choosing a different trail, they must have known they were as visible to Greek artillerymen as flies crawling on a window pane.

"Look what happens now," a Greek gunner beside me said.

The Italians were no more than twenty yards from the crest of the canyon when I heard a Greek shell whine overhead.

It exploded with a flash on the line of the Italians' march.

Two more shells shook the canyon walls, and when the smoke arose the gunner beside me said:

"Good hits. If there are any Italians left alive they'll finish the climb on their bellies."

This occurred a quarter of an hour ago and I am writing this is the captain's shelter under a ledge thirty yards from his advance machine gun post and only 330 yards from the Italian outposts.

At our back lies the picturesque seaside village of Chimara, the Greek's latest acquisition. No other correspondents, foreign or Greek, have come this far with the army.

A comparatively long and difficult stretch of coast stands between the Greek lines and the Italian seaside base of Valona, but the Greeks are determined to reach that objective, as they have been determined on earlier objectives.

Troops Carry Supplies

Mile after mile up precipitous slopes soldiers carry food, water and shells for the front-line troops for it's too steep even for donkeys to pack supplies here.

Below the ridge, unshaven and unwashed infantrymen await impatiently for the order:

"*Empros*" (advance)!

"Waiting is the hardest thing we are asked to do," the Greeks say.

It's a bad day for aviation. The sea breeze sent clouds scudding over the peaks and only one enemy reconnaissance plane appeared. It was driven back by anti-aircraft batteries.

Contempt For Bombers

Italian bombers have been active in this secor the past few days, but the Greeks voice contempt for efforts which they say fritted away superior air strength with aimless attacks that touch neither troops nor supply lines.

In the forty hours it took me to travel 150 miles by truck, motorcycle and horse cart to this spot, nowhere along the way was I delayed by bomb damaged roads or bridges.

A half-dozen bridges which I was told were attacked by Italian airmen still were in use.

Greeks Respect Shells

Italian shells which arch over the ridges to explode in a spray of shrapnel command far more respect from the Greek troops than an Italian strafing plane.

During the day, the Greeks hug the underside of ledges, and by night they stretch canvas from rocks to keep dry despite almost continual rain.

Tonight, New Year's gifts of brandy, cookies and chocolates are being consumed. It's almost like a party, with shellfire for the music.

AMERICAN CITIZEN HELD IN NAZI CAMP

Charles D. Morgan, Husband Of Baltimorean, Captured In Flanders Battle

Attorney-Soldier Married Louise Warfield, Cousin Of Duchess Of Windsor

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 7—Charles Davis Morgan, an American citizen who was a Harvard University chum of President Roosevelt, is in a German prison camp with little chance of release. He was captured last June while fighting with the British in the Battle of Flanders.

His plight was disclosed today by the United States Embassy.

The 56-year-old attorney-soldier is the husband of the former Louise Warfield, of Baltimore, a cousin of the Duchess of Windsor.

Case Carried To White House

Embassy sources said friends had carried his case to the White House, but under international law he is considered a British soldier because he took part in combat as such. His predicament thus is distinguished from that of American ambulance drivers—noncombatants—who already have been released.

The Germans were said to have indicated a willingness to release Morgan, except that it might set a precedent for similar treatment to American pilots they expect may be downed while piloting British planes.

Worked With Roosevelt

Morgan, a native of Plymouth, Mass., was a fellow-editor of President Roosevelt in college days on the Harvard *Crimson*.

He fought with the British in the World War and was badly wounded. The British Government awarded him several medals.

After the World War he built up a lucrative law practice in Paris. He joined the British army again in January, 1940, was given a captain's commission and made liaison officer between the British and French in Flanders.

Clung To U. S. Citizenship

Embassy representatives who visited him at the German prison camp near Salzburg, in Bavaria, said that he told them he refrained from swearing allegiance to the King when he joined up because he did not want to lose his American citizenship, but that he got his commission anyway.

For a time he concealed his nationality by describing himself as Canadian-born, but subsequently revealed that he was an American, a fact confirmed by his passport left in Paris.

The short, mustached Morgan explained that he hid his American citizenship because he feared he would be taken from his buddies in the British officers' camp and interned with British civilians.

Morgan Is Son-In-Law Of Late Gov. Warfield

Capt. Charles Davis Morgan married Louise Warfield, of Baltimore, a daughter of the late Gov. Edwin Warfield, in Paris in 1924. Mrs. Morgan is a sister of Edwin Warfield, Jr., chairman of the State Conservation Commission.

Mrs. Morgan, a cousin of the Duchess of Windsor, previously had been married to Count Vladimir Ledochowski, of Poznan, Poland. She was divorced from Count Ledochowski in 1921.

Two daughters by Mr. Morgan's first marriage made their debuts here and now are married to French and Dutch army officers. Mrs. Morgan and her young son, Richard, are living at their chateau in Touraine in occupied France, about thirty miles southwest of Chartres.

NAZIS DISCLAIM DUBLIN BOMBING

But Say Planes May Have Visited Eire January 1.

Berlin, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Germany disclaimed today any responsibility for bombs dropped near Dublin on the night of January 2-3, but said it was possible that German planes might have flown over neutral Ireland (Eire) the night of January 1-2, authorized persons said.

The German Government promised the Irish Charge d'Affaires in Berlin that it would continue negotiations concerning the flights and reported bombing, and would offer regrets and reparations for possible damage, if investigations showed German flyers were to blame.

Of bomb fragments allegedly shown to be of German origin, a communique said:

"British lie agitation is at work to have this assertion appear as a planful German challenge to Ireland. "This has a specially vicious effect if one remembers how the British airforce itself time and again systematically violated foreign territory as over Marseilles, Geneva, Zurich, Basle, &c., causing damage there. . . ."

Of the second night's bombing, it added, "as in the case of the Athenia, suspicion arises that they were English bombs dropped with provocatory intentions after Churchill methods."

The Germans have contended that the liner Athenia, sunk on the night of Britain's entry into the war, September 3, 1939, was sent down deliberately by the British to point suspicion at Germany. Winston Churchill, Britain's Prime Minister, had become First Lord of the Admiralty that day.

Death for Paris Bandits

Summary Execution in 24 Hours Is Decreed for Armed Criminals

BERLIN, Jan. 7 (AP).—D. N. B., the official German news agency, said in a dispatch from Paris today that drastic penalties to combat crime, including execution within twenty-four hours after arrest, had been announced by authorities there.

Police in the German-occupied French capital were concerned particularly, the agency reported, over an increase in crimes committed during blackouts. It said a summary court had been established and immediate execution threatened for persons using weapons in carrying out any criminal acts.

Nazis Allow Norwegians One Suit and Shirt a Year

Clothing Restrictions Are More Severe There Than in Reich

BERLIN, Jan. 7 (AP).—Norway's new clothing rations permit a man to buy only one new suit and shirt a year or their equivalent in other garments, a digest received here disclosed today.

The digest, appearing in the "Deutsche Zeitung," said a clothing ration card contained 300 points for one year. A man's suit takes 240 points and a shirt 60. A warm coat for a woman costs 200 points, while a cotton summer coat requires 150. a wool dress 120 and a pair of stockings 15.

The digest indicated that the Norwegian clothing restrictions were more severe than those in Germany.

British Bombs Damage U. S. Monument at Brest

Berlin, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Informed persons said today that an American monument in Brest, France, erected in commemoration of the landing of the first United States troops there in 1917, was destroyed by British bombs the night of January 4. No other details of the raid on the German-occupied French port were given.

BULGARS MASS SOLDIERS NEAR TURKS' BORDER

Nazis Stationed on Northern Line and Turkish Troops on Southern.

PHILOV RETURNS TO SOFIA

But a Spokesman for Premier Denies Any Knowledge of Impending Crisis.

Sofia, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Bulgaria, hemmed between a big German army across the Danube in Rumania and reportedly growing Turkish concentrations across her southern frontier, was reported today to have massed almost all her troops to the south—facing Turkey.

Across the southern border, in Thrace, 400,000 Turkish troops were reported ready for any eventuality. Turkish informants asserted that if the Nazis crossed the Danube the Turks would march into Bulgaria to meet them. Germans, however, expressed doubt the Turks would cross the frontier and predicted, instead, they would remain in their Thracian forts, on the defensive.

Bulgars waited and hoped their country would not be made a battlefield, but some of them commented, "What we hope doesn't count." The odds in Sofia still were about four to one that the Germans would move in—perhaps in a few days, perhaps not until spring.

Soldiers on Leave.

The Bulgarian High Command figuratively shrugged its shoulders, granting leaves to many officers and men for the Greek Orthodox Christmas.

Although Bulgaria's war strength has been estimated at about 500,000 men, only about 100,000 are under arms. A few of these are along the Greek and the Yugoslav frontiers. Fewer still are across the Danube from the Germans in Rumania. Most of the rest face Turkey.

Authoritative persons in Sofia have said for weeks that Bulgaria's only hope of keeping the Germans on the Rumania side of the Danube is that Soviet Russia might oppose a German move across Bulgaria toward the Greek frontier or the Dardanelles.

Premier Bogdan Philov returned today from a visit to Vienna made, according to official explanation, for consultation on a stomach ailment. There have been reports, however, that he saw the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, during his absence.

A Foreign Office official who traveled with Philov said that the Premier first heard rumors of an impending Bulgarian crisis when he saw German troop concentrations in Rumania as his train reached the frontier.

"We have no knowledge of any basis for the rumors," said a spokesman, indicating that there was no connection between them and the Premier's return.

Philov himself made no comment.

Sofia Looks To Russia For Advice About Nazis

Sofia, Jan. 7 (AP)—Bulgaria looked to Russia again tonight for an answer to whether German troops massed along the northern frontier mean war or peace.

Premier Bogdan Philoff's return from a "health trip" to Vienna shed no official light on the situation. He hurried from the station to his office without commenting on the threatened Nazi march across his country toward Greece and the Dardanelles.

Informed quarters, however, believed reluctance of both Russia and Germany to antagonize each other at the expense of their "mutual toler-

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ance" would bring about a stalemate in the situation, as it did last fall when Bulgaria was able to resist Berlin demands for adherence to the Axis Balkan bloc.

A "Trial Balloon"

Thus reports from German sources in Belgrade that Russia had consented to a passage of Nazi troops across Bulgaria in exchange for a free hand in Finland and Moldavia were regarded as a "trial balloon."

"If there were ten per cent. of truth in all the rumors abroad about Bulgaria, there would be none of the tranquillity you see all around," a high government source remarked.

Nevertheless, Germans continued to mass forces in Rumania along the Danube frontier with Bulgaria. Rumanians were said to have been instructed to establish gasoline depots throughout the country by February 1, an order characteristic of German thoroughness.

Trainloads of collapsible barracks, along with great quantities of pontoon bridge materials, have arrived in Rumania from Germany.

Watching developments closely, the Turkish Assembly extended military service to all classes now mobilized another year. Turkey is reported to have 400,000 men along Bulgaria's southern frontier ready to march in to meet any German thrust.

Furloughs Granted

Still unperturbed, the Bulgarian high command granted many officers and soldiers leaves to observe the Greek Orthodox Christmas. Bulgaria is credited with having only 100,000 of its army of 500,000 under arms.

Reports from the frontier said ice conditions on the Danube made impossible any mass movement of troops across the river. The floe-choked stream ruled out passage of barges or ferries, while the ice is not solid enough to support the weight of trucks or other mobile war equipment.

BRITISH SHIP FEARED SUNK

Vessel Is Reported Sent To Bottom By Submarine

Lisbon, *Wednesday*, Jan. 8 (AP)—Reports reached here early today that the 5,029-ton British steamer Shakespear had been sunk by a submarine near Sal Island in the Cape Verdes.

The crew, including some wounded, was reported to have reached the island. The Portuguese sloop Goncalves Zarco left Sao Vicente, Cape Verde Islands, to rescue them.

Italian Ship's Wreckage Found

BELGRADE, Jan. 7 (AP).—Wreckage from the Italian steamship Genova, including 500 barrels of naphtha, were found today off the Yugoslav port of Bar, and the bodies of an Italian soldier and two seamen were washed ashore at Dubrovnik. Two Italian transports were reported sunk en route from Italy to Albania on Jan. 3 by British or Greek warships, it was recalled.

BORDER FIGHTS, TOKYO MOVES STIR INDO-CHINA

Hanoi Seen As Determined To Oppose Aggression By Thailand

Japanese - French Incidents Frequent — Roosevelt Talk Held Encouraging

[By the Associated Press]

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Jan. 7—Representatives of kingdoms and provinces which compose this French colony are meeting currently at the Government Palace to consider a situation made precarious by border fighting with Thailand and increasing Japanese pressure in the north.

Many of the delegates heard President Roosevelt's message to the United States Congress, which was regarded as encouraging.

Among tofficials and populace, however, apprehension for the future was increasing visibly.

Occupation Believed Permanent

Frequent Japanese-French incidents are occurring at Hanoi and Haiphong. The Japanese no longer are concealing their intention to make their occupation permanent, despite the fact that hey forced heir way ino the colony on the pretext of using it as a temporary base for military operations against China.

Road markers in Japanese have been posted on the Haiphong-Hanoi hihgway; special Japanese telephone lines link the Japanese-held airports of the two cities, and the Japanese have bought much building material for barracks.

Numerous Japanese civilians are arriving every week at Haiphong and Saigon, where Japanese band concerts are held periodically.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has begun operations at Haiphong.

Authorities expressed concern over such disturbances as that of Sunday, when they said Japanese soldiers attempted to pass the guardhouse at Fort Hanoi and clashed with French guards, wounding one.

Although the French appeared powerless to check the Japanese penetration, they were pictured as determined to oppose Thai aggression. Two new Thai raids on border cities and the killing of a French captain were reported here today. There were unconfirmed reports that 200 pilots and some planes were en route aboard French ships to bolster Indo-China's defenses.

Singapore Push Possible

Military observers in Shanghai expressed the belief that general hostilities between Indo-China and Thailand might offer an excuse for Japanese intervention, possibly opening the way for a Japanese push toward Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies.

ANKARA, TURKEY, JAN 7-(AP)-AWARE OF THE BIG GERMAN ARMY NOW IN RUMANIA, THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT ACTED TODAY TO KEEP MOBILIZED FOR ANOTHER YEAR ALL MEN NOW UNDER ARMS.

THE ASSEMBLY PASSED THE GOVERNMENT'S BILL PROLONGING SERVICE FOR ALL CLASSES UNDER ARMS, INCLUDING RECRUITS 21 YEARS OLD AND OVER.

THE NUMBER OF MEN AFFECTED IS NOT PUBLICLY KNOWN, SINCE OFFICIAL SOURCES DECLINE FOR MILITARY REASONS TO SAY HOW MANY MEN HAVE BEEN MOBILIZED. NO REASON FOR EXTENDING THE SERVICE WAS ANNOUNCED, BUT OBSERVERS GENERALLY CONCLUDED IT WAS A RESULT OF THE BALKAN SITUATION.

(NO PICKUP).

I711 9AES

Indo-China Invasion By Siamese Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Jan. 7 — Reports from Bangkok that Thai (Siames forces had grossed the Mekong river to invade French Indo-China today seemingly brought that border war to a more critical stage. Military observers here expressed belief that the possibility of Japanese intervention was becoming stronger.

Private advices from Hanoi, Indo-China's capital, said that the bulk of the Indo-Chinese army, estimated at 9,000 French troops and 70,000 natives, was mobilized along the Thai border, supported by 150 aircraft.

Authorities of Indo-China were apparently devoting their attention to Japanese forces, now firmly established in northern points of the French colony. There was widespread feeling that general hostilities in the border conflict might offer an excuse for a Japanese invasion of Indo-China which might possibly open the way for a southward thrust toward Singapore and the Dutch East Indies.

Present Japanese forces in the neighborhood of Hanoi were estimated at 6,000, with approximately 150 aircraft. The Japanese are rapidly expanding airfields in the Hanoi and Haiphong area.

CLASH IN INDO-CHINA

French Soldier Is Killed in Fight With Japanese.

Hanoi, Indo-China, Jan. 7 (A. P.). — French authorities expressed concern today over a clash between Japanese and French troops at the entrance to Fort Hanoi Sunday, in which one of the latter was said to have been severely wounded.

The skirmish, which brought to a climax a week of disturbances, occurred when twenty Japanese soldiers attempted to pass the guardhouse and were opposed by six French soldiers, officials said. They charged the Japanese apparently were making no attempt to curb their troops to avoid incidents.

It was disclosed the Japanese Vice-Minister of War would arrive in Hanoi this afternoon by plane, but the purpose of the visit was not announced.

After the Party's Over, Japan Invites Americans

Italy Is Represented at Naval Review, Not U. S. or Britain

SHANGHAI, Jan. 7 (AP).—American naval and marine officers received invitations too late to attend the annual Japanese naval review held today in Hongkew, Japanese-controlled section of the International Settlement. The invitations arrived after the ceremonies were completed.

British officers also were absent, apparently for the same reason, but Italian and French attaches witnessed the display of force, which included a parade of 3,000 Japanese marines and mechanized units.

Searching Of Japanese At Bermuda Protested

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Jan. 7—Japan has made a strong protest to Britain against the detention and searching of Japanese transatlantic travelers at Bermuda, the Government announced today.

The protest was delivered by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka to the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie. An official statement said it declared that action taken by British authorities at Bermuda was clearly an abuse of belligerent rights, infringing the legitimate rights of free movement of the subjects of Japan, a neutral country.

(Nine Japanese passengers aboard the United States liner Excalibur reported upon landing at Lisbon, Portugal, Saturday that they were held five hours in their cabins by British contraband control officers who, they said, confiscated cash and travelers checks.)

Asks Prompt Action

In an hour interview, Matsuoka demanded that the British Government "promptly take satisfactory steps for settlement of the case," the official statement said.

Authoritative quarters said Sir Robert originally requested the interview to protest himself against the alleged flying of Japanese colors by German raiders in the South Pacific. (Survivors of seven sunken vessels reaching Australia last week said their ships were attacked by a German raider flying the Japanese flag and bearing a Japanese name.)

Matsuoka listened to the Ambassador's protest, then presented his own. Replying orally to Matsuoka, Sir Robert was said to have cited cases in China in which the British claim their rights have been infringed.

Navicerts' Use Criticized

(A Domei, Japanese news agency, broadcast from Tokyo quoted reliable informants to the effect that Japan also had decided on "effective retaliation" against Britain's "unreasonable" use of navicerts—a system whereby certificates of navigation are issued by the British and the holders are given clear sailing by the British navy.

(Without stipulating just what retaliatory steps Japan might take, Domei said the Government's decision was based on the contention that the use of navicerts constitutes a violation of international law. The news agency said protests would be lodged every time the British apply them to Japanese ships.)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 8-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THREE THOUSAND EMPLOYES OF THE BRITISH-OWNED TRAMWAY COMPANY WENT ON STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES TODAY.

THE WALKOUT HIGHLIGHTED INCREASING LABOR UNREST HERE IN WHICH NUMEROUS FACTORY AND BUSINESS EMPLOYES AND EVEN HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS HAVE WALKED OUT, DUE CHIEFLY TO SHARP RISES IN THE COST OF LIVING.

THE JAPANESE ARMY HAS REFUSED TO PERMIT RICE TO ENTER THE CITY, ALTHOUGH IT IS PLENTIFUL IN SURROUNDING AREAS.

WD1 241 AES

CHUNGKING, CHINA, JAN. 7-(AP)-THE EXECUTIVE YUAN (NATIONAL COUNCIL) TODAY FORBADE CHINESE ABROAD TO RENDER MILITARY OR POLITICAL SERVICE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

THE ORDER DOES NOT APPLY TO CHINESE HOLDING FOREIGN CITIZENSHIP.

IT REQUIRES CHINESE NATIONALS ABROAD TO REGISTER THEIR PROPERTIES WITH CHINESE CONSULATES IMMEDIATELY SO THE GOVERNMENT CAN GIVE DIPLOMATIC PROTECTION AGAINST WARTIME LOSS.

WD1016PES

NAVY EXPECTS 4000 PLANES IN '41 OUTPUT

Admiral Towers Lays Some Figures on Delivery Before House Group.

ADMITS HE'S NOT SATISFIED

But Says All That Is Possible Is Being Done—Puts Blame on Shortage of Tools.

Washington, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral John H. Towers told Congress today that despite delays and bottlenecks the navy expected to add about 4,000 airplanes to its fleet this year.

The chief of naval aviation, testifying at the opening of an investigation of the navy's shipbuilding and aircraft programs by the House Naval Committee, disclosed that the number the navy expected to receive this month was about 334—about double that of December.

In response to questions by Representative Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, the committee chairman, Admiral Towers said that while he was "of course not satisfied" with the present output, he felt that everything possible was being done to remedy the situation.

2,500 on Hand January 1.

Discussing delivery schedules which he said had not been maintained, the Admiral told the committee that among the reasons were shortage of machine tools and, toolmakers and failure of some sub-contractors to fulfill their obligations to prime contractors.

The Admiral said that on January 1, the navy had 2,590 planes on hand and expected to add about 4,000 during the next twelve months. About 300 would have to be deducted, he said, to compensate for anticipated losses due to crashes and other causes.

Comparing the future schedule with deliveries of the last three months, Admiral Towers said the navy received an even 100 planes last October, 119 in November and 171 in December.

The estimated monthly deliveries for this year follow:

January 334; February 263; March 299; April 334; May 393; June 372; July 352; August 365; September 365; October 329; November 275; December 299.

Representative Maas, Republican, of Minnesota, asked Admiral Towers whether labor unrest or strikes had been a serious factor in delaying production.

The Admiral replied that strikes had not seriously affected the program, but continued:

"I do think that in many factories small groups of workers are restless."

No Delay Due to Fifth Column.

Representative Mott, Republican, of Oregon inquired as to whether "Fifth Column" activities were responsible for any of the delays and towers, after a pause, replied "No."

"There have been cases which, at first glance, looked like sabotage," he said, "but which proved not to be on careful investigation."

He said "carelessness," which was to be expected because supervisory forces in the factories were abnormally spread out, was responsible for most such cases.

Asked by Mr. Maas how many naval planes were modern in every sense, including self-sealing gas tanks, Admiral Towers replied: "Very few. Only the latest fighters are complete."

Some planes have been sent back to the factories for modernization, he said, adding that such work did not leave them "completely modern."

Toward the close of the session, the Admiral told the committee the navy would recommend a change in the Walsh-Healey act which, he said in response to questions, had impelled some manufacturers to refuse to bid on navy contracts. The act sets up certain labor standards for plants getting Government contracts.

Some Contracts Awarded.

Contracts totaling $2,094,678 for expansion of plant facilities for the manufacture of aircraft engine parts were announced by the Navy Department today. The largest contract, $1,669,678, went to the Ex-Cell-O Corporation of Detroit.

The Navy Department also announced today that a contract for $1,216,000 had been signed with the Bonn Aluminum & Brass Corporation for expansion of facilities for manufacturing parts for airplane engines in Detroit.

The navy did not disclise the date for starting the plant expansion.

SEES NAZIS IN HAITI

Senator O'Mahoney Says Fifth Column Is There.

Washington, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, said today that he had been convinced on a recent visit to Haiti that German agents were using that West Indies country as a base for infiltration into the United States and Latin America.

"There is no question that there are fifth column activities in Haiti," Senator O'Mahoney told reporters. "German agents are sitting around there scheming to get into this country."

Responsible persons in Haiti, Senator O'Mahoney said, had told him such activities had shown marked increase recently. They cited cases, he related, of German visitors with large bank accounts and no apparent means of livelihood.

U. S. Punishes Aid Committee

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 7—The State Department disclosed today that it had revoked the license of the United American-Spanish Aid Committee to collect funds in the United States for [illegible] belligerent countries.

The revocation, effective December 15, did not apply, officials said, to those activities of the committee relating to refugee and resettlement work over which the State Department has no supervision.

A project of the committee apparently unaffected by the license revocation was the American Rescue Ship Mission, in connection with which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and some other prominent persons were reported by New York newspapers to have resigned as sponsors.

The announced object of the Rescue Ship Mission was to raise $300,000 with which to charter a ship and transfer Spanish Republican refugees from France to Mexico.

The State Department said the committee's license was revoked for "failure to comply with rules and regulations."

2 German Technicians Cancel Passages Home

Were Booked To Sail Via Japan Today—Number Giving Up Bookings Brought To 7

San Francisco, Jan. 7 (AP)—Reservations of two more German technicians, booked to sail for home via Japan tomorrow on the Japanese liner Tatuta Maru, were canceled today, bringing to seven the number giving up passage.

Spokesmen for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Line, operators of the vessel, said orders to cancel the passage came from the Japanese consulate general.

No specific reason for the order could be learned. British authorities recently announced they would waive no rights to take off such passengers on the high seas as war prisoners. Among twenty-five other Germans who have accommodations on the liner is 18-year-old Karl Scheuring, University of Denver student, who has been ordered out of the country by the Justice Department.

War Speeds Copper Exports To Russia

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—Refined copper exports to Russia jumped from nothing just before the European war began in September, 1939, to the third largest amount sold abroad last year from the United States.

This was reported today by the Bureau of Mines, which said copper exports to Russia totaled 108,955,900 pounds in 1940 and were topped only by 225,065,811 pounds sold to Japan and 137,937,735 sent to the United Kingdom.

Exports of refined copper to Germany and to countries under her dominion have ceased.

DUCHESS HAS OPERATION

Charlotte Of Luxembourg Treated At Quebec For Appendicitis

Quebec, Jan. 7 (AP)—Arch duchess Charlotte, of Luxembourg, who came to Canada with her family and Government after the Nazis overran her country last spring, underwent an operation for appendicitis here today.

Hospital authorities said he is "doing very well."

Norwegian Who Fled Nazis Is Sought In U. S.

Friend Of Mentz Von Erpecon Desires To Notify Latter Of Illness Of His Father

Newton, Mass., Jan. 7 (AP)—Efforts were made today to locate Mentz von Erpecon, one of five young Norwegians who appropriated a vessel and escaped from Norway after the Nazi invasion, to notify him of the serious illness of his father.

He was known to be driving to Boston from San Francisco in a car bearing the California registration 37A135. If located, a friend here, Raymond Ashley, who broadcast an appeal, asked that he be told to telephone Bergen, Norway, 12830.

The route von Erpecon was following was unknown to Ashley.

30.24—6845

$98,000,000 Health Plan Being Prepared

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 7—A comprehensive proposal for an expanded national health program in line with President Roosevelt's call for widened "opportunities for adequate medical care," was being prepared today for introduction in Congress.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (Dem., N. Y.) said the plan which he and others would sponsor provided for Federal and State cooperation in the broad program calculated to cost $98,000,000 in the first year.

Similar legislation was approved last session by the Senate Education and Labor Committee, but never reached a vote in the Senate.

"Already Getting Hospitals"

Mr. Roosevelt said in his message to Congress yesterday that the widening of opportunities for medical care was one of the many subjects connected with our social economy that called for "immediate improvement."

Wagner, who conferred with the President yesterday before the message was delivered, said it was likely that an expansion of health facilities could be worked out in connection with the defense program.

"We already are getting a lot of the hospitals that we were aiming at in the original bill," he pointed out. "They are being built now by the Government to take care of the boys who are in training camps, so at least a part of the program has become effective."

The Tentative Program

As tentatively outlined, the general health program would call for cooperation between the Federal and State governments in construction of hospitals, payment of compensation for disability wage losses, and expansion of maternal, infant, child health and welfare service, general public health services and general medical care.

The bill would contemplate a Federal contribution of $35,000,000 in the first year toward the operation of approved State plans for medical care.

Eight Devil's Island Fugitives Are Deported From Florida

Protest That They Will Be Shot If Taken To Martinique—Want To Aid De Gaulle

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Fla., Jan. 7—Protesting that they probably would be shot, eight escapees from the Devil's Island penal colony were placed aboard a coast guard cutter today for deportation to Vichy-controlled Martinique.

One man, Luis Jeay, 34, was carried aboard after being given a sedative to quiet his nerves.

W. B. Thomas, immigration inspector, said Jeay had been on a hunger strike.

Would Fight For Allies

The men had hoped to the last minute that they would be allowed to join Gen. Charles de Galle's Free French forces to fight on the Allied side. Thomas said Jacques de Sieyes, of New York, de Gaulle's United States representative, told him yesterday the Attorney General's office had consented for the prisoners to be placed in his custody.

Receiving no official confirmation today, Thomas followed his instructions to deport the men on the cutter Unalga, which will stop at Puerto Rico and take aboard other escapees on the way to Martinique.

Arrived In August

The eight men arrived here in a small boat last August 24 after making their way from the French penal colony off the northeast coast of South America.

"We will escape again, if we don't get shot," one of them said before boarding the Unalga, "and go to London itself if necessary."

ANTI-JEWISH BUND CHARGES UPHELD

Indictments Lay Race Hate Promotion To Kunze And Eight Associates

Sentence Is Set For January 31 Before New Jersey Rural Judge

[By the Associated Press]

Newton, N. J., Jan. 7—Wilhelm Kunze, national German-American Bund leader, and eight associates today were ordered to appear for sentence before Judge John C. Losey, of the Sussex County Court, who upheld indictments charging them with "promoting race hatred against people of the Jewish religion."

John Winans, attorney for the nine, immediately announced he would carry on the fight. He was expected to appeal after the rural jurist passes sentence, set for January 31, under statutes permitting prison terms of three years and fines of $5,000 each.

Facts Admitted

In demurrers filed by Winans, the defendants had admitted the facts set forth in the indictments, but had contended they were insufficient to justify prosecution and that the laws under which they were brought, New Jersey's 1935 "race hatred" statutes, were unconstitutional.

Judge Losey rejected both arguments.

The indictments were returned last October as the result of a rally at the Bund's Camp Nordland, in Andover township.

"The right of free speech is not an absolute license to publish, print or speak anything one pleases," Judge Losey said.

Other Defendants

Besides Kunze, who lives in New York, the men are August Klapprott, of Andover, the Bund's Eastern leader; Matthias Kohler, of Irvington, State Bund treasurer; Leonard D. Clark, of New York, writer for the Bund magazine, *Free America;* the Rev. John C. Fitting, of Union City, State Bund secretary; Richard Schiele and Paul Schaerschmidt, of Paterson; Carl Schipphorst, of Glen Rock, and George Neuppert, of Cliffside Park, trustees of Camp Nordland.

Klapprott, Kohler and Clark were charged with making anti-Jewish speeches; the others, with permitting them.

Wheat and Corn Arriving in Spain

Madrid, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Much needed wheat and corn from Argentina have begun to arrive in Spain, it was learned today, with 7,500 tons of the grains being unloaded in the last few days.

The wheat shortage in Spain became so acute that a stringent bread rationing plan was announced in December. Reductions of planting during the civil war, unfavorable weather and curtailment of ordinary imports were blamed.

Russia's Oil Yield Is Under Quota

Moscow, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The Government organ Izvestia announced today that Russian oil production in 1940 fell short of the year's plan, although it exceeded the 1939 output. Figures were not given.

The newspaper cited the Kazakhstan, Bashkir and Maikop oil trusts as among those failing to fulfill their quotas. Urging that 1941 plans be realized, Izvestia declared: "The need for oil is growing constantly, along with the progress of our country. We need much oil to satisfy current needs of industry, agriculture, the army and the fleet."

VICE COMMISSAR REMOVED

Soviet Light Industry Chief Relieved—Another Shifted

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (AP)—M. S. Smetanin, a former shoe factory worker, was relieved of his post of Vice Commissar for Light Industries today by the Council of People's Commissars. The announcement said this was done at his own request.

Mr. Smetanin was one of the first of the Alexez Stakhanoff workers (marked for special efficiency) and had risen quickly to high government office.

The council also relieved A. M. Redkin of his post as first Vice Commissar for Shipbuilding and made him a member of the Council of Defe[illegible] Industries.

Hopkins At Lisbon On Way To London

Roosevelt's Personal Emissary To See Prime Minister Churchill

Lisbon, Jan. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt's personal emissary, Harry Hopkins, arrived here today aboard the Yannkee Clipper for an over-night stay before continuing on to London to see Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

"I don't have to fool with that stuff," he said, emphasizing again he was not acting as an Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

He said he planned to stay in London only long enough to discharge his mission, but refused to elaborate. He added he had met Prime Minister Churchill years ago, "but I doubt if he will remember me."

Leahy Due to See Petain Tomorrow

Vichy, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Ambassador William D. Leahy said today he expected to present his credentials and a personal letter from President Roosevelt to Chief of State Philippe Petain at noon tomorrow. Receiving the press for the first time since his arrival, Admiral Leahy said that he had no special mission to the French Government except as an Ambassador.

'Viva Hitler' Shouts Interrupt Chile Debut Of Chaplin Film

Tear-Gas Bombs Thrown Into Theater Showing "The Great Dictator"—Hecklers Expelled

[By the Associated Press]

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 7 — The Chilean premiere of Charlie Chaplin's "The Great Dictator" was interrupted today by a group who threw tear-gas bombs into the Santa Lucia Theater and chorused "Viva Hitler!" as they were dispersed by armed police.

When calm was restored, the audience sang the Chilean national anthem and the showing was resumed.

Two persons were injured slightly inside the theater, which is but a block from the Italian Embassy.

The theater was surrounded by demonstrators after the counselor of the German embassy had made unsuccessful representations to the Foreign Office against the showing of the film.

When ambulances pulled up before the theater the demonstrators still were shouting:

"Viva Mussolini! Viva Hitler! Death to the Jews!"

Police meanwhile continued expelling individual hecklers from the theater as the show continued.

Canceled In Mexico

Mexico City, Jan. 7 (AP)—Producers and distributors of the Italian propaganda movie "Scipio Africanus" agreed today to cancel scheduled showings throughout Mexico.

A strike called by the Motion Picture Operators' Union against the management of a local theater where "Scipio Africanus" was to have been shown was settled today by an agreement on wage-and-hour demands.

The union had asserted that calling of the walkout the day the Italian film had been scheduled to open was a coincidence.

U. S. Is In War 'InFact,' Mexican Paper Says

Organ Warns Native Political Leaders Not To Be Yesmen To Washington

Mexico City, Jan. 7 (AP)—The newspaper *Ultimas Noticias*, in an editorial saying the United States "in fact" had already entered the European war, today urged Mexican political leaders not to assume a "yes-man" attitude in their relations with Washington.

The paper said the United States had gone into the war by the modern custom of not declaring it.

"Compared with the military strength of our friend in Washington, ours is next to nothing," the paper said. "However, with the moral support of 20,000 Mexicans, if governed by intelligent and self-respecting statesmen, we can enact our own laws, regardless of neighboring arsenals."

Vitamin Pills

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 7 (AP). The Colonial Secretary's office acknowledged tonight that a tin containing vitamin units was confiscated yesterday from Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli, fashion designer, who is en route to France.

Mme. Schiaparelli also forfeited $2,360, the secretary said. She is a passenger aboard the American Export liner Siboney. She carried 10,000 units of Vitamin A and 3,000 units of Vitamin B, intended as American gifts to the Friends Service Committee in Paris.

The Colonial Secretary said that the articles seized were "contraband."

'Friendship Privilege'

Mexico City, Jan. 7 (AP)—A German correspondent tonight asked Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla whether special permission had been granted for a United States Army bomber to land in Mexico City recently.

"No," Padilla replied, "It is the privilege of good will, friendship and cooperation."

Texts of Day's War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 7 (AP)—British headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Libya: Operations toward Tobruk are proceeding satisfactorily.

Sudan: East of Gallabat our patrols again inflicted casualties on the enemy.

Kenya: No change.

The Royal Air Force communiqué at Cairo said today:

Further raids were carried out at Tobruk yesterday by aircraft of the R. A. F. Bombs fell on the foreshore and on military objectives in the town, but full details of the damage could not be observed.

Derna and Martuba also were raided with success.

In the Tobruk region a CR-42 was shot down and another enemy fighter probably destroyed. Other enemy aircraft were damaged.

The enemy airdrome for Tobruk (El Adem) had been evacuated by the Italians and forty aircraft in unserviceable condition owing to R. A. F. bombing have been captured by our troops.

A later communiqué on bombings said:

Tripoli was again raided heavily by bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force on the night of Jan. 6-7. Several tons of bombs were dropped among motor vessels in the center of the harbor, causing a series of explosions and clouds of smoke.

One direct hit was registered amidships on a large motor vessel and was followed by explosions. Several cargo ships were probably hit.

Fires were caused among the customs buildings and wharves. The power station was bombarded and much damage caused. All our aircraft returned safely.

A further raid was carried out on Tobruk by our heavy bombers. Widespread fires were caused which were visible from thirty miles away among barracks, stores, sheds and motor transport concentrations. Our aircraft returned without loss to their bases.

CAIRO, Jan. 7 (UP)—A special communiqué of British Middle East general headquarters said today:

During the operations at Bardia three Blackshirt commanders deserted their troops, leaving regular commanders to fight on.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Italian High Command today issued the following communiqué:

The last strongholds that were still resisting at Bardia fell toward evening on Jan. 5.

Our troops for twenty-five days wrote sublime pages of courage and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Heavy also were our losses in material and men—fallen, wounded and missing.

During an enemy raid on Tobruk two enemy planes were shot down in flames by our naval anti-aircraft artillery.

On the Greek front, with a successful raid of ours we gained possession of an important position. Automatic guns and munitions abandoned by the enemy fell into our hands.

We captured several prisoners in a favorable clash of patrols.

Enemy planes attacked one of our bases. A Blenheim was shot down by our anti-aircraft defenses.

A formation of fighter planes during a cruise clashed with enemy planes, shooting down three. Another formation of our planes, despite unfavorable weather, bombed an important enemy objective. All our planes returned.

In East Africa, in the Tessenei zone on the Sudanese border, enemy mechanized forces were put to flight by our artillery fire.

On the remainder of the front there were patrol and artillery actions.

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (AP)—A Royal Air Force communiqué said today:

Valona again was attacked by R. A. F. bomber formations. The raid was carried out in bad weather conditions, rain and low clouds being met near the targets.

Bombs were seen to burst on buildings and warehouses, also in the vicinity of harbor jetties. Several fires were burning fiercely as the formation turned away.

Anti-aircraft fire was intense and enemy fighters were active. A CR-42 plane broke off an engagement with smoke coming from the engine and a monoplane fighter dived toward the sea without guns having been fired. One of our aircraft has failed to return to its base.

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué today:

During yesterday, Blenheim aircraft of the coastal command attacked three enemy merchant vessels off the coast of Norway and badly damaged one of them.

Blenheims of the bomber command also attacked enemy tankers off the Dutch coast, and one of our aircraft scored a direct hit on the bow of an enemy tanker of about 5,000 tons.

A joint British Air and Home Security Ministries communiqué said today:

Bombs have been dropped at a number of places today.

Damage was done to houses at several points in the London area, in a town in the Midlands and in a few other places. A small number of people were killed and others injured.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Greek Command issued the following communiqué tonight:

There were reduced patrol activities. A number of prisoners were taken.

A communique of the Greek Ministry of Home Security said:

An enemy aircraft formation bombed Koritza [Albania]. There were more than 100 casualties among the civilian population. Forty houses collapsed and a cathedral was seriously damaged.

An enemy seaplane today machine-gunned a small fishing boat near an island in the Aegean sea. One fisherman was killed.

According to supplementary reports from competent police authorities, one more Greek has been taken as a hostage from Philiates [in Greece, near the Albanian border] by the Italians.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 7 (AP)—The German High Command today issued this communiqué:

In the course of armed reconnaissance flights, despite unfavorable weather, vital war objectives in Central and Southern England were attacked, some of them from low altitudes. At one airport we succeeded in severely damaging a number of bombers on the ground.

Combat planes bombarded and machine-gunned rail facilities from low altitudes and scored several well-aimed hits in a chemical factory and ball-bearing factory. Individual planes bombed London in several flights. In the course of this action seven barrage balloons were shot down blazing.

The army's long-range batteries yesterday evening put an enemy vessel approaching the French coast under effective fire.

The enemy last night failed to enter Reich territory. One plane failed to return from a flight against the enemy.

In the War Zone

Naval Requirements May Lead Britain to Seek Active War Support

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Should there be any crisis which would impel Britain to appeal to the United States to join in the war, it is likely to come within the next few months, so it seems to me, and will be based on the need of naval assistance.

I have in mind specifically Hitler's projected invasion of England. That must remain the gravest threat to Britain, and therefore the number one military operation of the war, until the question of its feasibility has been settled once and for all under the chalk cliffs of Dover, or the attempt has been abandoned.

If the assault is made it will call for a great fleet to repel it. That engagement, fought over and on and under a seething English Channel, and up against the beaches of both shores, bids fair to be the most colossal thing of its kind in history.

The British will need every man of war, and every second cousin to a man of war, on which they can lay their hands. They believe they can defeat the attempt, and so do most neutral experts, for Hitler will be making a long-shot.

Diversion May Be Forced.

Still, circumstances might be such as to necessitate the use of an unusual number of warships elsewhere to meet an emergency. It is possible, for instance, that Hitler might use the army he has massed in the Balkans in an effort to force the Dardanelles and thereby create a diversion which would demand British seapower, and plenty of it.

Such a situation might result in an appeal to America for naval help.

However, it is equally possible that the allied successes in the Mediterranean will prove so profitable as to release both naval and air forces for the defense of the British Isles. In any event, if Britain can handle that crisis—and it might come at any time—she likely will be able to weather the rest of the war storm, with the material aid from our arsenal of democracy. As President Roosevelt pointed out in his message to Congress, she doesn't need manpower.

In saying this we mustn't, of course, overlook the danger which the Nazi submarine campaign has created for Britain. Much of her trouble is due to lack of sufficient warships for convoys.

Pacific Threat Stressed.

Still, one would expect her to solve that difficulty without asking any one actually to enter the war to help her out. The Admiralty announced today that in the week ended December 30 only 37,556 tons of shipping was lost—about half the average weekly loss since the war started.

Fear that the United States might use its navy to aid Britain has had the Axis on tenterhooks for months. Italy in particular has been issuing warnings to Washington to keep hands off, and has been holding up the bugbear of trouble for us with Japan.

Typical of these threats was one by Mario Appelius, authoritative Fascist commentator. Writing in Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d' Italia he declared that Japan was preparing to attack Singapore in event the United States entered the war. He warned America that she would face the combined forces of the German, Italian and Japanese empires—20,000,000 soldiers, 2,000,000 tons of warships and from 25,000 to 30,000 warplanes.

The object of such tub-thumping is, of course, to create the idea of a threat to us in the Pacific and thereby prevent us from making any commitment which would call for the use of the fleet in the Atlantic.

leave.

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30.24— 6847

LONDON, JAN. 7-(AP)-BROADCASTING HOUSE, THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION'S HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON, HAS BEEN HIT AND "VERY SERIOUSLY DAMAGED" IN TWO RECENT AIR RAIDS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE STAFF WERE KILLED IN THE FIRST RAID, IT WAS DISCLOSED, WHEN THE GERMANS, REVERSING THEIR USUAL PRACTICE, SHOWERED INCENDIARIES ON THE BUILDING AFTER A HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMB HAD STRUCK IT. THREE HUNDRED PERSONS WERE IN THE BUILDING AT THE TIME.

THREE FIRES IN THE BUILDING BURNED FOR SIX HOURS.

(THIS APPARENTLY OCCURRED ABOUT THREE WEEKS AGO AS FRED BATE, NBC ANNOUNCER, WAS INJURED ABOUT THAT TIME AND NBC HAD HEADQUARTERS IN THE BBC BUILDING. NBC SAID TODAY IT DOES NOT KNOW WHERE ITS LONDON OFFICE IS SITUATED NOW.)

ONE OF THE RAIDS OCCURRED WHILE BRUCE BELFRAGE, AN ACTOR WHO HAS APPEARED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, WAS MAKING A NEWS BROADCAST. HE CONTINUED HIS ANNOUNCEMENTS "WITHOUT INTERRUPTION" ALTHOUGH SEVERAL WOMEN STAFF MEMBERS WERE KILLED.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD BBC SEPARATE XXX WERE KILLED.

LISTENERS TO THE NEWS BROADCAST HEARD THE EXPLOSION OF THE FIRST BOMB AS BELFRAGE SPOKE BUT IT WAS NOT RECOGNIZED.

"THE POSTSCRIPT TONIGHT. . ." THE BROADCASTER BEGAN.

A SMOTHERED EXPLOSION RUMBLED INTO THE MICROPHONE. BELFRAGE HESITATED A SECOND, THEN WENT RIGHT ON.

OF THE 300 PERSONS IN BROADCASTING HOUSE AT THE TIME, SOME WERE SLEEPING AND OTHERS WERE ON DUTY.

A ROOF-WATCHER WARNED THE CONTROL ROOM BY TELEPHONE:

"LOOK OUT! THERE'S A BIG ONE COMING!"

TWO SECONDS LATER A BOMB LANDED BETWEEN THE BBC AND THE LANGHAM HOTEL. BROADCASTING HOUSE SHUDDERED FROM THE BLAST.

A FEW MINUTES LATER INCENDIARIES STRUCK THE BUILDING, BUT EVEN WHILE FIREMEN FOUGHT THE FLAMES THERE WAS NO INTERRUPTION OF THE PROGRAMS AND LISTENERS WERE UNAWARE ANYTHING HAD GONE WRONG.

EJ404PES

MEXICO CITY, JAN. 7-(AP)-MAIL ADDRESSED TO THE PRINCESS STEPHANIE HOHENLOHE-WALDENBURG-SCHILLINGSFUERST, WHO WAS ORDERED LAST MONTH TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES, HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT A HOTEL HERE BUT WAS RETURNED WHEN SHE FAILED TO CALL FOR IT, A HOTEL OFFICIAL SAID TONIGHT.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF REPORTS THAT SHE HAD TAKEN UP RESIDENCE IN MEXICO CITY.

ONE SOURCE SAID THE PRINCESS, WHO DECIDED NOT TO FIGHT THE WASHINGTON DECISION, WAS AT ONE HOTEL FOR A FEW DAYS, MOVED TO ANOTHER AND THEN DISAPPEARED.

THE U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT REFUSED HER REQUEST FOR A VISITOR'S PERMIT. THE DEPARTMENT DID NOT MAKE PUBLIC ITS REASON BUT AN INFORMED SOURCE EXPLAINED THAT HER PRESENCE WAS CONSIDERED "INIMICAL" TO THE UNITED STATES' BEST INTERESTS BECAUSE OF HER CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH NAZIS.

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LA LINEA, SPAIN, JAN. 7-AP-THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR, GENERAL SIR CLIVE LIDDELL, LEFT FOR LONDON TODAY TO CONFER WITH HIS SUPERIORS. GENERAL FRANK NOEL WILL SERVE IN HIS ABSENCE.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, JAN. 7-AP-SIR ARTHUR RICHARDS, CAPTAIN GENERAL AND GOVERNOR IN CHIEF OF JAMAICA, LEFT ABOARD A PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS PLANE FOR MIAMI, FLA., LATE TODAY.

SIR ARTHUR IS EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND TO DISCUSS LOCAL PROBLEMS WITH BRITISH AUTHORITIES. HE IS EXPECTED TO RETURN BEFORE THE END OF FEBRUARY.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, JAN.7-(AP)-THE BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER QUEEN OF BERMUDA ARRIVED HERE TODAY. SHE WILL SAIL TOMORROW AFTER REFUELING AND REPROVISIONING.

QQ954AES

Grand Jury Calls Davis

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 7—William Rhodes Davis, international oil operator reported to have presented to the State Department in 1939 an "agenda" for peace in the European war, was summoned today to appear on Thursday before a special District grand jury investigating contributions and expenditures in the fall election campaigns.

The summons was announced by Maurice M. Milligan, special assistant to the Attorney General, and William S. Tarver, Assistant United States Attorney. Neither would say why Davis was called or what aspect of campaign financing he would be asked about.

Senate Inquiry

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) announced yesterday that Davis would be permitted to appear soon before a Senate subcommittee, headed by Wheeler, to testify about charges by Senator Josh Lee (Dem., Okla.) that the reported peace "agenda" really was an effort by Davis to obtain a "phony" peace to "pull Nazi Germany's chestnuts out of the fire."

Lee issued a statement on Davis last week after Verne Marshall, head of the No Foreign War Committee, reported that Davis had brought the "agenda" here but declined to say in what European capital it originated.

Davis requested the hearing of Wheeler, saying charges that he had been working for peace on "Hitler's terms" are "false."

NEW YORK, JAN. 7-(AP)-VERNE MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN OF THE NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE, ASSERTED TODAY THAT IF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WAS SEEKING TO "EMBARRASS" W.R.DAVIS BY CALLING HIM BEFORE A GRAND JURY IN WASHINGTON, "THEN DEMOCRACY IS IN A MORE SERIOUS DANGER THAN EVEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REALIZES."

HE SUGGESTED THAT DAVIS BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING HIS CONTACTS WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PRIOR TO THE 1932 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION WHEN MR.ROOSEVELT WAS GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK AND ALSO REGARDING THE SUPPORT HE SAID DAVIS GAVE MR.ROOSEVELT IN THE 1936 CAMPAIGN.

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NEW YORK--FIRST ADD FOLO WASHINGTON DAVIS (DAY) XXX 1936 CAMPAIGN.

MARSHALL DECLARED THAT HE "KNEW PERSONALLY" THAT DELIBERATE EFFORTS HAD BEEN MADE "TO INTIMIDATE THE NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE AND EVERYONE SUSPECTED OF BEING IN SYMPATHY WITH ITS WORK."

HE DID NOT ELABORATE OTHER THAN TO SAY THAT THE EFFORTS ORIGINATED IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

MARSHALL ISSUED A SIX-PAGE MIMEOGRAPHED STATEMENT DENOUNCING PERSONS HE SAID WERE OBSTRUCTING THE WORK OF HIS COMMITTEE AND SEEKING TO LEAD THE NATION INTO WAR.

HE ADDED THAT THE COMMITTEE HAD SUFFICIENT DATA TO UNMASK THE GROUP WHICH HE SAID WAS TRYING TO INVOLVE THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR AND SAID THAT "THE TRUTHS WILL SHORTLY BE GIVEN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD."

MARSHALL SAID THE PLOTS WERE BEING HATCHED IN THREE "CAPITALS," WASHINGTON, LONDON AND NEW YORK, EXPLAINING THAT NEW YORK CITY WAS THE CAPITAL OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND THE SEAT OF A PLOT TO

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"INVOLVE THE ENTIRE CIVILIZED WORLD IN A WAR THAT WILL WRECK CIVILIZATION."

MARSHALL DEMANDED TO KNOW WHETHER THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ABOUT "SLACKERS AND TROUBLE-MAKERS IN OUR MIDST," IN HIS ADDRESS TO CONGRESS, REFERRED TO THE NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE.

"IN THE LAST THREE WEEKS, THE GROUP THAT HAS MADE THE MOST TROUBLE FOR EVERYONE IN AMERICA WHO IS DESIROUS OF PUSHING OR LEADING THIS COUNTRY INTO EUROPE'S WAR IS THE NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE," MARSHALL SAID.

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NEW YORK, JAN. 7-(AP)-JOHN T.FLYNN, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR CONGRESS, DECLARED IN A STATEMENT TONIGHT THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROPOSED "UNDECLARED WAR" IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

"IT IS NOT MERELY A QUESTION WHETHER HITLER WILL CONSTRUE HIS ACT AS AN ACT OF WAR," FLYNN SAID. "IT IS AN ACT OF WAR. HITLER MAY CHOOSE FOR HIS OWN INTEREST TO IGNORE IT, BUT THIS DOES NOT MAKE IT ANY LESS AN ACT OF WAR."

THE WRITER-ECONOMIST DECLARED THAT "IF THE WAR MAKERS ARE TO BE STOPPED, NOW IS THE TIME TO DO IT--NOW OR NEVER."

THE CONGRESS INCLUDES THE WORLD PEACE COMMISSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, THE PEACE SECTION OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE AND THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION.

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POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., JAN 7-(AP)-HERBERT AGAR, EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, PREDICTED TONIGHT THE DEMOCRATIC IDEAL IS ABOUT TO BE "MURDERED" IN AMERICA.

ANSWERING ANNE MORROW'S "WAVE OF THE FUTURE" THEORY THAT THE WORLD REVOLUTION IS INEVITABLE, AGAR SAID IN A VASSAR COLLEGE ADDRESS "THERE IS A TERRIBLE EMERGENCY AT HOME AND ABROAD. WE WILL PROBABLY GO DOWN INTO SLAVERY--BUT WE DON'T HAVE TO.

IN REPLY TO THE IDEA A NATION MUST BECOME TOTALITARIAN TO FIGHT A WAR, HE ASSERTED "ENGLAND, A FEUDAL COUNTRY FOR 1,000 YEARS, NEVER BELIEVING IN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY, HAS BEEN IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS MOVING RAPIDLY TOWARD IT."

ANSWERING THE ARGUMENT THAT WARS NEVER SETTLE ANYTHING, HE ADDED "WARS SETTLE WHAT THEY WERE INTENDED TO SETTLE. THEY ALWAYS HAVE AND THEY ALWAYS WILL."

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WASHINGTON, JAN 7-(AP)-A DELEGATION IDENTIFYING ITSELF AS THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FEDERATION ANNOUNCED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY THAT IT WAS LEADING "A MOVEMENT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AN INDEPENDENT HUNGARY AND FOR THE FREEDOM OF ITS PEOPLE."

THE DELEGATION, AFTER CALLING ON A.A.BERLE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, MADE PUBLIC A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

IT SAID THAT THE FEDERATION OF AMERICANS OF HUNGARIAN DESCENT BELIEVED THAT THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT BY "SIGNING OF THE PACT WITH THE AXIS POWERS LOST ITS POWER OF INDEPENDENT ACTION, THAT THE PEOPLE

OF HUNGARY ARE NO LONGER FREE TO EXPRESS THEIR WILL, AND THAT THIS PACT IS A DIRECT THREAT TO THE ANCIENT INDEPENDENCE OF HUNGARY, THE COUNTRY OF OUR ORIGIN."

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WASHINGTON, JAN. 7-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TOLD REPORTERS IN REPLY TO A QUESTION TODAY THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE UNITED STATES HAD TURNED SOME PLANES OVER TO GREECE. THERE WAS NO ELABORATION ON THE INQUIRY OR THE ANSWER.

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1942 DEFENSE BUDGET $17,485,528,049; FUNDS FOR BRITISH TO BE SOUGHT LATER; U. S. SETTING UP THREE NAVAL FLEETS

Budget Lists No Provisions For Allied Aid

The full text of President Roosevelt's budget message to the Congress will be found on Page 13.

BY IRVING PERLMETER

WASHINGTON—(AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today for $17,485,528,049 in an unprecented peace-time budget reflecting "a world at war" and the huge cost of preparing "for total defense."

Mr. Roosevelt alloted $10,811,314,600 of his 1942 budget exclusively to national defense, estimated the deficit for the year beginning July 1 at $9,210,093,049 and foretold a public debt pushed by that deficit to a record $58,367,065,056 by June 30, 1942.

The budget made no provisions for the cost of aid to Britain, Greece and China—an extensive program to be covered in subsequent appropriations request. Congressional leaders said that the overall cost of this alone might eventually total $10,000,000,000, but were uncertain on how great the actual cash outlay would have to be for the first year.

Like World War Budgets

Irrespective of these future aid requests, nothing in Treasury history compared with the huge figures presented to the Senate and House since the last year of the World war when spending reached $18,522,890,000 and the deficit $13,370,638,000.

"A wry turn of fate places this burden of defense on the backs of a peace-loving people," the President said of the budget which was read by clerks.

But, Mr. Roosevelt continued, even these big sums—62 percent of them earmarked for defense—were only a "forecast of things to come. x x x No one can predict the ultimate cost of a program that is still in development."

The sole guiding "marker" down the road, he added, was " a command to defend our democratic way of life."

In line with the assertion of his annual message that the nation put "patriotism ahead of pocketbooks" in helping defray defense costs, the Chief Executive called for increased taxation, but made no specific recommendations.

Counting today's recommendations, the President estimated that since June, 1940, defense appropriations, authorizations and requests aggregated $28,480,000,000.

Production Limited

The only reason today's requests were not higher, he told reporters, was industry's apparent inability to produce any more weapons than had been budgeted.

In this connection, however, Mr. Roosevelt projected a $3,000,000,000 program of factory construction to increase industrial defense capacity —mostly privately financed—and said the budget still might be boosted if some of these new factories could get in production quickly enough.

Tax revenues, he said, would reach the highest point in American history at $8,275,435,000 in the 1942 fiscal period, but Congress should enact more—deciding itself the types and amounts of the new levies.

National income, the President predicted, also would rise to a new record of about $87,000,000,000 in the fiscal year—exceeding 1929 by $7,000,000,000—and thereby would produce the greater tax yields.

Turning to non-defense costs, which he cut $600,000,000 from the 1941 totals, the Chief Executive explained the absence of deeper reductions in these words:

"Democracy as a way of life is equally at stake.x x xonly by maintaining these activities (relief, social security, regular government activities, etc.,) can we claim the effective use of resources which our democratic system is expected to yield, and thus justify the expenditures required for its defense."

Summarizes Program

Summarizing the $28,480,000 defense program, undertaken since last June, the President said it included $13,704,000,000 to multiply the Army nearly six times (from 250,000 to 1,400,000) and equip it with the "most modern devices of motorized and mechanical warfare"; $11, 587,000,000 to double the Navy; $1,902,000,000 (of federal money plus other private billions) to help expand factories to produce airplanes at an eventual 50,000 a year pace and to make other weapons; and $1,287,000,000 for such other defense activities as power projects and FBI surveillance or saboteurs.

Of the $10,811,314,600 allotted by the President for defense in the next fiscal year, $3,447,394,000 went to the Navy, $5,956,600,600 to the Army, $407,320,000 to scattered agencies including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and $1,000,000,000 was left blank for future allotment.

Mr. Roosevelt visualized a program necessitating the sale of government securities on a scale possibly rivaling the World war days when "Four Minute Speakers" interrupted theater programs to sell Liberty bonds.

Failure of financially able persons to buy bonds, he told reporters, might, in fact, be considered unpatriotic.

In A Nutshell

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt took 1,071 closely printed pages to give Congress all the details of his "total defense" budget, but here are its essentials in a nutshell:

SPENDING—$17,485,528,049 in fiscal year beginning July 1; $13,202,370,970 in current fiscal year.

DEFENSE—$10,811,314,600 next year; $6,463,923,900 this.

AID TO BRITAIN AND OTHER DEMOCRACIES—All extra, amount undetermined.

REVENUES—$8,275,435,000 next year; $7,012,930,000 this.

DEFICIT—$9,210,093,049 next year; $6,189,440,970 this.

PUBLIC DEBT—Now $45,000,000,000; on June 30, 1941, $49,156,972,007; on June 30, 1942, $58,367,065,056.

DEFENSE SUMMARY—Appropriations, authorizations and recommendations since June, 1940, and including today's requests, $28,480,000,000, including $13,704,000,000 for army, $11,587,000,000 for navy, $1,902,000,000 for expansion of industrial plants, and $1,287,000,000 for anti-sabotage and other defense activities.

NON-DEFENSE COSTS—$6,674,000,000 next fiscal year, reduced from $7,078,000,000 this year. Increases for debt interest, social security and National Youth Administration; decreases for relief, agricultural aid, public works.

TAXES—President asked more taxes, but left types and amounts to Congress. Said rise in national income to highest levels in history, expected next fiscal year, also would produce more revenue from existing taxes.

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Budget Summary

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 8—The official "budget summary," presenting in tabular form President Roosevelt's estimates of receipts and expenditures for the 1942 fiscal year beginning July 1, 1941, with comparisons for the last two fiscal years, follows:

General and Special Accounts.	Estimated Fiscal Yr. '42	Estimated Fiscal Yr. '41	Actual Fiscal Yr. '40
I. Receipts:			
1. Revenues—			
Internal revenue	$8,500,135,000	$6,817,210,000	$5,303,133,988.29
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act	7,200,000	6,800,000	4,918,040.78
Customs	295,000,000	302,000,000	348,590,635.21
Miscellaneous revenues	161,438,830	158,030,305	162,454,931.73
Total revenues	$8,963,773,830	$7,284,040,305	$5,819,097,596.01
2. Realization upon assets—			
Return of surplus from Government corporations	.....	360,500,000	.....
Other	7,961,170	8,669,695	105,738,806.75
Total receipts	$8,971,735,000	$7,643,210,000	$5,924,836,402.76
Deduct net appropriation for Federal old age and survivors' insurance trust fund	696,300,000	640,280,000	537,711,733.00
Net receipts	$8,275,435,000	$7,012,930,000	$5,387,124,669.76
II. Expenditures:			
1. Legislative, judicial and executive	41,328,200	38,546,168	36,704,687.17
2. Civil departments and agencies	956,028,287	965,154,202	952,248,927.17
3. General public works program	502,884,000	570,002,000	540,785,326.45
4. National defense	10,811,314,600	6,463,923,900	1,579,905,425.73
5. Veterans' pensions and benefits	564,570,000	560,110,000	550,692,391.13
6. Aids to agriculture—			
Gross expenditures	1,061,561,700	1,106,391,800	1,375,062,905.68
Return of surplus funds from Government corporations	.....	*315,000,000	.....
7. Aids to youth	362,590,000	369,325,000	377,893,084.34
8. Social security	482,520,000	430,279,900	383,615,113.02
9. Work relief—			
Gross expenditures	1,034,139,700	1,501,915,000	*1,861,421,985.35
Return of surplus funds from Government corporations	.....	*24,300,000	.....
10. Refunds	89,006,300	70,008,000	91,070,763.72
11. Interest on the public debt	1,225,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,040,935,696.71
12. Transfers to trust accounts	274,585,262	216,215,000	207,853,400.00
13. Supplemental items, regular	100,000,000	150,000,000	.....
Total expenditures, excluding debt retirement	$17,485,528,049	$13,202,370,970	$8,998,189,706.47
III. Net deficit	$9,210,093,049	$6,189,440,970	$3,611,065,036.71
IV. Debt retirement	100,000,000	100,000,000	129,184,100.00
V. Gross deficit	$9,310,093,049	$6,289,440,970	$3,740,249,136.71
VI. Means of financing deficit:			
1. Net decrease in working balance on general and special account	.....	.....	1,083,066,410.14
2. Borrowings—			
Replacing debt retirement	100,000,000	100,000,000	129,184,100.00
Increasing the public debt	9,210,093,049	6,189,440,970	2,527,998,626.57
Total means of financing	$9,310,093,049	$6,289,440,970	$3,740,249,136.71

*Excess of credits, deduct.

U. S. Fleet Reorganized, 42,000 Men to Be Added

Secretary Knox Names New Commander In Chief and Creates Three Main Divisions

JAN 10

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Reorganization of the United States Navy into three main fleets — the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic fleets — was ordered today by Secretary Knox who announced at the same time that President Roosevelt had authorized an increase of 42,000 in naval manpower.

The reorganization, which Knox said "really fits the facts," will become effective Feb. 1 and a new set of commanders, headed by Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel as commander-in-chief of all fleets, will assume authority on that day.

Kimmel, present commander of battleforce cruisers, also becomes chief of the Pacific fleet, succeeding Admiral James O. Richardson, who will go on undisclosed duty.

The changes will raise the status of the present Atlantic patrol force and the Asiatic squadron to that of fleets. Knox described the future Atlantic fleet as consisting of the approximately 125 ships now in the patrol force, the Asiatic fleet as the squadron now based in Asiatic waters, and the Pacific fleet as the fleet now based at Hawaii.

More Men Needed

The President's authorization of an increase in the Navy's enlisted personnel, Knox said, was designed "to take care of the expanding fleet" so that new ships may be given crews at 100 percent of war strength as fast as the ships are commissioned.

Knox disclosed the presidential action and his own orders at a press conference at which he also was asked about the possibility of making additional United States destroyers available to the British.

"I don't think any more destroyers can be detached from our fleet without seriously impairing its efficiency," he declared.

He added, however, that the final decision was not up to him.

Knox disclosed that the Navy planned to ask Congress shortly for authority to build 280 auxiliary vessels, such as submarine chasers, mine sweepers, and patrol boats.

The new commander-in-chief of the fleets is a native of Henderson, Ky. At present he commands the cruisers of the United States battleforce.

Rear Admiral Ernest J. King will continue as commander of the forces in the Atlantic and Admiral Thomas C. Hart wil continue to command the Asiatic forces.

Asked whether the Navy intended to increase the strength of the Asiatic fleet, Knox replied: "Not at the present time." He also said no change was being made at this time in the size of the Atlantic force.

In response to another question, the Secretary said it was planned to hold fleet maneuvers in the Pacific this spring but that this plan was subject to change without notice.

Plan Discarded

In connection with announcement of the plan to man new ships at full war strength, Knox said a previous plan to bring crew strength on existing ships to 115 percent of war strength in order to train men for vessels commissioned later had been discarded.

The 42,000-man increase authorized by the President will raise the Navy's manpower to 232,000, including regulars and reserves on active duty.

On the question of aiding the British, Knox declined to express any personal opinion as to what might be done. There was some speculation that the proposed construction of naval auxiliaries might enable the Navy to release some of its present vessels.

Knox was asked whether this government had reached an agreement with authorities at Britain's Caribbean island of Trinidad concerning the location of United States defenses there. He said the situation looked "promising" but he could not announce a settlement.

Actual construction had not yet been started on all of the base sites being acquired from the British, he reported.

Other changes in assignments of flag officers announced by Knox to become effective about Feb. 1 included:

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, superintendent of the Naval academy at Annapolis, will become commander of the scouting force of the Pacific fleet in place of Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews who will become commandant of the Third Naval district and navy yard, New York.

Rear Admiral Walter S. Anderson, director of naval intelligence, will become commander of battleships, battle force and Battleship Division 4, in place of Vice Admiral William S. Pye, who has been assigned to duty with the General board of the Navy department.

Rear Admiral Isaac C. Kidd, at present chief of staff and aide, commander, battleships battle force, will become commander of Battleship Division 1, succeeding Rear Admiral Russell Wilson, who will become superintendent of the Naval academy.

Food Ship Sails This Month to Spain, France

Red Cross to Send Cargo of Milk, Flour, Clothing Following British Assent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Plans for limited food relief in unoccupied France and Spain were announced by the American Red Cross today after the British government agreed to permit the supplies to pass through the blockade.

The first relief ship will sail late this month, the Red Cross said, with canned milk, children's clothing and vitamin concentrates for unoccupied France and a consignment of flour and milk for Spain.

In addition, at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, the Red Cross has offered a cargo of wheat or flour to Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain to "meet the most immediate needs of the civilian population."

The announcement followed long negotiations with Britain, France and Spain and presaged a long-range program of limited relief, especially for women and children, in unoccupied France and Spain, subject to co-operation of those countries and their future relations with the Axis powers.

Spain Must Stay Neutral

Spain's continued non-belligerency was understood to be one of the chief requirements in connection with the relief plans for that country.

The main political question involved in the case of unoccupied France was said to be the extent of the Vichy government's future collaboration with Germany.

A primary consideration of both the American and British governments was said to be the matter of safeguards against any direct or indirect benefits to the Axis powers from the proposed relief.

The British government, it was stated in London, agreed to a personal request from President Roosevelt to allow certain foods and clothing to pass through the blockade for children in unoccupied France.

British authorities, vitally concerned with Spain's continued non-belligerency, were said reliably to have been ready for some time to allow limited American food supplies to go to that country, but American officials insisted on clearance at the same time for some supplies for French children.

In agreeing, the British prescribed certain conditions, one of which was that the distribution be under the direct supervision of the American Red Cross.

Distribution by Red Cross

Chairman Norman Davis, in announcing the Red Cross plans worked out with President Roosevelt and State Department officials, said the relief shipments to France would be confined to medical supplies, dried or canned milk, children's clothing and certain vitamin concentrates. Distribution, he said, will be handled by the Red Cross direct from its own warehouses, or under strict supervision, to children's hospitals and clinics.

The extent of the program, he said, will depend on "developments and the fulfillment of the general conditions of the agreement."

Chairman Davis said that the situation with reference to children in Spain was "particularly critical". "Indeed, wheat, rye and other cereals are so short as to present not only a menace to the health of the whole population, but in some sections actual famine," Mr. Davis said.

President Roosevelt last year was granted $50,000,000 by Congress for use in foreign civilian relief, and the foodstuffs to be sent will be purchased out of those funds.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, emphasized at his press conference that the United States, as a general policy, was interested in assisting in the relief of hungry people in any and all parts of the world from China to Finland and that the State Department's interest in Spain and unoccupied France was to assist in alleviating suffering.

In reply to a question as to whether any specific action had been taken with regard to food for Finland, Secretary Hull said State Department officials were maintaining contact with Finnish officials on that subject.

In answer to questions—based on a report from Lisbon — Mr. Hull again flatly denied that the State Department had at any time ever considered granting Spain a loan of $100,000,000.

Hoover Tells Of Need For Food In France

New York, Jan. 8 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover said tonight that a cable received today from a representative of his in France declared that "imports of 30,000,000 bushels of bread grain and 160,000,000 pounds of meats and fats and foods for children would be required to sustain the French population with a modicum of health until the coming harvest."

Hoover, head of the Belgian Relief Commission during the World War, is now serving as honorary chairman of the national committee on food for the five small democracies.

To Survey Belgium

He said in a statement that he had dispatched two relief experts from duties in Poland to conduct an "exhaustive investigation of the food crisis" in Belgium "to make certain that the American public receives a completely accurate report on Belgian conditions and impending needs."

He expressed hope that food relief for Europe would be extended to Norway, Holland, Belgium and Poland, "where supplies will be exhausted before next harvest."

U. S. to Send Food to France

Britain Accedes to Roosevelt Plea to Let Nourishment for Children Pass.

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The British Government has agreed to a personal request from President Roosevelt to allow clothing and foodstuffs for children in unoccupied France to pass through the British blockade, it was disclosed today.

The consent was given with the understanding that the distribution would be under the direct supervision of the American Red Cross.

The decision was declared at the Ministry of Economic Warfare to have in no way altered the British policy of blockading unoccupied France.

More Food for Paris.

Vichy, France, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The French Government ordered an immediate increase in rations and acceleration of food transport to Paris today to relieve a serious food shortage in the Nazi occupied capital.

An authorized source told the press than France's difficulties were due to the British blockade.

Butchers will be permitted to send unlimited amounts of meat to Paris, it was announced. An immediate increase was ordered for January rations of bread, sugar, dried vegetables, rice, noodles and preserves in Paris.

French Ship to Sail.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Postal authorities announced that the French merchant ship Mendoza, loaded with meat, wool and other products, would sail late today in an attempt to reach France.

British spokesmen insisted that the 8,1999-ton freighter would not be permitted to pass through the British blockade. They noted that two British auxiliary cruisers—the Asturius at Montevideo and the Queen of Bermuda near Rio de Janeiro—might be available to intercept it.

It was learned that the French Government is purchasing 4,000 tons of frozen beef from the Uruguayan Government packing plant, after Argentina firms showed disinclination to sell additional meat in the face of British disapproval.

Two other French merchantmen in port here, the Campana, 10,816 tons and the Formose, 9,975 tons, are being painted in preparation for loading to follow the Mendoza to their German-conquered homeland.

England Warned to Eat British

Learns Only a Minimum of Food Can Be Imported—Ship Off Ireland Blown Up.

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Lord Woolton, the Food Minister, warned the British people today that he could "no longer bring the world to our door" and urged them to "eat British." He said that Britons must live primarily on food produced at home, and that imports must be kept to a bare minimum.

Lord Woolton explained that last week's meat shortage, the first experienced in the war, was due to excellent reasons, which include the diversion of some shipments to Libya, scene of the British offensive in North Africa. Speaking to a luncheon audience, he asked: "Would you rather have a little more meat for a week or two, or would you rather have Bardia?"

Farmers Holding Back Meat.

After a virtually meatless week end, Lord Woolton and most Britons felt certain that the condition was only temporary. Contributing to the shortage were transportation difficulties and the fact that less stock is being marketed by the farmers, who have been encouraged officially to keep reserves of meat on the hoof during the winter.

Lord Woolton predicted that a "fortnight of flexibility" would be needed. He conferred with representatives of all branches of the catering trade on how to meet the situation.

Althogh the weekly meat ration has been successively cut from the equivalent of 47 cents worth per person to 39 and finally 32 cents worth, all since December 16, London is now able to supply only about 25 cents worth per person per week. Many families last week end had to dip into canned goods and one Associated Press employee said his family—used to having its Sunday joint—had Sunday dinner out of a can, while last night's entire supply of meat for the seven members was three small sausages.

Raids Continue.

Meanwhile two persons were killed and several were injured, and a number of houses were damaged in an East Anglian town today by a German raider who returned to the assault on England after cold, snowy weather had balked both British and Nazi night operations for the second successive night.

It was the fifth lone-wolf stab at this particular town within twenty-four hours. Two sticks of dynamite were dropped on the working class district when British fighters gave chase to the German.

Additional raiders were reported near Liverpool this afternoon.

One Raider Shot Down.

Angmering-on-Sea, England, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—British fighter planes shot down a German bomber off the Sussex coast in a mid-afternoon battle today.

Channel Fighting Indicated.

A South Coast Town, England, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Persons along the Kent coast heard sounds early today which they judged came from a lively fight between German boats and a British patrol. There was a heavy burst of tracer bullets and machine-gun fire which sounded, shore observers declared, as if German boats attempted some reconnaissance or even tried to slip through the patrol, but were intercepted.

Conditions on the Strait of Dover were ideal for sea reconnaissance. The water was smooth and there was a slight haze.

During the forenoon residents on the coast reported a heavy continuing rumbling from across the channel in the direction of the German invasion ports, giving an impression that naval guns were in action.

BRITISH MEAT RATION IS CUT STILL LOWER

Reduced To Equivalent Of 23 Cents' Worth Per Person Per Week

Food Minister Says Choice Must Be Made Between Victory And Steaks

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 8—The British meat ration, cut only yesterday to the equivalent of 32 cents' worth per person per week, was sharply reduced again tonight—this time to the equivalent of 23 cents' worth—after a virtually meatless week end.

The people were told frankly they must choose between steaks and victories.

Because of the diversion of shipments for war purposes, the Food Ministry said, it will be necessary to vary the ration at short notice in the next few months within the range of about 21 to 32 cents.

It also was learned that an order may soon be issued making it illegal to obtain any two of the following dishes at one meal—fish, meat, poultry, cheese and eggs in the shell. Previously fish and meat at the same meal were taboo.

Report "Luxury" Meals

All this followed an outcry in the press against unrationed "luxury" meals in restaurants.

Special writers, terming the food situation a national scandal, described how they had eaten tremendous meals in swank spots without ration cards and declared "you can have as much food as you want—if you have the money."

Lord Woolton, the Food Minister, warned today that he could "no longer bring the world to our door," and appealed to the public to "eat British."

Speaking before a luncheon audience, the Minister declared that imports must be held to a bare minimum.

Meat At Bardia

Referring to last week's meat shortage—the first of the war—Lord Woolton said it was all caused by "excellent reasons," including the diversion of some supplies to Libya, where British troops still go forward.

"Would you rather have a little more meat for a week or two," he demanded, "or would you rather have Bardia?"—the Italian Libyan base captured by the British last Sunday.

Contributing to the shortage, it was understood, were transportation difficulties and the fact that farmers are officially encouraged to keep reserves of meat on the hoof during the winter. The necessity of feeding tens of thousands of Italian prisoners in Africa also was cited as a factor.

Many Dip Into Cans

Many families in the last week end had to go into stocks of tinned food.

The position was summed up officially as being immediately difficult but—in Lord Woolton's words—showing every sign of improving after "a fortnight of flexibility."

The weekly meat ration has been cut successively since mid-December from the equivalent of 47 cents worth a person.

The typical English family of four can still live this side of poor street on the new meat rationing, food experts said.

Four Suggestions

The Food Ministry offers four suggestions for the most advantageous weekly buying under which, it is stated, four ration cards can be stretched to approximate an American dollar's worth of meat:

1. One and a half pounds of breast of mutton at 14 cents a pound, three pounds brisket of beef at 18 cents a pound, one and one-quarter pounds of ox cheek at 14 cents a pound.
2. Three pounds of silverside beef at 25 cents a pound, three pounds of scrag mutton at 9 cents a pound.
3. Three pounds of neck mutton at 11 cents a pound, four sheep hearts at 11 cents each, and one pound of sweetbreads at 25 cents.
4. A four-pound roast of beef at 25 cents a pound.

Offal, which now is included in the rationing, make the housewife's problem more difficult. Ox tongue is 15 cents a pound, calf's liver about 35 cents a pound, calf tongue 25 cents, calf brains 10 cents and pigs kidney 7 cents—all of which must be included now in rationing where before they could be bought in addition to other meats.

Plan To Send Vitamin Tablets To England

New York, Jan. 8 (AP)—A plan to send vitamin candy tablets, each about the size of a thick nickel, to British children was launched today by the British American Ambulance Corps.

The tablets are cinnamon-flavored. Each contains all of the following viamins: A, the general protective vitamin, particularly useful in preventing night blindness; B-1, a nerve and growth vitamin; B-2, which prevents some skin troubles and helps in growth; C, the anti-scurvy vitamin, and D, the calcium and bone-building vitamin, E, specially needed by children.

Doctors and scientists who collaborated in making the new candy vitamin were given by the sponsors as Dr. Norman Joliffe, New York; Dr. Henry Borosook, California Institute of Technology; Dr. James S. McLester, former president American Medical Association; Dr. Virgil Preston Sydenstricker, University of Georgia; Dr. Tom D. Spies, Cincinnati General Hospital and Birmingham, Ala., and Dr. Russell M. Wilder, University of Minnesota.

Approved By Ministry

Dr. Joliffe said it had been proven "that an adequate supply of vitamins will prevent such symptoms as moodiness, sluggishness, fear, mental and physical fatigue, as well as the ordinary deficiency diseases such as rickets, scurvy, beri-beri, pellagra, cheilosis or sores around the mouth and black-out-blindness."

He said the British Ministry of Health had approved and welcomed the formula for vitamin sweets.

The committee said it hoped to ship 12,000,000 or more tablets a year, to be distributed in bomb shelters, communal feeding centers, factories and to evacuated children.

GERMAN PRESS IN NEW ATTACK ON ROOSEVELT

Says Message to Congress Is Unique in Its Untruthfulness.

DECLARES BRITAIN DOOMED

President's Statement Is Called Unscrupulous, Hypocritical Twisting of History.

BERLIN, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The German afternoon press, with an apparently preconceived unanimity declared today that President Roosevelt's message to Congress on Monday was historically inaccurate and would have practically no bearing on the outcome of the war. Britain's doom is sealed, they said, and American aid will come too late.

The Berliner Boersen Zeitung said editorially that the President's message was "unique in American history for its untruthfulness, for its unscrupulousness, unique for its twisting of history and for the hypocritical manner in which it attempts to picture totalitarian States as aggressors and the arch-enemies of all the Americas."

The editorial was written by Karl Maegerle, interpreter of the viewpoint of the German Foreign Office who holds a position in Berlin similar to that of Virginio

30.24—6853

30.24—6853

Gayda, editor of Il Giornale d'Italia in Rome.

Sees Quest for Bases.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said that "Roosevelt imperialism seeks not only supremacy over the Western Hemisphere republics of South and Central America, by bases and pincers of capitalistic economy, but also seeks to lay the groundwork for a heritage from the British empire." The newspaper added that President Roosevelt's proposal for aid to Britain was designed "to affirm legitimation for that heritage."

As for any Axis threat to the Western Hemisphere and the Roosevelt statement regarding its historical freedom from such threats, the Berliner Boersen Zeitung said: "One need not be an expert on the history of Anglo-American relations to recall the bombardment of Washington by the British, Britain's role in the American civil war and British basic policies in the Western Hemisphere."

The Lokal Anzeiger professed to see in Mr. Roosevelt's plan to lend arms to Britain an American adoption of German barter methods.

Rough Language Later.

No comprehensive summary of the Roosevelt message has yet appeared in the German press. There have been only brief quotations, accompanied by sarcastic editorials. While this afternoon's newspapers insisted that most of the message was a repetition of the recent fireside chat, informed spokesmen intimated that the press attacks would be continued with "some rough language coming up in the morning papers."

Hours before the afternoon papers appeared, the editorial tack they followed had been foretold by authoritative spokesmen, who said that the papers would call Mr. Roosevelt's message "arrogant beyond description and, as compared with his fireside talk, even less dignified, more abnormally nervous and more fraught with historical inaccuracies."

Message Printed in Russia.

Moscow, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The Soviet press gave prominence today to dispatches reporting President Roosevelt's message to Congress, including his pledges of aid to Britain.

Pravda, organ of the Communist party, published a 700-word abstract of the address under a two-column headline at the top of its foreign news page. There was no editorial comment.

TAKES PLACE OF 'OFFICIAL' NAZI COMMENT

Karl Maegerle, Often Foreign Office Interpreter, Leads Chorus

MondayMessageExceeded In "Mendacity" Previous Talk, Is Charge

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 8—President Roosevelt's Monday message to Congress was assailed for "unscrupulousness and untruthfulness" in a concerted German press outpouring tonight.

Leading the chorus was the well-informed *Boersen Zeitung*. Its editorial was by Karl Maegerle, often an interpreter of what is in the mind of the German Foreign Office staff.

It said the United States President's report on the state of the Union, with its proposals for increased aid to Great Britain, was "unique in American history for its untruthfulness, for its unscrupulousness, unique for its twisting of history and for the hypocritical manner in which it attempted to picture the totalitarian states as aggressors and arch-enemies of all the Americas."

No "Official" Reaction

The rest of the press fell into the same pattern (and the German radio quoted the *Deutsche Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz*, close to the Foreign Office, as saying Mr. Roosevelt delivered a "violent tirade" which "created a condition for producing and stimulating by all means the enmity of the Axis powers which, until today, did not exist").

There was and will be no "official" reaction to the speech, but anyone who understands the German press system knows the reply by the press comes in accordance with precise instructions and reflects the views of the highest German quarters. Authoritative quarters, in fact, outlined the trend of this press reply just before it began to appear.

Assaulted "Common Sense"

The *Boersen Zeitung* went on to charge that the Monday message exceeded in "mendacity" the fireside chat which preceded it, "with which the present master of the White House assaulted the healthy common sense of Americans."

It said Mr. Roosevelt's contention that Germany's idea of international law is one-sided, "is unbecoming in a man who has shown by word and deed that he and the men behind him attach no importance to a peace of honor and justice."

The *Lokalanzeiger* added that Mr. Roosevelt had mixed in the internal affairs of Europe in a manner which "sacrifices all American principles and aims of the Monroe Doctrine."

"But he may talk as he will," the paper went on. "In war, only actions count."

Say Britain Is Doomed

The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* called the message "an astounding document," airing Mr. Roosevelt's "pet theme—his total rejection of the totalitarian states. . . . There is no constructive will for peace and honest sympathy."

Many of the newspapers reiterated that Britain is doomed and that American help will come too late. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* in a headline labeled the message: "Eccentric Arguments For A Lost Cause."

No comprehensive summary of the message itself has yet appeared in the German press.

German Cartoon On Bardia Backfires

Berlin, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Foreigners in Berlin chuckled today over a cartoon appearing in the SS organ Schwarzekorps.

Entitled "Fata Morgana," the drawing, which presumably went to press several days ago, portrays Rome in a mirage above an African desert fort.

In the foreground, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander of the British Middle East Armies sweeping across Italian Libya, was portrayed telling his Tommies, "well boys, we'll soon be in Rome" and a buck-toothed British trooper replying, "yes, only Bardia lies between."

Charges Britain's Fifth Column On Job In U. S.

Hitler's Newspaper Quotes Alleged Article In London Telegraph On Representatives In Washington

Berlin, Jan. 8 (AP)—A banner headline in Adolf Hitler's newspaper *Voelkischer Beobachter* tonight read: "Thousands of British agents in Washington and New York—England's fifth column on the job in the U. S. A."

The newspaper quoted an alleged quotation from the London *Daily Telegraph* dispatch saying there were 500 officially credited representatives of the British Government in Washington and estimating British inspectors and technical experts in the United States at thousands.

It quoted the *Telegraph* as saying there were more British in Washington now than in 1814 when the British army captured the city. It was a well-chosen comparison, the newspaper said, because "it rightly characterizes the activity with which England openly takes the field in America today."

BRITISH REPORT TOBRUK CUT OFF FROM ANY HELP

Cairo Says Commander of Italians at Bardia Deserted Troops.

GEN. BERGONZOLI STILL FREE

English Assert Fascists Must Yield Tobruk in Order to Protect Bengasi.

Cairo, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The British Army of the Nile massed men and guns in the Tobruk area today preparatory to laying siege to that major Libyan port, reported already cut off except for the movement of small Italian patrols.

"The concentration of our forces in the Tobruk area is continuing," the British command said tersely in telling of the speedy sweep of its forces across the desert sands.

Tobruk, seventy miles beyond captured Bardia, was reported already blocked from the west by British troops firmly holding the Italian-built road which threads through the desert. Small Fascist patrols may be able to get through, the British reported, but asserted their forces were in a position to nip the movement of any re-inforcements for Tobruk.

In the capture of Bardia with its 30,000 Italian prisoners, a British communique reported, British and Australian casualties numbered less than 600.

The speed and power of the British mechanized cavalry constitute such a threat that the Italians must withdraw from Tobruk at once if they hope to make a stand at Bengasi, 200 miles further west, British military spokesmen said today.

Once the Army of the Nile, supported by the British fleet and the Royal Air Force, lays siege to Tobruk, whose outer fortifications have already been tested by British armored patrols, its defenders will never reach Bengasi, and if defeated at Tobruk, the Italians will have little chance of holding Bengasi, and will then face the prospect of making a hazardous 500-mile dash to Tripoli, harassed from sea and air, they added.

Say Destroyer Was Hit.

Rome, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today that Italian planes torpedoed a British destroyer off the North African coast, near Salum.

The result of the attack was not known, however.

In the desert front in Libya, the communique said, there was patrol activity and artillery fire between Bardia and Tobruk. Italian planes machine-gunned and bombed British mechanized forces, it continued, and numerous raids were made by the British air force at various points in eastern Libya, and on the city of Tripoli, where it was stated, four persons were killed and about ten were injured.

Donovan Is Silent On Cairo Mission

Cairo, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Col. William J. Donovan, who recently has been in London on an undisclosed mission from the United States, arrived in Cairo by plane last night. He is staying in the British embassy. He declined to discuss the purpose of his visit, but it was understood he would report to the United States Government on conditions in the African battle zone.

STAGE IS SET FOR LAND, SEA AND AIR ATTACK

Operations Aimed At Repetition Of Knockout Blow Dealt Bardia

Large Italian Reinforcements Declared Cut Off By Army Of Nile

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Jan. 8—Passengers arriving from African ports today on the motor ship City of New York, American South African Line, reported that when they sailed 100,000 British troops were waiting at the Kenya-Ethiopian border for the rainy season to end before sweeping into that Italian possession.

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 8—Britain's mechanized desert cavalry—"hell on wheels," they call it—rolled guns into place before Tobruk and other troops took up positions today for a siege of that virtually surrounded Italian base.

The stage was all but set for the pounding to commence by land, sea and by air. Tobruk's outer defenses have been felt out by armored patrols and the British declared other units have flanked it from the west.

Tobruk's airport at El Adem, fifteen miles to the south, already is in British hands.

Concentration Continuing

"The concentration of our forces in the Tobruk area is continuing," is the way the British command summed up the operations, aimed at a knockout blow similar to that administered Sunday to Bardia, seventy miles to the east.

Any attempt by the Italians to make a determined fight of it at Tobruk may result in a major disaster for Premier Benito Mussolini's men, British military authorities asserted.

Once the siege begins, they said, Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's forces would never reach Bengasi, next major base 200 miles to the west. A rout at Tobruk, they added, would leave the Italians with little chance of holding Bengasi and even less chance of making the hazardous 500-mile dash to Tripoli.

Area Difficult To Invade

The British said that there remained the possibility of "a squad or two" getting through to Tobruk, but the Army of the Nile can prevent the arrival of any larger reinforcements.

The possibility that the Italians might be able to make some stand west of Tobruk is enhanced, however, by the topography of that region. There lie the rugged Jebel Adkar mountains, rising to heights of 3,000 feet.

This area, difficult to invade, has a white civilian population. Twenty thousand Italian peasants were settled there a few years ago in land which had been made arable by irrigation. At the time of settlement this number represented only 1,800 families, as those with as many as eleven and twelve children were favored in the colonization scheme.

The able-bodied men of the settlement now are doing military service in Libya, it is presumed.

British Losses "Less Than 600"

Taking stock of losses at Bardia, the

British high command reported the casualties among its British and Australian troops numbered "less than 600," compared with 30,000 Italians captured, killed or wounded there.

[Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor, declared in Rome that the British casualties were "in the thousands."]

The British, who say 94,000 Italians have been captured, killed or wounded since their offensive began December 9, declare they stand a chance of adding another 30,000 at Tobruk. This figure on the number of its defenders was a scale-down from the previous estimate of 50,000.

Farther down in Africa, today's British communique reported continued patrol activity along the border between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Kenya.

General Electric Whiskers' Escape From Bardia Disclosed

British Accuse Bergonzoli And Two Divisional Commanders Of Deserting Their Troops

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

With the British Forces in Libya, Jan. 8—More and more Italians were rounded up by the British north and west of Bardia today, but the prize fugitive of them all, Gen. Annibale (Electric Whiskers) Bergonzoli, commander of Bardia, was still among the missing.

The general, famous alike for his appetite, his military exploits and his whiskers, slipped out of Bardia the night before that strong Italian base in eastern Libya surrendered.

Divisional Commander Caught

Among the Italians captured today were a Black Shirt divisional commander and his staff, who fled last Saturday night when Bergonzoli got away. They were found hiding on the coast, where, apparently, they had waited in vain for a ship to pick them up.

The British at first had announced that Bergonzoli was among the prisoners taken Sunday, but today disclosed that an error had been made, due to the difficulty of counting and separating the thousands of prisoners.

Deserted Their Men, British Say

"It transpires that on the night before Bardia fell, the Black Shirt Corps commander (General Bergonzoli) and his two Black Shirt (divisional) commanders deserted their troops, leaving the regular commanders to fight on," said the special communique.

"It is possible," said the communique of Bergonzoli and the others who are still missing, "that they decamped by motor boat specially reserved for the purpose."

British military men said today it was possible that Bergonzoli had reached Tobruk, western Libyan base, and in Cairo military authorities said Bergonzoli had perhaps reached even Italy by boat.

Veteran Of Three Wars

General Bergonzoli, who was dubbed "General Electric Whiskers" because of his lush hirsute trimmings and his volatile temper, is a veteran of the World War, the Ethiopian campaign and the Spanish civil war.

He is short, wiry, energetic, and in age close to 60 although his vitality gives him a more youthful look. He has been wounded many times, for he has usually been in the middle of the fighting. Once in an Ethiopian battle when others were taking shelter "General Electric Whiskers" swept on, shouting, blowing a whistle and eating gum drops.

Wears No Decorations

He has appeared in battle with a machine-gun slung over his shoulder, exhorting his men to move forward. He has received Italy's highest military decorations, but he doesn't wear even a ribbon on his tunic.

He was first wounded in the World War when, as a captain on the Piave river, he attacked a house filled with Austrians. He blasted the door open with a hand grenade just as a burst of machine-gun fire hit him in the midriff. Badly wounded, Bergonzoli jumped into the river and swam to the opposite shore. He nearly died from those wounds.

Wounded Many Times

Once during the Ethiopian campaign he vanished into the woods on the Galla Sidamo front with a small column. He came back alone days later with his stomach torn up by a bullet. At other times he was hit in the arm and the shoulder.

For a time he commanded a sector in Dolo, East Africa. Then he commanded Graziani's "Hell on Wheels"—the column which took Neghelli. In those days he slept in his tunic in an open car. At dawn he would be ready to go after dousing his face and whiskers—they always gathered a lot of dust—with water from his canteen.

Caters To His Appetite

Other generals had a machine-gun nest built in the back of their speedy armored cars. "General Electric Whiskers" had his removed and fitted out with a cabinet for marmalade, canned goods, bottled water and, of course, a little wine.

He went to Spain and was commander of the troops at Guadalajara, where the International Brigade of poorly equipped troops broke through his lines. It was a rout, although Italian accounts say Bergonzoli's men at length stopped their foes with artillery, machine guns and finally bayonets.

Derided By Madrid Radio

After the battle the Madrid radio derided the general and his men, whereupon "Electric Whiskers" called out the band and made it play the Fascist anthem and army songs.

He was credited with the recapture of Teruel for Gen. Francisco Franco's Nationalists on January 1, 1938. A machine-gun bullet passed through both his thighs before El Corisa on the Aragon front two months later.

Eulogized In Rome As One Who Died On Battlefield

Rome, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gen. Annibale Bergonzoli, who the British said today had escaped from the Libyan base at Bardia before it was captured, was eulogized in the Italian press as a hero—as one who had died on the field of battle.

But what happened to him was a mystery so far as the public was concerned.

Italians fervently hoped he was safe, for he was regarded as a model soldier. In the last few days many persons in Rome heard a rumor that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani had sent a plane to take Bergonzoli to safety. Bergonzoli, according to this story, replied he would die with his troops, if necessary.

'Destroyer Torpedoed'

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 8—The Italian high command reported today Italian planes had torpedoed a British destroyer off the North African coast near Salum.

The result of the attack was not known immediately.

In the desert front in Libya, the high command said, there was patrol activity and artillery fire between Bardia and Tobruk.

The high command also reported in its regular communique that "numerous raids" had been made by Britain's Royal Air Force on various localities in eastern Libya and the city of Tripoli, where, it said, four persons were killed and some ten injured.

Italian planes were said to have machine-gunned and bombed British mechanized forces in the desert.

In East Africa, the communique said, Italian fighter planes broke up a British attempt to bomb an objective in Eritrea.

Fascist Editor Virginio Gayda declared in the newspaper *Il Giornale d'Italia* that the British army's "dead and wounded" in the battle of Bardia "numbered in the thousands."

Greeks Capture 300 Italians in Local Fighting

Seize Materials and Assert Foe Is Repulsed in Northeast Sector of Albania

ATHENS, Jan. 8 (AP)—More than 300 Italian prisoners of war were taken in restricted local fighting on the Albanian front, the Greek high command announced today.

Much war material of all sorts, including a mortar battery, was said to have been seized, and Greek aviation was said to have successfully bombed and machine-gunned various battlefield areas.

Earlier minor gains by Greek patrols, specifically in the Klisura sector, and bombing by British planes of Elbasani, the central Albanian base of the Italians, had been reported. In addition, a government spokesman said, some prisoners were taken in a skirmish much farther north of the Kalisura sector.

Referring to today's Italian communique claiming successes against the Greeks, the spokesman said: "In fact, there have been some operations of local importance in the Pogradetz (northeastern Albanian sector) region, where the Italians attempted to capture some of our advance units. The enemy was decimated, being even unable to remove its dead (about twenty)."

The main hospital at Salonica, which the spokesman said was full of Italian wounded, was reported to have been bombed this afternoon without damage or casualties.

In the Elbasani attack, a Royal Air Force communique said, despite poor visibility, there were hits on several buildings and resultant fires.

Meanwhile today it was reported here that the Italians have moved many civilians out of Valona in preparation for a final defense of that port as the Greeks continued their advance along the coast and farther east. Also today there was exceptionally heavy artillery action over the whole front.

Red Cross figures show that the Greeks have taken more than 14,000 prisoners since the beginning of the war; and in addition to these, the Italians are said to have shipped home 35,000 sick and wounded from the port of Valona alone.

A Greek spokesman declared that in addition to these, the Fascist losses in dead and captured since October 28 could be counted in the tens of thousands. Day-to-day reports continue to swell the list of prisoners, and the spokesman declared that five officers were among 222 Italians captured yesterday, many of them left behind by their retreating comrades after they had been wounded.

A new Italian bombing raid on the Greek-occupied town of Koritza, Albania, was reported by a Greek communique, which said that more than 100 civilian casualties were caused; that a cathedral was damaged badly, and that forty houses had collapsed.

Greek Positions Shelled By Fleet, Italians Say

Rome, Jan. 8 (AP)—A warship bombardment of Greek coastal positions on the Albanian battle front and a torpedo plane attack upon a British destroyer in the Libyan war theater were reported today by the Italian high command.

The fleet's action was declared to have brought "visible effect"; the result of the assault upon the destroyer—off Salum, Egypt—was not stated.

British mechanized forces in Libya, the communique said, were sprayed with machine-gun fire and shrapnel bombs by Fascist pilots.

Raid On Tripoli Acknowledged

"Numerous" British air raids in Libya were acknowledged—particularly in Tripoli, where it was asserted that four persons were killed and ten injured.

Still discussing the fall of the Italian base of Bardia to the British Sunday, Virginio Gayda, the authoritative Fascist editor, wrote that Britain's dead and wounded in the battle for that position "numbered in the thousands."

[The British Middle East command said British and Australian casualties were "less than 600."]

During the day, Italian youths born in 1922 were summoned to register for the regular conscript army service which their class will begin next year. Registration is normal and not ahead of schedule.

-- DASH--

THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE ITALIANS MIGHT BE ABLE TO MAKE SOME STAND WEST OF TOBRUK IS ENHANCED, HOWEVER, BY THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THAT REGION. THERE LIE THE RUGGED JEBEL AKDAR MOUNTAINS, RISING TO HEIGHTS OF 3,000 FEET. THIS AREA, DIFFICULT TO INVADE, HAS A WHITE CIVILIAN POPULATION. TWENTY THOUSAND ITALIAN PEASANTS WERE SETTLED THERE A FEW YEARS AGO IN LAND WHICH HAD BEEN MADE ARABLE BY IRRIGATION. AT THE TIME OF SETTLEMENT THIS NUMBER REPRESENTED ONLY 1,800 FAMILIES, AS THOSE WITH AS MANY AS 11 AND 12 CHILDREN WERE FAVORED IN THE COLONIZATION SCHEME. THE ABLE BODIED MEN OF THE SETTLEMENT NOW ARE DOING MILITARY SERVICE IN LIBYA, IT IS PRESUMED.

Meat On Sunday Only

Athens, Jan. 8 (AP)—A Government order today increased the number of meatless days from five to six, limiting it to Sunday menus. Chicken still may be eaten on Thursday and fish any day.

Italian Queen Runs Soup Kitchen for Poor

Rome, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Queen Elena has been dispensing hot food daily since Chirstmas Eve to several hundred poor neighbors at a soup kitchen in the royal villa in Rome, officials disclosed on her sixty-eighth birthday today.

Flags were flown throughout the city and public offices observed a half holiday in celebration of the anniversary.

The Queen's life of "austere simplicity" was cited by Italian newspapers as an example for her people in wartime.

Italian Boys of 18 To Register for Army

Rome, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Italian youths born in 1922 were summoned today to register for the regular conscript army service, which their class will begin next year.

30. 24 — 6855

30.24 — 6855

BITOLJ, AT THE YUGOSLAVIAN FRONTIER, JAN. 8-(AP)-MORE THAN 150 PERSONS WERE REPORTED KILLED OR WOUNDED IN A HEAVY ITALIAN BOMBARDMENT YESTERDAY OF THE GREEK-HELD TOWN OF KORITZA, ALBANIA.

BORDER INFORMANTS SAID THAT THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY AND TODAY AIR ACTIVITY HAD BEEN INTENSE ON BOTH SIDES.

EJ158PES

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

WITH THE GREEK FORCES ON THE ALBANIAN COAST, JAN. 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GREEK INFANTRYMEN CONTINUED TO KNIFE THROUGH STRONG ITALIAN POSITIONS DOMINATING THE COASTAL ROAD NORTHWEST OF CHIMARA TODAY.

TWO MORE POSITIONS FELL, AND 48 PRISONERS WRE SENT BACK.

ADVANCING STEADILY, HILL BY HILL, THE GREEKS HAVE CAPTURED MORE THAN 300 PRISONERS OVER THE WEEK-END IN THIS SMALL SEACOAST SECTION.

THE NEW CAPTIVES SAID THEY LEFT ITALY LESS THAN A WEEK AGO AND MARCHED IMMEDIATELY INTO BATTLE.

A TYPICAL PRIVATE IS ANTONIO IACOMO, A "WAR BABY," FOR HE WAS BORN IN 1917, DURING THE WORLD WAR.

"I DON'T KNOW WHY I WAS SENT TO FIGHT THE GREEKS," HE SAID.

ABOUT A THIRD OF THE PRISONERS WERE WOUNDED.

THE ITALIANS, DRESSED LESS WARMLY THAN THE GREEKS, SHIVERED IN BASEMENT SHELTERS WHERE THE WOUNDS OF FRIEND AND ENEMY ALIKE WERE BANDAGED.

ONE BADLY WOUNDED YOUNG LIEUTENANT SAID HIS MEN HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ITALY'S REVERSES IN LIBYA.

SCORES OF REFUGEES FILTERED THROUGH THE ITALIAN LINES INTO THE NEWLY-TAKEN HILLS, SAYING THEY WERE ORDERED OUT OF THEIR FOOTHILL HOMES AND HEADED IN THE DIRECTION OF THE GREEK ADVANCE.

THEY WERE ABLE TO BRING NOTHING EXCEPT THE CLOTHES THEY WORE, BELONGING TO COLONIES ESTABLISHED CENTURIES AGO ALONG WHAT GUIDE-BOOKS CALL "THE ALBANIAN RIVIERA", THE REFUGEES SPEAK GREEK.

MJ406PES

GERMANY CLAIMS TWO MORE SHIPS

Reports Success in Attacks by Sea and Air Upon English Vessels.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—(AP)—New attacks by sea and air on British vessels were reported today by German sources to have resulted in the sinking of two merchant ships totaling 10,500 tons and the probable destruction of a third, a 500-ton unit of a minesweeping flotilla.

The latest success was achieved about 300 miles west of Ireland this morning, informed quarters said, when a single combat plane bombed an 8000-ton merchantman to pieces. Three dives and three hits were reported.

The mid-day high command communique, covering yesterday's actions, told of the other two attacks.

"During a thrust against the English coast, one speedboat attacked an enemy convoy, strongly protected by destroyers, off the Thames mouth, sinking one 2500-ton merchant ship," the high command announced.

In the middle of the North Sea, the high command said, a combat plane on armed reconnaissance attacked a minesweeper flotilla, "scoring several direct hits on one vessel. The ship was left in a burning, sinking condition."

Despite unfavorable weather, the high command reported, German airmen continued attacks on London yesterday, "small combat units" hitting the British capital with incendiary and explosive bombs. Others were said to have attacked airports, railways and industries in southern and central England.

"In these actions," the communique said, "numerous airplanes parked on several airports were machine-gunned from low altitudes. One chemical factory was badly hit."

The official German news agency DNB reported tonight that a German warplane had dodged through a balloon barrage and heavy artillery fire to bomb a motor plant near Coventry. Two direct hits were claimed.

A member of the plane's crew was wounded and the plane was hit, the agency said, but it returned to its home port.

British Report Victory in Clash Of Submarines

Shell From the Tuna Hits U-Boat Conning Tower in Battle in 'Enemy Waters'

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP).—British victory in a spirited clash of submarines in "enemy" waters was reported today by the Admiralty in a communique which said that the 1,095-ton submarine Tuna scored a direct hit on the conning tower of a German U-boat in a surface engagement.

A later Admiralty communique, announced the loss in another action of the submarine Regulus, which had a normal complement of fifty men. There were no details. The Regulus was in the Rainbow class, which ranges from 1,475 to 2,030 tons.

Before her fight with the U-boat, the Tuna had sunk an enemy armed tugboat, the Admiralty reported, and in neither operation did she suffer either casualties or damage.

"On encountering H. M. S. Tuna," the account continued, "the U-boat made off at high speed, firing her after-gun. H. M. S. Tuna gave chase and opened fire with her 4-inch gun. The U-boat was certainly hit by one shell on the conning tower, but, unfortunately, this cannot be considered vital damage.

"H. M. S. Tuna chased the enemy for nearly an hour and only broke off the engagement when forced to dive by the appearance of enemy escort vessels, which came to the rescue of the damaged U-boat."

Cardiff Buries Raid Victims

CARDIFF, Wales, Jan. 8 (AP).—Weeping relatives lined the sides of a communal grave today as men, women and children, victims of last week's Nazi air raid, were buried at a mass funeral by the city. Many of the dead were unidentified. The mourners in some cases were sole survivors of their families.

Britain to Expand Naval Reserve List

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today plans to expand the British naval reserve list immediately by accepting an undisclosed number of men for three months' training to be followed by their transfer to merchant ships for the duration of the war.

American Blood Saving Lives in British Raids

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Blood donated by 2,000 Americans already has helped save lives of some air raid casualties, Dr. A. N. Drury, chairman of the Blood Transfusion Research Committee, said today.

The blood—98 quarts thus far—has been coming from the United States by Clipper planes and ships since November 1, 1940.

Along with that from the 160,000 donors in the London area alone, the blood has been given to injured civilians and fighters, including German and Italian aviators shot down over Britain.

Benes Says Czechs Build Passive Resistence Drive

Tells British Nazis in Nation Lack Confidence in Chiefs

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Dr. Edouard Benes, President of the Czecho-Slovak government in exile, told a national defense luncheon today that Germans in Czecho-Slovakia were anxious for the future because of a "lack of confidence in their leaders."

Benes said a large system of passive resistance was being built up throughout the country, which was "maintaining a united front against the Germans."

"Hitler's empire," he said, "is held together only by force, and it is gradually approaching internal collapse. The year 1941 should demonstrate this to the world."

Jan Masaryk, Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, warned Great Britain against complacency, adding: "You people sometimes return to cricket too quickly, and there is no cricket about this game."

AMERICAN KILLED IN R. A. F. CRASH

Eagle Squadron Member Buried With Honors.

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Philip Howard Leckrone, 28 years old, of Salem, Ill., a member of the American Eagle Squadron of the Royal Air Force, was killed in a flying accident on Sunday, the Air Ministry announced today.

Details of the accident were not disclosed.

Leckrone, a pilot officer, was buried today with military honors in a village churchyard near his station in England. The United States Embassy sent an American flag which was draped on the coffin with the Union Jack.

Leckrone was one of many United States citizens who came to England soon after the outbreak of the war to join the R. A. F.

When Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair announced formation of the Eagle Squadron on October 8, Leckrone was listed among the original members. He had been a member of a Spitfire squadron of the auxiliary air force.

He took part in fighting last fall and shot down one German plane over the sea, returning with his gasoline tanks virtually dry.

British Seamen Saved.

Sao Vicente, Cape Verde Islands, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Twenty-three survivors from the 5,029-ton British steamship Shakespear, sunk by a submarine, landed today on the Cape Verde island of Sal.

Queen of Bermuda Sails From Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The 22,575-ton British liner Queen of Bermuda, which has been in war service since Germany invaded Poland, sailed from here today after a day of refueling and provisioning.

705,279 BRITONS IDLE

London, Jan. 8—(AP)—The Labor Ministry announced today that the total of Britain's unemployed was 705,279 on Dec. 9, 1940—lowest since the keeping of records began in 1921. The December figure was a decrease of about 86,000 over that of November.

LEAHY'S NEW ROLE HELD SIGNIFICANT

Admiral's Arrival in Vichy Called Important Event.

Vichy, France, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The arrival of Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, who presented his credentials today to Chief of State Marshal Petain, was described tonight by close observers of French politics as one of the most important recent events. (Here three words were censored.)

These observers pointed out that French policy since the armistice has been based on the belief that Germany would win the war and that France must make peace with the new Europe. But Pierre Laval, an outstanding proponent of this theory, has now departed from the Petain regime.

President Roosevelt's fireside speech on December 29 and his concrete proposal to Congress on Monday for more aid to Great Britain has been carefully studied here and the conclusion reached by many observers that the future of England is far less black than when the French policy of collaboration in the new order in Europe was evolved.

It was considered by some that the mere arrival of Admiral Leahy on the Vichy scene had its moral effect (here four words were censored).

Along with his credentials the new Ambassador presented a personal letter from President Roosevelt to Marshal Petain.

Admiral Leahy had said he did not know the contents of the letter, but regarded it as a purely personal message which would not be made public unless Marshal Petain chose to release it.

SOFIA REPORTED TO HAVE BARRED GERMAN TROOPS

LONDON, JAN 8-(AP)-THE SUBMARINE REGULUS IS OVERDUE AND CONSIDERED LOST, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

--DASH--

THE REGULUS WAS OF THE RAINBOW CLASS, VESSELS OF WHICH RUN IN TONNAGE FROM 1,475 TO 2,030. HER NORMAL COMPLEMENT WAS 50 MEN.

M606PES

LONDON, JAN. 8AP-MINISTER OF LABOR ERNEST BEVINS FORMED AN ENGINEERING BRANCH IN THE BRITISH LABOR MINISTRY TODAY TO ADVISE ON ENGINEERING MATTERS ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO THE WORK OF THE MUNITIONS LABOR SUPPLY ORGANIZATION. ---

Yugoslavia Hears Bulgaria Now Looks to Russia for Assistance.

CABINET IN SPECIAL MEETING

President Inonu of Turkey Said to Be Visiting Troops Massed on Northern Border.

Belgrade, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Yugoslav and foreign quarters heard reports today that Bulgaria had rejected a request for passage of German troops and was relying on Russia to bolster her resistance.

Bogdan Philov, Bulgarian Premier, who returned home last night from a trip to Vienna, was said to have declined to negotiate on the basis of Nazi proposals for movement of their troops from Rumania.

The Premier's stand was linked with reports that Russia frowns on further German military penetration into the Balkans and that Bulgaria desires to keep on good terms with Moscow.

There were rumors also of a possible change in the Sofia government.

Bulgarian Cabinet Meets.

Sofia, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Virtually the entire Bulgarian Cabinet gathered today at Cham-Kouria, mountain resort fifty miles from Sofia, leading to reports that the Ministers had joined King Boris III there to hear a report from the Premier, Bogdan Philov, who returned last night from Vienna.

The King was absent from Sofia. Official spokesmen declined to comment on rumors that he and his Cabinet had gone to Cham-Kouria to discuss with Dr. Philov the current tension arising from the presence of German troop concentrations on the Bulgarian border in Rumania.

Although Dr. Philov's trip was said officially to have been for the purpose of seeing a physician, diplomats here expressed the belief that he went there to learn the meaning of the Nazi concentrations on Bulgaria's doorstep and what part Bulgaria would be expected to play in any Axis intentions. He went on to Cham-Kouria after a brief stop in Sofia. Other Cabinet members known to be there include the War Minister, Gen. Theodossy Daskaloff, and the Foreign Minister, Ivan Popov.

Bulgars Hope It's a Feint.

Sofia, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The hubbub caused by the flood of German troops into Rumania and on toward the Bulgarian frontier was regarded by some Balkan observers here today as possibly only a Nazi smoke screen to cover up preparations elsewhere for a blow at Great Britain or Gibraltar.

Pointing to the unconcealed massing of perhaps 600,000 troops across the Danube in Rumania, these spokesmen said it had not been the practice of the Germans to publicize their blitzkriegs in advance, and that the Balkans had been used before to divert attention—last May, for example, when German troops appeared along the Yugoslav and Hungarian frontiers just prior to the Nazi drive on the Low Countries.

German spokesmen in the Balkans have encouraged the talk today, causing a terrific exthat the Germans may strike to the south toward Greece or Turkey, who is reported to have 400,000 troops massed in Thrace. Apart from this talk, however, most Germans here say that the war will be decided not here or in Africa, but on the British Isles, and that Britain must be knocked out before aid from the United States can reach its peak.

Some Bulgars, hopeful that the threat along their frontiers may be just a sideshow, have expressed the belief that events here indicate the Germans are not ready to cross the Danube. They pointed out that the pro-Nazi Minister of the Interior, Peter Grabovsky, made no bid to seize the premiership in the absence of the Conservative Premier, Bogdan Philov, who returned yesterday after a trip to Vienna. Some had suggested that such an attempt to change the government might be made.

It was reported that the Soviet Minister to Bulgaria, earlier stated to be headed for Moscow, had put off his trip. There was speculation that he may be remaining here to learn what Dr. Philov had found out during his stay in Vienna, often the scene of German conferences with foreign officials who visit there.

Inonu Visits Troops.

Istanbul, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—President Ismet Inonu was reported unofficially today to be conducting an "incognito" visit to troops stationed in European Turkey, principally those marshaled close to the Bulgarian border. Turkish sources insisted that such visits were "usual."

Train service between Turkey and Bulgaria was suspended, presumably because of floods on the Bulgarian side of the frontier. All telephone communication between Turkey and Europe likewise was cut off.

The Ankara radio, praising President Roosevelt's utterances on war aid to Great Britain, said they showed that the destinies of the United States and Britain had been joined.

Unofficial estimates placed at 300,000 the number of men affected by Turkey's new compulsory military service law.

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BULGAR CHIEF REPORTED ON VISIT TO KING

Calls On Boris And Ministers After Trip To Vienna "For Health"

Premier Expected To Be Able To Tell What Reich Wants Of Sofia

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 8 - Premier Bogdan Philoff, just back from a visit to Vienna "for his health," was reliably reported tonight to have called on King Boris III after a meeting with Cabinet Ministers at the winter resort of Cham-Kouria, fifty miles from Sofia.

Officials, who refused even to confirm that the Cabinet meeting had taken place, discounted reports heard in Belgrade that Philoff had rejected a German request for passage of troops through Bulgaria and was relying on Soviet Russia to bolster Bulgarian resistance.

Presumably Philoff told other Ministers and the King of his trip to Vienna, from which he returned yesterday. It was assumed he was prepared to say just what role Germany wanted Bulgaria to play.

Visit Not Unusual

The Informant who told of the Boris-Philoff meeting said that the visit was not unusual. Boris has a palace near Cham-Kouria, a name that means pine forest.

Speculation in other Balkan capitals that German forces now concentrated and concentrating in Rumania may enter Bulgaria was generally discounted here. It was said that neither the weather nor Soviet Russia seemed favorable.

Philoff's Vienna trip, ostensibly to consult an eminent physician, had given diplomatic observers to believe that he actually went there to learn the meaning of great German troop movements as well as what Germany expected of Bulgaria.

Shakeup Forecast

Rumors in other capitals of a Bulgarian Cabinet change lacked confirmation here. It was believed, however, that a shakeup might follow the February meeting of Parliament, with Philoff possibly using his illness as grounds for retiring.

The present Minister of Agriculture, Ivan Bagrianoff, who recently visited Rome and Berlin, is mentioned as a likely successor.

Despite the flurry of rumors, Bulgaria was outwardly unworried. As one Bulgarian put it, she counted on her long friendship with Russia, extensive economic relations with Germany and continuance of the Russian-German non-aggression agreement.

No Emergency Moves

Crowds of civilians of military age on Sofia's streets indicated that the nation had taken no strong emergency defense measures.

Some Sofia observers held that Germany's Balkan troop movements—unconcealed massing of perhaps 600,000 troops in Rumania—might be only a smokescreen to mask preparations for a smash at Britain or Gibraltar.

The Turkish press declared today, before suspending publication for two days because of the Moslem religious holiday, Bayram, that President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress and the recent British victory at Bardia marked a turning point of the war.

Inonu Visits Troops

President Ismet Inonu of Turkey was reported unofficially today to be on an incognito visit to troops in European Turkey, facing Bulgaria and Greece, but Turkish sources insisted such visits were usual.

Train service and all telephone communication between Turkey and Europe were suspended today, presumably because of floods on the Bulgarian side of the frontier.

In connection with Nazi troop and war material movements into Rumania, the explosion of a German munitions train was reported today. Moving over one of the three main lines from Hungary to Rumania, it crashed with another train, damaged a large part of the town of Berettyo Ujfalu and so wrecked the tracks that repairs probably will take weeks.

Passenger Service Cut

Hungarian censorship clamped down on details before the number of casualties could be learned.

Drastic reduction in passenger train service in Yugoslavia was announced, effective January 15, "for the duration of the winter."

The railways explained the cancellation of eighty-one trains on the grounds of a shortage of oil and coal but observers pointed out that the curtailment would leave big reserves of rolling stock for military use if needed.

The Hungarian Government, reflecting concern over Budapest's position, hitherto as a relay point for Balkan news, threatened correspondents with prosecution by military tribunals for sending to foreign countries "military news of any kind, either by telegram, telephone, letter or any other means."

This threat was contained in an urgent letter from the Foreign Office Press Bureau to foreign correspondents.

New Group Seen As 'Spanish World Axis'

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Jan. 8—Spain's Council of Hispanicism—described in the press as a sort of "Spanish world axis"—came into being today with publication of a decree naming more than three-score initial members. The list included Spanish Ambassadors to Cuba, Chile, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and Peru, the Consul General in Manila, several Catholic bishops and priests, writers, newspapermen and leaders of the Falange (Fascist) party.

The decree said the mission of the council is "to study and resolve the common spiritual and material necessities of our race" and is intended to include as members most of the outstanding personages of the Hispano-American people so the council can become "a supernational" organization.

Ramon Serrano Suner, Foreign Minister (and on occasion Spain's representative in special talks at Berlin and Rome), will be president of the council, with power to make new appointments at will.

The headquarters will continue to be Madrid, it was said, but later an Hispano-American branch will choose a place of residence somewhere in Latin America.

The Falangist organ, *Arriba*, gave the council a send-off, saying that it corresponded to the ideal of "a Spanish world axis."

Formerly "Mere Theory"

The concept of Hispanicism, the newspaper went on, had been lost in "the rubbish of romantic vagaries." Before the Spanish falange came into being, *Arriba* said, Hispano-Americanism as a national concept was "a mere theory, cultivated by a nucleus of anti-liberal intellectuals."

Three years of war had to ravage Spain, *Arriba* added, before it could be put in "orderly and efficient form."

Reaffirm British-Portuguese Tie

LISBON, Jan. 8 (AP).—The traditional friendship of Great Britain and Portugal was reaffirmed today when Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell presented his credentials as ambassador to President Oscar de Fragoso Carmona. Both the new envoy and the venerable Portuguese leader asserted their nations remained "always faithful" to their unity.

Hungary Warns Writers Of Ban on Military News

By The Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 8—The Hungarian Government tonight threatened foreign correspondents with trial by military tribunal if they sent "military news of any kind" out of Hungary.

An urgent letter from the Foreign Office press bureau said:

"I advise the addressee that it is most strictly forbidden to inform foreign countries of military news of any kind, either by telegram, telephone, letter or any other means. Offenders against this will be prosecuted by military tribunal."

Nazi Powder Train Blast Wrecks Hungarian Town

Explosion Follows Collision; Censor Hides Casualties

BUDAPEST, Jan. 8 (AP).—The explosion of a German munitions train, which crashed into another train on one of the three main lines from Hungary to Rumania, damaged a large part of the town of Berettyo Ujfalu today and wrecked the tracks. Repairs probably will take weeks.

The town is in Hungary, near what used to be the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier before Rumania ceded Transylvania to Hungary, and is about midway between Pospokladany and Nagyvarad. (This route has been used by the Germans to move heavy troop reinforcements, reported as high as 600,000 men, through Hungary into Rumania.)

The number of casualties was not learned immediately. Hungarian censorship clamped down on further details of the accident.

Harry Hopkins Held Another Day at Lisbon

Lisbon, Jan. 8 (A. P.). Unfavorable flying weather today forced Harry Hopkins, personal emissary of President Roosevelt, to defer until tomorrow his departure for London. He arrived here from New York yesterday on the Yankee Clipper.

Spanish Envoy To Italy Relieved

Madrid, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—It was announced officially today that Pedro Garcia Conde has ceased to be the Spanish Ambassador to Italy and that he has been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Minister, Gen. Ramon Serrano Suner, for a new appointment. No further information was given out.

All-India Chief Sentenced

ALLAHABAD, India, Jan. 8 (AP).—Maulana Abdul Kalan Azad, president of the All-India Congress (Nationalist) party, was sentenced today to eighteen months in jail under the Defense of India rules. He was arrested several days ago at the Allahabad station.

Australia to Form Armored Division

Sydney, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The Australian War Cabinet decided today to form an armored division of the Australian Imperial Force, to be made up of two armored brigades and armored divisional troops.

Turks Sentence Nazi as Spy

ISTANBUL, Jan. 8 (AP).—It was reported tonight that a German citizen named Van de Osten, the first arrested here for espionage since martial law was decreed in this zone, had been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment by a military court.

Pig in a Poke (Bonnet) Almost Fools the Nazis

Porker Dressed as a Woman to Run Warsaw Blockade

WARSAW, Jan. 8 (via Berlin) (AP).—Police who search every train coming into Warsaw province to prevent food smuggling had their greatest surprise recently.

All passengers on a train from rich Lublin Province were asked to leave their compartments while the search was made. One old woman huddled in a corner did not alight and a policeman, thinking she had fallen asleep, shook her. She dropped to the floor.

The officer lifted up the stiff body and discovered that a dead pig had been dressed up like a woman in the hope of getting it into Warsaw.

Jews Are Barred From Dutch Movies

Amsterdam (Via Berlin).—Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Jews were barred from all motion picture houses in the Netherlands, beginning today, after anti-German demonstrations by some moviegoers, especially during the showing of newsreels.

A communique said that the committee of the League of Picture Theaters "decided to refuse admittance to Jews" because the disturbances "were caused mainly by Jews, despite requests to the public to be quiet."

24 THAI PROVINCES GET MARTIAL LAW

Bangkok Radio Says Accounts With French Indo-China Must Now Be Settled

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 8 (AP)—Martial law was proclaimed today in the twenty-four Thai [Siamese] provinces bordering French Indo-China.

Military officials were appointed for the forty-six other provinces so they could start functioning promptly in case martial law should be extended.

The action came as the Bangkok radio warned the people to "keep away from French quarters," saying, "we must now settle accounts with the French."

It was reported without confirmation that Thai forces had penetrated Indo-China as far as Sisophon, about twenty miles from the border, and that French forces had withdrawn from Thakek in the north Mekong region.

HANOI, French Indo-China, Jan. 8 (AP)—Fighting on the Thailand-French Indo-China border is rapidly taking on the aspects of an undeclared war, with Thai troops penetrating several miles into Cambodia at three places, it was reported here tonight.

Thai bombers were reported today to have made heavy new bombing and machine-gunning attacks yesterday against six Indo-China communities, three of them principal border cities.

The French described the attacks as lasting many hours, and said they were the "strongest action" in the last fortnight along the troubled frontier.

The French said they made reprisals at once, but did not disclose their nature or results.

Governor General Admiral Jean Decoux conferred with the Japanese Vice Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Korechika Anami, who arrived here today, but no details of the meeting were made public.

JAPANESE-DUTCH SHOWDOWN SEEN

Observers Think Japan May Try to Get Political Hold Over East Indies.

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 8.—(AP)—With Japan expected to demand enlargement of her present petroleum imports from these rich islands and the Dutch Colonia

Administration expected to refuse, informed quarters expressed belief today an outright showdown may develop after new negotiations start this week.

These quarters, holding that Japan's real intentions entail establishment of some political control in the East Indies, said that the extent of Dutch resistance would depend on the attitude of the United States.

They consider it significant that Japan has chosen Kenkichi Yoshizawa, one-time foreign minister, to succeed Ichizo Kobayashi as head of the Japanese delegation.

With Yoshizawa as the new chairman of the mission, Japan is expected to present two major objections to Kobayashi's October deal for an increase in oil shipments to 1,800,000 tons a year.

1. That the total amount of oil purchasable is far beneath Japan's demands, and

2. That as the agreement now stands payment must be made for the oil in American dollars when the tankers are loaded.

Now the Dutch are reported to have demanded that the Japanese guarantee that all shipments should be delivered only to Japan and that they not be relayed to Germany.

Japanese Transfer Property

Honolulu, Jan. 8 (AP)—Uneasiness over the international situation was reflected here during 1940 in the increased number of real estate transfers from Japanese aliens to relatives and friends holding American citizenship. A check showed that 443 more real estate transfers were made than in 1939.

TO REGISTER JAPANESE

British Columbia To Take Action In The Near Future

Ottawa, Jan. 8 (AP)—Special registration of all Japanese residents of British Columbia will be carried out in the near future "to protect the Japanese themselves, and to eliminate any illegal entrants," Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced tonight.

Japanese Mission Arrives In Berlin for Axis Talks

Gen. Yamashita Heads Group to Discuss Co-operation

BERLIN, Jan. 8 (AP).—A Japanese military mission, headed by Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, of the general staff, arrived in Berlin tonight for conferences concerning the co-operation envisaged by the three-power treaty of alliance signed here last Sept. 27.

It was stated the commission would hold extended conferences with German military leaders and study matters arising from the treaty, to which Italy is the third party.

Yamashita and his colleagues came by way of Siberia.

2 U. S.-Japanese Knots Untied

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, *Thursday*, Jan. 9—Two long-standing complaints against the Japanese were reported settled here today. Japanese naval authorities agreed to release a small American-owned coastal steamer, the Estelle, held in a Yangtze delta port for nearly three months, and Japanese military authorities discontinued interfering with news broadcasts by the American-owned radio Station XMA.

Japan Seeking Barter Pacts In Latin America

Commission Studying Conditions For Such Agreements To Provide War Materials

Mexico City, Jan. 8 (AP)—An official Japanese trade mission has arrived in this hemisphere to explore the possibilities in every Latin American republic of negotiating barter agreements, it was learned tonight.

Headed by Ryoichi Mizutani, of Tokyo's Department of Foreign Commerce, the six members of the mission were reported principally interested in essential war metals and oil.

While here they advised local businessmen and Government officials they were prepared to barter $1,200,000 worth of rayon, among other products, for such war items.

However, no contracts were signed. Japanese Minister Yoshiaki Miura said the commission was authorized merely to anaylze economic and trade conditions, not to enter into agreements.

HE ASSERTED THE MISSION WOULD OUTLINE ITS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
MEXICO-CITY-JAN-8
BARTER ARRANGEMENTS WITH VARIOUS CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN
COUNTRIES AFTER RETURNING TO TOKYO EARLY IN APRIL.

BESIDES THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, THE MISSION REPRESENTED
JAPAN'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AND FINANCIAL HOUSES, MIURA SAID.

THE SIX EXPERTS SPENT 19 DAYS IN MEXICO, AND LEFT LAST MONDAY
FOR GUATEMALA. MIURA REPORTED EXTENDED STOPS WOULD BE MADE IN
JAN 9 1941
COLOMBIA, PERU, CHILE, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND CUBA.

INFORMED GOVERNMENT SOURCES HERE SAID THEY HAD NO INFORMATION
ON THE MISSION'S WORK IN MEXICO, BUT EXPRESSED DOUBT IT HAD
RECEIVED MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT EVEN THOUGH MEXICO NEEDS RAYON.

M1118PES

Kaiser's Grandson Sent To Help Britain Clean Up Raid Debris

Hohenzollern Prince Is Among 300 Interned Aliens Shipped Back From Canada To Aid Reconstruction

[By the Associated Press]

An Eastern Canadian Port, Jan. 8—Prince Friedrich Georg Hohenzollern, 29, fourth son of the former Crown Prince of Germany, was reported tonight to have been one of 250 to 300 interned aliens who sailed from this port to help clean up air-raid debris in Britain.

An official who talked to him identified him only as a grandson of the former Kaiser and said he was tall, blond and extremely well mannered.

This description fits Prince Friedrich, who was reported last September to have been interned in a camp near Ottawa. High officials declined to deny the report at that time.

Before the war the Kaiser's grandson was a social lion in London, where he was employed in a bank.

In 1938 he denied rumors linking his name with that of the American heiress Barbara Hutton, the Countess Haugwitz-von Reventlow.

Reports from Berlin in November, 939, said he had been interned in Scotland at the start of the war, and his internment was confirmed by British authorities last August. His transfer to Canada was surrounded with secrecy.

The official who talked to him here said he scrubbed decks and cleaned officers' quarters during the four days the labor force waited for the ship to sail. He was one of forty-five permitted to do such work; the others were detained in immigration barracks until sailing time.

The group of enemy civilians, selected for the labor duty by an emissary of the British Government, came here with the utmost secrecy. Few persons knew they were aboard the big steamer when she sailed for Britain.

Officials said all seemed bent on behaving in such a manner that they would not be sent back to interment camps. Among them was a soccer star, formerly employed at England's Woolwich arsenal. He was not identified further.

MYSTERY OFF COAST

25 Persons Rescued From Netherlands Ship.

An East Coast Canadian Port, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—A rescue steamship was reported battling severe gales today in an effort to reach port with twenty-five survivors from a Netherlands ship whose fate had not been learned. The Canadian Press said it was suggested "she might have been the victim of enemy action."

The rescue ship was reported to have aboard the body of a dead seaman and several survivors were reported wounded.

A brief message from the rescuers gave scant details and agents for the Dutch ship, which sailed recently from a Canadian port, refused any information.

Duke Of Windsor Tries In Vain To Hook Elusive Blue Marlin

Pays Surprise Visit, With Duchess, To Cat Cay, Bahamas—To Dedicate Golf Course Today

[By the Associated Press]

Cat Cay, Bahamas, Jan. 8—Dressed much like many another angler in sky-blue sweater, white shorts and brown shoes, the Duke of Windsor sought in vain for a blue marlin only a few hours after he and the Duchess arrived at the exclusive island resort today.

However, he boated six baracuda and a three-foot fish of the yellowtail variety and declared himself determined to try again tomorrow for one of the elusive marlin.

The Windsors arrived at this tiny island—one of the Bahamas less than fifty miles from the Florida coast—without advance public notice this morning. They came on Alfred P. Sloan's yacht Renee and were greeted by Louis R. Wasey, New York advertising executive, who developed Cat Cay as a private resort not open to the public.

To Stay At Cottage

While here, the Windsors are staying at the Cottage Tasmon, built by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Perkins, of Wilmington, Del. They will eat in the resort's main dining room, but brought their own tea-making equipment for use at breakfast.

Tomorrow the Duke will dedicate the island's first golf course, to be named Windsor Downs, and he and the Duchess will make a trip about the island.

Accompanying the Windsors were aides Major Gray Phillips and George Wood, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Vyvyan Drury, wife of another aide.

Also in the party were Charles Yates, Atlanta golf star; Miss Betty Dunne, of Atlanta, and Mrs. William H. Danforth and her daughter, Helen, of Miami Beach.

Mingle With Guests

The Duke and Duchess insisted on mingling informally with the other guests in the dining room and at various functions arranged for them.

Several boats containing members of the Duke's party followed the one from which he and Wasey fished. In one of the other boats passengers included William Dodge, president of the Texas Oil Company, and Max McGraw, of Elgin, Ill., president of the McGraw Electric Company.

MARSHALL LEAVES PAPER

Drops Duties as Editor to Push No Foreign War Drive

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 8 (AP)—John L. Miller, president and general manager of The Cedar Rapids Gazette Company, announced today that Verne Marshall, at his own request, had been relieved of his duties as editor of the newspaper.

Mr. Marshall made the request, Mr. Miller said, because of the "heavy demands on his time and energies" by the program of the No Foreign War Committee, of which he is chairman. Clare Marshall has taken over the work of his brother on the paper.

30.24—6859

Archduchess Charlotte Reported Recovering

Sister Of Otto Undergoes Operation For Appendicitis In Canadian City

Quebec, Jan. 8 (AP)—The condition of the Archduchess Charlotte of Hapsburg, young sister of the Archduke Otto, pretender to the Austrian throne, was reported good today following an appendicitis operation yesterday.

It was erroneously reported last night that the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg, who also has come to Canada with her Government, had undergone the operation.

The Archduchess Charlotte of Hapsburg is a student at Laval University here.

German Is Held By U. S.

New York, Jan. 8 (AP)—Carl Junghans, German motion picture director, was ordered held at Ellis Island by immigration authorities after his arrival today from Lisbon on the Portuguese liner Carvalho Araujo.

Immigration officials said Junghans, who claimed to have fled Germany because he incurred the displeasure of Propaganda Minister Goebbels, was traveling on a "temporary" French passport apparently issued by French officials at Morocco.

Ernst, a metal worker, both of New York City.

As the departing whistle blew, Krauss broke into tears and said he was being "crucified," that he thought this was "a nation of free people."

"This thing happened because of things I have in my heart," he sobbed.

The third person to whom objections were raised was H. W. Ritter, described by steamship officials as "a New York loan banker." He was permitted to sail after the line said British objections had not been substantiated.

War-Risk Insurance Rates Reduced Again

Cut Made On Shipments From Red Sea To U. S. Laid To Fall Of Bardia

New York, Jan. 8 (AP)—American marine insurance underwriters today reduced the rate of war-risk insurance on shipments of goods from the Red Sea to the United States to five per cent. from seven and a half per cent.

"This reduction," said one insurance official, "reflects the fall of Bardia to the British army."

The reduction is the third in three weeks on war-risk rates on shipping in the eastern Mediterranean area. Each cut in rates has followed British successes against the Italians.

TWO GERMANS TAKEN FROM JAPANESE SHIP

Liner Sails From San Francisco Without New York Men

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Two German nationals, one crying he was being "crucified," were removed from the Japanese liner Tatuta Maru today, evidently the result of British refusal to guarantee safe passage.

Sailing of the ship was delayed an hour and a quarter while officials of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line conferred regarding British objections to three men already aboard. One was permitted to remain.

About thirty-five Germans were on the passenger list, among them Karl Scheuring, University of Denver student whom the Department of Justice last month ordered to leave the country.

So far as could be learned, none of the 430 German sailors interned at Angel Island was aboard. Neither was the Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe of Hungary, whose expulsion also was ordered in December.

Those taken off were Mikolas Krauss, a machinist, and Hans

SAYS U. S. SUMS PAY FOR ANTI-U. S. WORK

Nelson Rockefeller Declares Firms Are Duped In South And Central America

Profits From Trade Used To Finance Enemy Propaganda Campaign, He Reports

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 8—Profits derived from American trade were said today to be financing an anti-American propaganda campaign throughout South and Central America.

A report made public by Nelson Rockefeller, coordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the American republics, charged that American firms were being duped by representatives of "anti-American powers" to finance the campaign.

Based On 4-Month Survey

The report was based on a four-month survey in eighteen of the twenty American republics by an American mission cooperating with United States Government officials.

Some of the funds, including advertising appropriations for American goods, are being utilized, the report said, to force newspapers in Latin America and in some instances radio stations to "adopt anti-American editorial policies."

Axis Trio Suggested

Rockefeller said in answer to questions that it was "fair to assume" that Germany, Italy and Japan were playing the leading roles in the propaganda drive.

"Only a small percentage of the 1,100 American firms doing business in South and Central America are involved," Rockefeller said. He added, however, that they included some "important firms."

Rockefeller's statement asserted that conditions were of a character "to make this a serious concern from a defense point of view.

Firms Take Steps

Many American firms have taken steps to remedy the situation, he said, adding that he believed all firms concerned would cooperate by appointing agents who are "friendly to the inter-American solidarity."

A country-by-country survey, the Rockefeller report said, showed the following general situation in South and Central American countries:

United States firms are frequently represented by firms and individuals "known to support objectives contrary to the best interests of the American republics." (Rockefeller emphasized that none were citizens of the United States).

Officers and employes of a number of firms, representing United States companies, are "officials of anti-American powers."

Many employes of United States companies are "known members of local anti-American organizations."

Get Confidential Data

Many anti-American firms, cut off from European products by the war, obtained agencies for United States companies, the report said.

These enabled them to maintain their trade contacts, obtain confidential trade information which is made available to anti-American powers, and derive profits which are being used to finance propaganda agencies.

Many of the firms representing United States companies are serving as "centers for the distribution of anti-American literature and propaganda," it was reported.

Rockefeller said the information had been turned over to interested governmental agencies and that contact would be sought with firms doing business in South and Central America in an effort to remedy the situation.

SAYS ITALIANS NOW CALL BENITO FINITO

Artist Returning From Italy Asserts People Refer To Duce As "Finished"

Former French Ambassador Reports Definite Shortage Of Food In France

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 8—Thomas J. Smith, a Philadelphia artist, reported on his return from Rome today that there was great unrest in Italy and that the common joke among Italians was to refer to Benito Mussolini as "Finito" Mussolini.

Finito is the Italian word for "finished."

Smith and 148 other passengers were aboard the Portuguese liner Carvalho Araujo, which left Lisbon December 27. He had been studying in Italy for seven years.

"Most of the people in Italy are resigned to the fact that the army won't win," he said. "They're also wondering what's happened to their navy."

Food Shortage In France

Rene de Saint-Quentin, former French Ambassador to the United States and recently appointed to a similar post at Brazil, said that there was a definite shortage of food in France—milk, meat and wheat—but that there was no "starvation."

"The food situation is becoming more serious," he said, "and it will be more acute in a month."

Reports had circulated in New York that former King Carol of Rumania might be a passenger on the Portuguese ship, but he was not aboard, and St. Quentin said he understood the ex-monarch was still at Seville, Spain.

Pleased With Leahy Appointment

He said he was pleased with the appointment of Admiral William D. Leahy as United States Ambassador to France—"He's a very good sailor and a trustworthy man."

Ida Treat, a Cleveland (Ohio) author, who had been living in Paris, said the British had bombed the Paris air fields, but not the city.

"In occupied France eighty or ninety per cent. of the people are pro-British and backing de Gaulle," she said. "In the city there is almost no meat—the Germans are taking all of it. The coal shortage is more serious, though, than the food shortage."

SAYS BRITISH HOPE NOW LIES WITH U. S.

Sir Louis Beale Asserts Engineering Genius Will Turn Back Nazis

American General Appeals To Auto Engineers For Stress On "Quality"

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, Jan. 8—Sir Louis Beale, member of the British Purchasing Commission, said in an address here tonight that Britain's hope "for complete victory, for freedom," lies in the engineering industry of the United States.

Speaking to the Society of Automotive Engineers, he said there was no doubt that "the combined economic and industrial strength of the United States and the British Empire can certainly surpass and outlast that of Germany and the countries under her control."

"Time Is All-Important"

He added, however, that "time is the all-important factor," and continued:

"If the tide of Naziism is to be rolled back, we must act with speed. Compared with the first World War, the pace today is very much faster and Britain needs all the production from her own and your factories without delay. To secure victory the whole of the machine production of democracy must be thrown against the totalitarian onslaught; thrown with all our might—now."

"Despite the bombings, Industrial production for all war purposes proceeds apace throughout Britain," Sir Louis went on. "Should the much heralded invasion of Britain be attempted, we are ready.

3,000,000 Stand Ready

"In Britain 3,000,000 grim, alert and fully armed men stand ready to repel any invader; the whole country is mobilized behind these armed forces; fire fighters, bomb removal squads, hospitals and nurses, transport and food distribution are actively ready."

Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the United States Air Corps, urged the nation's automotive engineers to strive for the "highest quality in the greatest abundance," in developing the national defense program.

In an address read before the engineers in his absence by Brig. Gen. O. P. Eccles, General Brett said he urged this "to the end that our way of life may prevail and our nation maintain its position of leadership in the upward march of civilization."

Puts Stress On Quality

General Brett said he would not reduce by "one iota" the demand for speed and quantity of production, but wanted to add his plea for quality as well. "Quality" he defined as including "those attributes and characteristics which make for maximum utility."

Earlier in today's session, Maj. Gen. Charles L. Scott, acting chief of the armored forces, reported these forces had expanded about 350 per cent. since they were set up as a separate unit last July 10.

He said that working independently, and in no way copying the Germans, the line of thought of the American Army for development and employment in battle of armored forces has been strikingly similar to that of the Germans.

Questions Some Proposals

General Brett said that "a large group of self-appointed military and political experts propose to sacrifice quality in aircraft in order to obtain larger quantities sooner."

"These gentlemen who have no direct responsibility for national defense," he went on, "would have the people believe that air victories are to be won by the simple expedient of overwhelming a resourceful enemy by sheer numbers, by erecting an impenetrable wall in the sky with run-of-the-mine fighters and by blasting the enemy ranks with swarms of cheap off-the-shelf bombers."

Puts Australia's Aid To Britain At 80,000

Sir Robert Garran Reports His Country Also Is Training 30,000 War Pilots

Cleveland, Jan. 8 (AP)—Australian troops engaged in the drive against Italian Libya are part of 80,000 sent or being sent to aid Great Britain, Sir Robert Garran, who helped draft Australia's Constitution more than forty years ago, said tonight.

Sir Robert, representing the British Embassy at an Empire Day ceremony at the Cleveland International Exposition, declared his nation also is training 30,000 aviators and plans to prepare another 10,000 for the struggle with Germany and Italy.

U. S. And Britain Dividing American Plane Output

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—America's military plane production of about 700 a month is being divided almost equally between the United States Government, on the one hand, and Britain and her Allies on the other, persons close to the industry said today.

Approximately half of the total production is made up of combat planes and half of trainers, it was added.

The British are obtaining far more than half of the combat planes produced in this country, while the United States is taking the lion's share of training ships. Estimates of the percentage of bomber and fighter plane production going to the British and allied countries run beyond seventy per cent.

During November 291 planes were exported, of which the United Kingdom got 190; Canada, 48; Netherlands Indies, 15; Union of South Africa, 6; British India, 4, and Australia, 2. Nine went to Mexico, 5 to Iran, 4 to Uruguay and 1 each to the Philippines, Hongkong, China, Brazil, Argentina, Panama Canal Zone, Guatemala and Costa Rica.

FORD TO CO-OPERATE IN MAKING BOMBERS

Ready to Join With Consolidated Aircraft in Defense Effort

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 8—(AP)—The Ford Motor Co. and Consolidated Aircraft Corp. will co-operate in production of huge bombing planes for national defense.

This was made public today by Edsel Ford and Major Reuben H. Fleet, heads of the respective concerns, after an inspection of Consolidated's San Diego plant and a consultation that lasted several hours.

Ford said he was willing to place all facilities of his River Rouge plant near Detroit into production, "either in whole or in part," on the B-24, four-engined bombers now being built by Consolidated.

Plans, still in the formative stage, call for construction by Ford of bomber parts and their assembly by Consolidated at a plant to be erected at Fort Worth, Texas.

Immediate expansion of the River Rouge plant and a change-over from auto production to plane parts, is contemplated in the plan.

The Douglas Company also will have a place in the picture, assembling parts turned out by the Ford plant in a factory to be built in Tulsa.

Asserting the program has not yet been finally decided on, Ford said with emphasis that "we will do it if we can—and it looks as if we can."

on McDonough's cockpit indicator.

The dive was made with a production ship, carrying full military load, which includes a 37-millimeter cannon, two .30- and two .50-calibre machine guns.

"It was steady as a rock all the way down," he asserted, describing the maneuver as "just another day's work."

The Airacobra, $60,000,000 worth of which are on order for Uncle Sam and Great Britain, can attain a straight level speed which the Army Air Corps admits is "in excess of 400 miles an hour."

Tex., it has been shown that a war strength infantry battalion with complete arms and ammunition and other supplies can be transported in 50 airplanes of the ordinary standard types—providing [illegible]

OVERNIGHT HOP TO BRAZIL SEEN POSSIBLE FOR ARMY

Air Pioneer Says U. S. Can Spirit 100,000 Fully-Armed Men to South American Country Within 15-Hour Period

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Grover Loening, pioneer aircraft producer, said tonight that more than 100,000 armed American troops could be flown overnight, non-stop, from the United States to Brazil by a fleet of 1,000 of the new giant planes ordered for the army.

Chairman of the board of the Platt-Lepage Aircraft Co., Philadelphia, he talked to the New York Electrical Society, stressing the risks he foresaw in failure to develop aviation for carrying freight, soldiers, ammunition, and guns.

"The giant new plane ordered by the army, the B-19," he said, "can carry up to 125 armed troops with complete equipment 3,000 miles nonstop.

"With planes of this type it would be possible to concentrate 10 army divisions in Florida and transfer them to points on the Brazilian coast 3,000 miles away with a fleet of 1,000 in about 15 hours. Thus, well over 100,000 troops could be spirited from this country for the protection of a neighbor overnight."

Continuing, with what can be done by smaller planes, he said:

"As a result of tests at Ft. Benning, Ga., and Ft. Sam Houston,

Pilot Dives U. S. Army Plane at 620 M. P. H.

Buffalo, Jan. 8 (AP).—Diving an Airacobra interceptor pursuit plane in a routine army test today, Lieut. Andrew C. McDonough, U. S. Naval Reserve, attained a speed of 620 miles an hour while plunging 21,000 feet.

Officials of the Bell Aircraft Corporation declined to claim a "record of any kind" for the dive, which surpassed the record of 575 miles an hour plus established just two years ago by H. Lloyd Child, Curtiss-Wright chief test pilot, diving a now obsolete Curtiss Hawk 75 for the French Army.

A double set of instruments confirmed the 620-mile speed notched

ADD. NEW YORK. JAN-8

PROVIDING THAT FOUR OF THESE ARE MODIFIED TO 2-DOOR TYPES TO ACCOMMODATE THE INFANTRY BATALLION GUNS."

FOR DEFENSE IN SHUTTLING ARMED FORCES, GUNS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO AND FRO ACROSS AMERICA'S GREAT DISTANCES HE SAID TRANSPORT CARGO PLANES WOULD BE INVALUABLE.

LOENING ASSERTED THAT THE "MILITARY MIND" WITH PERFECTLY GOOD INTENT THREATENS TO OVERLOOK THIS POSSIBILITY BY FAILING TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL AIRLINES AND FREIGHT-CARRYING COMMERCIAL PLANES. THE FREIGHT-CARRIERS, HE DECLARED, WOULD BE MILITARY ASSETS AT ALL TIMES.

AT THE END OF THE PRESENT EMERGENCY HE SAID THE ENORMOUS PRODUCTION FACILITIES THAT WILL HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED WILL NEED TO FIND A MARKET AND THAT NO MARKET WILL BE MORE TEMPTING THAN THAT OF CARGO-CARRYING BY AIR.

THE AIR CARGO BUSINESS, HE ASSERTED, HAS SCARCELY BEEN TOUCHED. HE CHARGED THAT AMERICA'S MAJOR RAILROADS, THROUGH THE RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY, HAVE AT PRESENT A CLEAR MONOPOLY OF AIRCRAFT CARGO-CARRYING; AND THAT THIS MONOPOLY IS OPERATED ON A PRICE FIXING BASIS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JAN.9).

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30.24—6861

In the War Zone

Lesson of Bardia Seen in Power Of Three Co-ordinated Services.

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

If you want a gauge by which to measure the military potentialities of the chief belligerents in the European war—and maybe pick the winner—you can take it from the conquest of Bardia in the Libyan desert.

Bardia fell in a simultaneous triple assault—from land, from the air and from the sea. Here we have the perfect example of the efficiency of a combination of the three fighting services working in unison.

Such a co-ordination of the forces of a first class power is calculated to be invincible unless countered in kind.

If you can name the belligerent which has the three services best developed, or has the facilities for developing them well and rapidly, then you may have found the potential winner of the war. The country lacking any one of these three fighting arms is laboring under a terrible handicap.

The Italians at Bardia had two of the services—a strong mechanized land force and an air fleet. They also were protected by stout fortifications and big guns. But because they lacked the seapower they couldn't withstand the British triple assault. Other factors contributed to the defeat, but the want of the naval arm was fundamental.

Triple Arm in Greece.

The Greco-British victory over the Italians in Greece and Albania was at least partly due to the fact that the Allies could call on the British fleet, thereby being able to counter the Fascists in all three services—and with greater skill.

France was plowed under by the Germans partly because she was woefully weak in the air, partly because of other circumstances, including Nazi fifth column activities.

These and other operations of the war have taught us another basic truth. Most experts now agree that, if we are dealing with major Powers, there isn't likely to be complete victory without invasion by land. Sea power and air power, either separately or together, might almost achieve defeat of the enemy, but the mopping up operation must be performed by the hobnailed infantry.

That's why Germany is straining every nerve to try to find an opening to invade England. Hitler has used everything he had in an effort to knock John Bull out, and now recognizes that he must set troops ashore to do the job.

The Nazi chief probably could have achieved this long ago had he not lacked one of the great fighting arms—a navy. He has a numerically superior air force and the most perfect army the world has seen. However, he's been trying to make his air force serve not only for its very capable self, but for a navy as well.

Must Invade Reich to Win.

Britain recognizes that she probably will have to supplement the strangling effect of her naval blockade by invasion of Germany if she is to win the war. A. V. Alexander, first Lord of the Admiralty, has said:

"We must carry the fight into the enemy's fields. We must not find ourselves up against a position of stalemate."

There's the rub—a possible stalemate. That would suit Hitler down to the ground, for it would permit him to retain all his continental conquests.

Britain is gaining in strength rapidly, and is the only one of the three major combatants who has virtually unlimited potential resources. She has done so well that Premier Churchill, in his recent appeal to France to stand by the Allied standard, felt able to declare:

"In 1941 we shall have command of the air. Remember what that means."

If he is right, it means that Britain hopes to invade Germany this year. Her problem is to avoid being smashed before she has time to complete arming herself and thus bring all three services to top efficiency.

War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (AP).—Today's British general headquarters communique:

Concentration of our forces in the Tobruk (Libya) area is continuing.

The total British and Australian casualties incurred in the capture of Bardia were less than 600.

Active patrolling continues on the frontier of Sudan and Kenya.

Another general headquarters communique:

It transpires that on the night before Bardia fell, the Black-shirt corps commander and his two Blackshirt (divisional) commanders deserted their troops, leaving the regular commanders to fight on. One of the Blackshirt commanders has since been picked up with the bulk of his staff wandering north of Bardia.

Gen. Bergonzoli (the corps commander) and the others are still missing. It is possible that they decamped by motor boat especially reserved for the purpose.

The search is still continuing."

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP).—An Admiralty communique tonight:

One of our submarines, H. M. S. Tuna (Lieut. Cmdr. M. K. Cavanagh-Mainwaring, D. S. O., R. N.), has reported having a spirited engagement by night on the surface with a U-boat in enemy waters.

Immediately on encountering H. M. S. Tuna, the U-boat made off at high speed, firing her after gun. H. M. S. Tuna gave chase and opened fire with her four-inch gun. The U-boat was certainly hit by one shell on the conning tower, but unfortunately this cannot be considered vital damage.

H. M. S. Tuna chased the enemy for nearly an hour and only broke off the engagement when forced to dive by the appearance of enemy escort vessels, which came to the rescue of the damaged U-boat.

H. M. S. Tuna had previously sunk an enemy armed tug by gunfire. In neither of these encounters did H. M. S. Tuna sustain any damage or casualties.

An Air Ministry communique:

There were no R. A. F. activities last night.

A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

There is nothing to report.

A later Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

There has been little enemy air activity over this country today.

This morning a single enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a town in East Anglia. Houses were damaged, but the number of casualties was very small.

This afternoon bombs dropped in a Midland town did some damage, but caused no casualties.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Greek high command communique tonight:

Restricted local fighting, which turned to our advantage. Over 300 prisoners were taken and much material of all descriptions, including many automatic weapons and a whole company of mortars, have fallen into our hands.

Our aviation has been active and successfully bombed and machine-gunned the battlefield areas. In an air fight, three enemy aircraft were shot down.

All our planes returned to their bases safely.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation bombed Salonica, but no casualties and slight damage resulted. Bombs were dropped by enemy aircraft also on villages in the vicinity of Alta, but no casualties or damage resulted.

A British Royal Air Force communique:

A successful raid on military stores buildings at Elbasani was carried out today by bomber aircraft of the R. A. F.

Snow, sleet and rain falling in the target area made observation of results of the raid difficult, but high explosives and incendiary bombs were seen to hit several buildings, causing a number of fires.

Heavy anti-aircraft fire was experienced, but all our aircraft returned safely.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 8 (AP).—The high command communique today:

During a thrust against the English east coast, one speedboat attacked an enemy convoy, strongly protected by destroyers, off the Thames mouth, sinking one 2,500-ton merchant ship.

The air force, despite unfavorable weather, continued its attacks on London yesterday. Small combat units during the course of the entire day effectively dropped incendiary bombs and explosives on the British capital.

Scattered airplanes, furthermore, successfully attacked airports, rail facilities and war-vital industrial plants in southern and central England. In these actions, numerous airplanes parked on several airports were machine-gunned from low altitudes. One chemical factory was badly hit.

One combat plane on armed reconnaissance in the center of the North Sea off Greater Yarmouth attacked a British minesweeper flotilla, scoring several direct hits on one vessel. The ship was left in a burning, sinking condition.

One enemy plane was downed in an air fight near Dover.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 8 (AP).—Today's high command communique:

In Cirenaica (Libya), patrol and artillery actions were reported between Bardia and Tobruk.

Our planes torpedoed an enemy destroyer near Sollum (Egypt).

Patrols, fighters and assault planes machine-gunned and bombed enemy mechanized forces with shrapnel bombs.

Numerous raids were carried out by the enemy air force on various localities in Cirenaica and the residential section of Tripoli, where four persons were killed and some ten injured. One enemy plane was shot down in combat by one of our fighters.

On the Greek front, local actions took place, during which we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and he repeatedly bombed our medical formations without causing casualties. Three enemy planes were shot down in flames.

Our warships bombarded localities and roads on the enemy coast with visible effect.

In East Africa, an attempted enemy bombardment of one of our localities in Eritrea was quickly broken off by intervention of our fighter planes.

30.24—6861

LONDON, JAN 8-(AP)-THE IDENTITY OF THE MAN WHO DIED WITH AMY JOHNSON MOLLISON, ENGLAND'S GREATEST AVIATRIX, WHEN HER PLANE CRASHED INTO THE THAMES ESTUARY SUNDAY REMAINED A MYSTERY TONIGHT WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT NO PASSENGER ACCOMPANIED HER ON THE TAKEOFF.

THE MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, UNDER WHOSE DIRECTION MISS JOHNSON FERRIED NEW PLANES FROM FACTORY TO FIELDS, SAID SHE TOOK OFF SUNDAY FORENOON AND A FEW MINUTES LATER GOT A BAD WEATHER REPORT.

"I AM GOING OVER THE TOP," SHE RADIOED, INDICATING SHE WOULD ENDEAVOR TO GET ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

NOTHING MORE WAS HEARD OF THE PLANE UNTIL IT CRASHED IN THE ESTUARY AT 3:30 IN THE AFTERNOON. IT CARRIED FUEL SUFFICIENT FOR A

4 3/4 HOUR FLIGHT, EXACTLY THE TIME WHICH ELAPSED BETWEEN THE TAKEOFF AND THE CRASH, THE MINISTRY'S STATEMENT SAID.

ACCOUNTS OF THE ATTEMPT TO RESCUE MISS JOHNSON, WHO HAD BAILED OUT OF HER PLANE, SAID SHE SANK BEFORE THE LIFEBOAT FROM A TRAWLER COULD REACH HER. A MAN, DESCRIBED AS A PASSENGER ON THE PLANE, ALSO DROWNED DESPITE RESCUE EFFORTS WHICH COST THE LIFE OF THE TRAWLER COMMANDER, LIEUT-COMMANDER W.E.FLETCHER.

THE BODY OF MISS JOHNSON AND THE OTHER VICTIM HAVE NOT BEEN RECOVERED.

KA748PES

JAN 9 1941

NEW YORK, JAN 8-(AP)-NBC SAID TODAY THAT FRED BATE, CHIEF OF ITS LONDON STAFF, HAD FULLY RECOVERED FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN A BOMBING RAID FOUR WEEKS AGO.

BATE SPENT A WEEK IN THE HOSPITAL, NBC'S HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID. HE HAS BEEN ON THE AIR RECENTLY WITH HIS REGULAR BROADCASTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

NBC SAID IT HAD NOT LEARNED WHETHER BATE WAS INJURED BY BOMBS WHICH DESTROYED ITS LONDON OFFICES OR THOSE WHICH SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BROADCASTING HOUUE, HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, WHERE SEVEN BBC STAFF MEMBERS WERE KILLED IN A RECENT RAID.

NBC'S OFFICES WERE IN A BUILDING SEPARATE FROM BROADCASTING HOUSE, BUT BATE DOES HIS BROADCASTING FROM THE BBC HEADQUARTERS. IN A CONVERSATION WITH HIS OFFICES HERE YESTERDAY BATE SAID ONLY THAT HE WAS INJURED "WHILE AT WORK."

NBC SAID THIS WAS TAKEN TO MEAN THAT BATE WAS INJURED IN HIS OWN OFFICES AND NOT AT THE BBC STUDIOS. THE PRESENT LOCATION OF THE NBC OFFICES IN LONDON HAS NOT BEEN LEARNED BY THE NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS.

JAN 9 1941

R940AES

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JAN. 8-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ADVISED BERMUDA MERCHANTS TODAY THAT LOCAL MATERIALS WOULD BE USED AS FAR AS IT WAS PRACTICAL IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL AND AIR BASE.

MERCHANTS WERE TOLD TO FORWARD PARTICULARS OF THEIR AVAILABLE MATERIALS AND THE PRICES TO THE COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON THROUGH THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

WE414PES

WASHINGTON, JAN.8-(AP)-THE AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT A LETTER TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FROM 63 MINISTERS ASKING HIM TO "PUT AN END TO WHAT WE DEEM IS AN AGGRESSIVE, MILITANT FOREIGN POLICY WHICH WILL INEVITABLY LEAD TO WAR AND THE DESTRUCTION OF DEMOCRACY."

THE MINISTERS, REPRESENTING VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY, SAID THEY WERE "OPPOSED TO THE REPEAL OR THE EVASION OF THE JOHNSON ACT, THE NEUTRALITY LAWS, OR ANY OTHER SIMILAR MOVES WHICH WE FEEL PLACE US CLOSER AND CLOSER TO THE BRINK OF WAR."

LT1041PES NM

SHANGHAI, JAN 9-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-A STRIKE OF 3,000 EMPLOYES OF THE BRITISH-OWNED SHANGHAI TRAMWAY SYSTEM ENDED TODAY, WORKERS RETURNING TO THE JOB PENDING NEGOTIATIONS FOR HIGHER PAY.

M1118PES

30.24—6863

30.24—6863

LISBON--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AP)-WAR HAS FORCED PORTUGAL'S AFRICAN COLONIES TO LOOK AROUND FOR NEW MARKETS.

BECAUSE BRITISH MARITIME AUTHORITIES ARE TIGHT-FISTED WITH NAVICERTS, ANGOLA'S AND MOZAMBIQUE'S WAREHOUSES ARE JAMMED WITH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF TONS OF MERCHANDISE AWAITING SHIPMENT.

AT LISBON DOCKS, THERE ARE PERHAPS 150,000 TONS OF GOODS DESTINED FOR THE COLONIES -- THAT CAN NOT BE MOVED UNTIL THE BRITISH GIVE THE WORD.

IN THEIR SEARCH FOR NEW OUTLETS, THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES HAVE TURNED FIRST TO THEIR NEIGHBOR, THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

JOSE DE ALMADA, COLONIAL ADVISER OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, IS ON HIS WAY TO SOUTH AFRICA TO TRY TO NEGOTIATE A TRADE AGREEMENT FOR EXCHANGE OF COFFEE, OIL-BEARING SEEDS, HARDWOODS, FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCTS FOR THE UNION'S INDUSTRIAL GOODS. SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT WORKED WELL DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR. AFTER THE ARMISTICE, HOWEVER, THE UNION DENOUNCED THE PACT, ADHERING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S POST-WAR POLICY OF FOSTERING IMPERIAL TRADE THROUGH ADVANTAGES TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH. PORTUGAL'S COLONIES HAVE ALWAYS DONE MOST OF THEIR BUSINESS WITH THE MOTHERLAND, SHIPPING THEIR RAW MATERIALS HERE AND GETTING BACK MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

IN 1939, CONTINENTAL PORTUGAL'S IMPORTS FROM THE COLONIES WERE VALUED AT 252,948,942 ESCUDOS (THE ESCUDO IS CURRENTLY QUOTED AT 25 TO THE DOLLAR), 12.13 PER CENT OF ALL IMPORTS. EXPORTS TO THEM WERE WORTH 172,639,027 ESCUDOS, 12.89 PER CENT OF ALL EXPORTS.

RICH ANGOLA, IN WEST AFRICA, FURNISHED THE BULK OF THE GOODS SHIPPED TO THE CONTINENT, 140,802,786 ESCUDOS WORTH, WHILE MOZAMBIQUE WAS SECOND WITH SHIPMENTS VALUED AT 74,205,377 ESCUDOS.

HOWEVER, MOZAMBIQUE WAS A BETTER MARKET FOR PORTUGUESE PRODUCTS, BUYING 79,011,844 ESCUDOS WORTH AGAINST ANGOLA'S 73,091,613.

SPAIN HAS OPENED NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF WOOD FROM THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES BUT HERE AGAIN IT IS UP TO THE BRITISH.

A POSSIBILITY EXISTS ALSO THAT THE UNITED STATES MAY ULTIMATELY ABSORB LARGER AMOUNTS OF COLONIAL PRODUCE. HOWEVER, THE FRUITS, SEEDS, COCONUTS AND WOODS OF THE AFRICAN POSSESSIONS ARE LARGELY COMPETITIVE WITH CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCTS, AND WASHINGTON'S POLICY OF ENCOURAGING TRADE AMONG THE AMERICAS HURTS THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES' CHANCES.

ED402PES

BRITISH CYCLISTS SAID TO RAID NAZIS

'Suicide Squads' Landed Nine Times at Night to Harass Germans in France

(ADV. P.M.S. TUES. JAN. 7

HELD SAMPLE OF INVASION MOVED- JAN. 4)

Volunteers in Groups of Fifty Each Carry Out Sabotage and Gather Information

ART. I

This exposition of British moves toward invading the Continent was written by an Associated Press staff man who has just arrived from England, where he went through the British bombing raids after covering the Nazi Britzkrieg in France. SUN-TIMES-

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN
of The Associated Press. JAN. 5

Great Britain has already begun to invade the Continent—giving the Germans a preview of the mass attack British generals have promised to deliver.

I learned from an extremely reliable source shortly before leaving England three weeks ago that the British up to that time had carried off at least nine daring motorcycle raids into German-occupied France. It is one side of the invasion picture which I believe is not generally known in the United States.

A little trawler pushes softly through the Channel darkness and anchors at a lonely spot on the French coast. There is a muffled commotion as fifty khaki-uniformed figures steal ashore with fifty machine-gun-bearing motorcycles.

All is ready now. With a roar they dash off into the treacherous unknown of a blacked-out, enemy-occupied France. Another spectacular British sortie is in progress.

Young volunteers from the British Army make up these "suicide" squads, which have three principal missions:

1. To terrorize and harass the German forces thinly strung out to a point, some experts say, of great vulnerability over 1,000 miles of coastline. It is a page out of the German High Command's own copybook. No effort is made to hide the identity of the men. They wear the British khaki. The British General Staff wants the Germans to know that Tommies from the regular army have been able to penetrate the lines of the vaunted Reich divisions, to thumb a small but defiant nose, as it were. The British aim apparently is to bolster French morale and keep the Germans in an unending state of nervous apprehension—and to "remind" them of what Britain intends the future should hold for them, if such a feat is possible even now in Britain's admittedly weaker position as regards mechanized war equipment.

2. To capture prisoners and gather information from first-hand observation within the German lines.

3. Sabotage.

Sometimes the raiders go across the short stretch of Channel in a trawler, sometimes in a fishing smack. Sometimes the boats return, sometimes they do not.

There is no money in it. Although a bonus is paid, it is infinitesimal compared to the enormous risk involved. Privates get an extra sixpence, officers an extra pound. There is no glory in it. For reasons best known to itself, the British General Staff has not let the news get about.

The British military sources with whom I talked say some of the raiding parties have reached as far inland as Amiens.

These authorities consider the

raids highly significant. They contend that the war will not be won till one side launches a successful major invasion against the other. They say that Britain has demonstrated it will take more than aerial bombardment to force her to her knees. By the same token, they reason that Britain can never hope to knock Germany out from the air alone.

Military experts say the greatest stumbling block in German plans has been the lack of a first-class fighting fleet.

Even without this, they believe, Reichsfuehrer Hitler might have succeeded in an invasion if he had attacked immediately after the collapse of France, instead of giving Britain valuable months to expand her defenses and pep up civilian morale.

The big advantage the British will have over the Germans if and when Britain attempts an invasion is the British fleet. Two things are holding back the British—lack of sufficent armored ground equipment and weakness in the air.

Well-informed neutral aviation sources expect Britain to gain aerial superiority with United States assistance by next July or August. At the same time, they believe, Britain will have manufactured enough tanks and armored cars so that she can attempt a full-dress Continental invasion.

Some expect her to try to go in through the German back door—via the Brenner Pass (this on the supposition that she will have knocked out Italy by then) or via Rumania. Others say the terrain and communications problem would be too difficult—especially through the Balkans. They predict a frontal assault from some such point as Dunkerque.

They say the British cannot move until they have disposed of the Italians. But if and when they have, this would leave the fleet free plus a large part of the Near Eastern army. The plan would be to push in with the fleet, land a body of mechanized troops, then with planes cooperating push a swath to Germany.

British Morale Stands Up Where That of French Broke

(ADV. PMS. TUES. JAN. 4—MORN. JAN. 4)

Correspondent Who Has Seen Both in War Says Bombing by Hitler Unified English for Combat.

This is the second of a series of uncensored articles on Great Britain's immediate situation by an Associated Press man just returned from England where he went from France after that country fell.

JAN-6

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN.
Associated Press Correspondent.

One of the French stenographers in our Paris office became so panicky when war was declared that she tossed up her job and bolted for the country.

George Angus, veteran telegrapher in our London office, was blown clear across the roof by the concussion of a nearby land mine a few nights before I left town. Unhurt, he picked himself up and came back down to work as though nothing had happened.

In the contrast between Latin emotion and British phlegm lies part of the story of the French defeat. In fairness to the French it should be emphasized that their morale was pretty good throughout the entire "phony war" period. The stenographer's reaction, however, was typical of how they blew up when the Germans pierced the extension of the Maginot Line, the defense system they had been taught was "impregnable."

Desertions Were Significant.

One of the first indications I had that military morale was cracking was on a May day when a grimy, road-stained soldier slipped in the back door of my apartment and asked for Yvonne, the maid. It was Albert, her husband.

He had deserted along with some 6,000 other tank corps men and fled to Paris after a disastrous encounter with the Germans at Namur.

"They told us the Belgians were up there holding the line," he said. "When we got there, there was no one but Germans."

As the Germans pressed on panic spread to the civilian population. Even Josette, who kept the little bistro below the office, managed to find a seat in one of the long string of mattress-topped cars that clogged the southbound highways so that they were often unusable for military transport. It was not the fault of the French people. They had been led by their press and politicians to believe they were sitting pretty behind the tough Maginot Line. When the break came, bewilderment and frustration were the natural consequences.

British Learn Lesson.

The British have profited from this French mistake. Their newspapers and politicians constantly take the opposite tack, warning against overconfidence and optimism.

British roads will not be clogged with refugees if England is invaded for the High Command has issued rigid orders for every one to stay put, and is prepared to see the orders carried out.

In further keeping with this idea, the British have refused to declare any of their cities open cities, as the French did. They will not surrender any of them without a fight. Churchill said that London would be defended street by street, and that goes for every town.

Parachute troops were a menace with which the French were inadequately prepared to cope. They improvised hastily a shotgun army at the eleventh hour but the British have had time to perfect an elaborate home guard organization.

Like the American National Guard, the British home guard is made up of men who work at their jobs in the daytime and devote spare hours in the evening to military drill. They are on constant call in their own and neighboring towns. They are armed with second-hand American rifles and Browning machine-guns.

Although this is light equipment, it is thought sufficient to back up the regular army, with its more powerful weapons.

Parachutists themselves were not so great a menace in France as the fear they provoked among the population. I remember one day when the Paris police were flooded with warnings that parachutists were descending on the city. One woman swore she could see a man's legs dangling in front of her window. A man emptied his revolver outside his window at a weather balloon floating across town.

The Germans encouraged these scares, and on Great Britain they dropped empty parachutes, cases of maps and other paraphernalia in an effort to convince the people that parachute troops were being landed. The English were not taken in. The phony props were picked up and put on view in a glass case.

Hitler Solidified Morale.

The British always felt they had many similarities with the Germans, and the military had a difficult time getting the people to hate them as an enemy. Little old ladies would invite the German pilot who bailed out into their gardens to come in and have a cup of tea. Hitler solved this problem with his aerial onslaught.

One of the greatest advantages the British have over the French is the superiority complex bred into them, which is a bore in peacetime. This, I believe, is one of the two big reasons for British morale.

Another reason is the way that they have managed to readjust their lives to war conditions. It helps them take the bombs with a smile, like the cockney cop who told of his son:

"I have the silliest son. I can't get him to come in out of the raids. The other night we all went to the Anderson shelter and he kept sticking his head out. Finally I said to him, 'come in here you silly goof and give the stuff a chance to fall.'"

Britain Slow to Draft Labor As Workers Are Seen Restive

Bevin Declares Step Would Slow Down Production—Weekly Pay Checks Are One Source of Grievances.

This is the third of a series of uncensored articles on Great Britain's immediate situation by an Associated Press man just returned from England, where he went from France after that country fell.

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN.
Associated Press Correspondent.

John Englishman, who works in the ladies ready-to-wear at Selfridge's, may find himself one day soon turning out carburetors in an airplane factory. That's an exaggerated, perhaps, but perfectly possible example of the labor-drafting step Great Britain may have to take, if she is to win this war in the factory.

Winston Churchill's new Government got the right in the Defense Powers act last May 22 to order any man to leave the job he is doing if it is considered non-essential to the war effort and to take one that is essential. Mr. Churchill never has used this power—partly because it is loaded with political dynamite.

Neutral observers say that British labor already is restive. Labor Minister Ernest Bevin declares that use of this measure would heighten that feeling and in the long run would bring no worth while speedup in production.

The veteran union boss who walks like a heavyweight wrestler and talks like a stevedore presents this argument on behalf of five million union members: "Give labor what it wants and it will work its head off, but force labor and it will be sure to slow down."

Unfilled Orders Mounting.

Yet the growing pile of unfilled munitions orders beside the numerous factories that are working below capacity has posed a grave problem. Labor conscription in the opinion of certain military men and industrialists is the only answer.

One recognized reason why there is a shortage of skilled labor is that some of it has been absorbed into the army. The logical thing to do, in the opinion of one group of experts, would be to release these men to return to their old jobs. Indeed, they would go much further—they would release thousands of unskilled laborers, as well, to be trained for technical factory jobs. They argue that the army is unnecessarily large for its present responsibilities; that it is needlessly immobilizing a reservoir of manpower.

Their proposition, however, is considered by the powers-that-be as "too advanced and too experimental." To date the only action in this direction has been the freeing of several thousand utility workers to help repair bomb damage and of 15,000 unskilled laborers to clear away bomb debris from London streets.

That Question of Unemployed.

A question American reporters often ask is: "If there is a labor shortage, why are there still thousands of unemployed?"

We are told by the Government that the "hard core" of unemployment has been reduced now to about 75,000. Certainly a great reduction has been made in the unemployed total, which was set at 766,845 last July, but some impartial observers reply that "hard core" does not tell the whole story, and raise further questions.

Why, for instance, are the jobless miners of South Wales not brought up to London to dig air raid tunnels? Why are skilled war workmen whose factories have been bombed not moved to other areas at once, instead of being kept on the dole in their own neighborhood until the factories can be put into running order again?

These were two of the questions being asked in the opposition press as I left England three weeks ago. The transfer of bombed-out workers was carried out to a certain extent in the case of Bristol, but the newspapers declared that generally red tape and muddling seem to have blocked any thorough absorption of the unemployed.

Another factor is that most British factories began the war on an eight-hour production day and even now there are many which do not work the clock around. In some cases where the men themselves want to defy night raiders, the employers refuse to take the risk even though the Government says it will be responsible.

One grievance of the British workman today is his weekly pay check. The last official survey, made in July, showed that the war had boosted the average weekly wage of all workers in metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries from three pounds (about $12 on the basis of the present exchange rate) in October 1938 to four pounds and five shillings (about $17).

But the workman contends that his salary has not kept pace with the war-invoked rise in the cost of living.

The employers themselves contend publicly that it would do no good to raise wages now, since the raise would automatically entail higher production costs and consequently a still higher cost of living, thus nullifying the additional salary.

When you ask labor leaders in general what they want, they reply it is a "better chance in the future of a caste-ridden land that draws most of its leaders from the 2 per cent of the population attending 'public' schools."

One of their major fears is that the war will jeopardize the advantages they have managed to acquire up to now. For instance, labor men say they would

30.24 — 6865

like an iron-clad guaranty of protection if their ranks are to be opened to a flood of new labor which undoubtedly would mean a post-war surplus of skilled workmen.

cow to try his luck. But Halifax critics say that as fast as Sir Stafford made any progress his lordship back in London desponded

British Hope Eden Can Win Russia's Friendship in War

New Foreign Secretary Revives Efforts Which Were Blocked by Opposition of Lord Halifax

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP).—A few short hours after Anthony Eden moved into the British Foreign Office again after the 3-year absence precipitated by the Chamberlain appeasement program, he was closeted in a long "friendly" talk with Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky.

This was an unusual experience for the little Russian. Repeated rebuffs had been his fate under Mr. Eden's predecessor, Lord Halifax, whose appointment as ambassador to Washington left the post clear for the return Mr. Eden always had yearned to make.

The meeting symbolizes a pressing double problem which has weighed on Winston Churchill ever since he became prime minister—that is, how to win Russian support and how to control Britain's reactionary Conservative Party which dominates the country's political life. The two are related.

Red Friendship Blocked

Britain even under Neville Chamberlain recognized the need of Russian co-operation, if possible; of Russian neutrality, at the least. But the courting of the Russian bear was halfhearted and futile, particularly under Lord Halifax. He represents the dominating reactionary element in the Conservative Party that has always feared Communism more than Nazism—at least up to the beginning of the war.

England finally sent wealthy Socialist Sir Stafford Cripps to Moswith some maneuver that nullified the gain.

Mr. Eden and Prime Minister Churchill are Conservatives, too, but of the "young turk" brand. They see as vitally important the task of winning Soviet Russia to Britain's aid—or at least preventing her from springing to life on Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's side.

Reds Might Decide War

Thus with Lord Halifax gone, the British campaign takes on new impetus. How successful it will be is another question. Britain has gained American aid. If now she could win over Russia, observers say it might be the deciding factor in the war.

The British are encouraged by various reports of "coolness" sprung up between the Soviets and Germany since the signing of the nonaggression pact which preceded the war. They are fairly certain Germany is getting little or no help from Russia at the moment. But they have not forgotten their conviction that the Russian policy always has been to "divide and conquer." They say there is no evidence to indicate Russia has abandoned the idea generally credited to her of waiting till England and Germany both are exhausted.

Russian Policy Expounded

Reporters in London, admitted to the Russian Embassy by the square-shouldered Muscovite doorman who first peers through a speakeasy-style slit in the door, hear Mikhail Korj expound Russian policy. This small, sparkling, round-faced first secretary of the embassy and ace press [illegible] man of the London diplomatic corps argues convincingly that Russia wants only two things—to develop her own resources and to trade with everyone.

The Soviets say they want to be friends with Britain but add under their breath that they look behind all Whitehall offers for any hint that Britain is trying to get he Russians to fight Britain's battle. They say the Conservative old guard always has had the thought that by fence sitting and cunning manipulation it could get the Nazis and the Soviets at each other's throat.

Eden Liked by Russians

It seems, however, that if any Briton could win the Russians over it would be Anthony Eden. The British public firmly believes there is more to him than his Savile Row clothes and Oxford accent. They know that in Russian eyes he has been on the "right side" of most of the important international developments of interest to Russia ever since the Spanish civil war. These include the matter of Spanish nonintervention, the Chinese-Japanese war and nonappeasement in the Czecho-Slovak crisis.

The Russians themselves say that Mr. Eden is one of the Englishmen they "distrust the least." The question is: Can he tear down the great wall of suspicion and distrust erected in Russian minds by a long line of old guard British statesmen?

Labor Sentiment Grows

Critics of the old-guard faction say this is only one of the things they have done to "weaken Britain's war effort." These critics incidentally represent no inconsiderable body of opinion extending even into the ranks of some of the younger members of the Conservative Party itself. The Labor (which in England is synonymous with Socialist) opposition in the House of Commons won 154 seats in the last general election in 1935 to the Conservatives' 387.

In recent months Socialist sentiment has increased so substantially in the United Kingdom many observers predict they would turn the Conservatives out if an election were held tomorrow.

One of the bitterest charges against the old guard conservatives is that they are "continuing to play politics" at the most critical time in England's history.

Appointments Criticized

These critics join in the overwhelming sentiment that Mr. Churchill, still dynamic despite his 66 years, is the best possible choice as the nation's leader. But, they argue, he has become almost a "prisoner" of the Conservative reactionaries.

Leading opposition newspapers such as the News Chronicle and Daily Herald say the principal claim to high office of such men as Chancellor of the Exchequer Kingsley Wood and Lord President of the Council John Anderson, and Capt. Margesson, who replaced Mr. Eden as war minister, is that they have been good party wheelhorses. They accuse the Conservaties of following the "time-honored practice" of depriving men of "real ability" from serving the nation in these responsible posts for the sake of "grabbing off political plums."

New Halifax Post Attacked

One of the opposition papers' deepest disappointments came when Mr. Churchill, who succeeded Mr. Chamberlain as leader of the Conservative Party, appointed Lord Halifax, one of the "men of Munich" and Conservative vice leader, to the Washington ambassadorship in succession to the late Lord Lothian.

Up to the start of the Italian offensive, editors of such opposition papers as the News Chronicle and the Herald complained that the "dead hand" of the Foreign Office—as wielded by Lord Halifax—was slowing down the war by invoking a spirit of super-caution on the services. They maintained the army and navy were ready and anxious for bold steps long before the surprising Greek resistance gave them an opening that could not be refused.

Greeks Started Action

But for the Greeks, they are convinced the forces might still be marking time under a "wait and see" policy.

These editors have accused the Conservatives of hamstringing not only Mr. Churchill but also the "twin hopes of the masses"—Trade Union Leader Ernest Beyin, who became Labor minister, and Socialist Herbert Morrison, who now is home security chief in charge of the air-raid shelter program.

Despite their complaints, the government's critics are trying to "play ball" with it. For they know too well the part disunity played in the collapse of France.

30.24 — 6865

Leave

Blank

British Press Service,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York City.

R. 69,
January 3, 1941

HEAVY COST OF EUROPE'S "NEW ORDER."

What Europe pays for having a "new order" thrust on it is seen in the following officially compiled statistics just released in London regarding German exploitation of occupied territories. This takes two main forms.

A. The costs of military occupation, which are the measure of the unwillingness of the people to submit voluntarily to the "new order."

B. Excessive imports to Germany through clearing accounts which are the German estimate of the ability of each occupied country to pay in order to maintain that material superiority for Germany which the "new order" is designed to provide:

SUMS DEMANDED BY GERMANY ARE:

France: 400,000,000 francs or 20,000,000 reichsmarks per day.

Denmark: 1,500,000 crowns per day.

Norway: Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 crowns per day.

Belgium: 2,400,000 reichmarks per day.

Holland: 1,200,000 reichsmarks per day.

Roumania: 1,750,000 reichsmarks per day.

CLEARING BALANCES

Denmark's change in clearing balances based on national bank returns was 225,000,000 reichsmarks.

Norway: approximately 150,000,000 reichsmarks.

Holland: at the end of September the rise in the Dutch clearing balance was estimated at 120,000,000 florins. It was probably at least 180,000,000 florins (225,000,000 reichsmarks.)

Belgium and France: no regular clearing arrangements.

TOTAL EXPLOITATION COSTS.

Based on the above figures, it is estimated that the total exploitation to November 30 was:

Norway:	570,000,000	reichsmarks,	or 197	reichsmarks	per head.
Denmark:	400,000,000	"	, or 105	"	per head
Holland:	465,000,000	"	, or 50	"	" "
Belgium:	400,000,000	"	, or 47	"	" "
France	3,560,000,000	"	, or 85	"	" "

Total exploitation: 5,400,000,000 reichsmarks.

The cost of maintaining the German forces at present in occupied territory is 750,000,000 reichsmarks, or 15% of the total war expenditure.

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Waves of British Warplanes Attack Naples and Palermo

R. A. F. Hammers Fascist Points As Far South As Central Africa

Duce's Press Warns U. S. Against Trying To Convoy Ships To Britain

[By the Associated Press]

Valletta, Malta, Jan. 9—British fighter planes shot down four of a dozen Italian planes and anti-aircraft fire bagged another in raids that prompted three alerts in this British Mediterranean island fortress today.

The four shot down by fighter planes crashed into the sea. One wounded Italian pilot was rescued from the water.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 9—Long-range British bombers smashed at the key Italian port of Naples early today, the Italian high command announced, in a series of raids, that stretched from Italy proper to central Africa.

The bombers swept over Naples, some one hundred miles south of Rome, in successive waves shortly after midnight, the Italian communique said. Five persons were killed and about thirty wounded.

Some fifteen buildings as well as a hospital ship in Naples harbor were hit, the Italians acknowledged. Most of the "numerous bombs," they said, fell "in the sea."

R. A. F. Ranges South

From Naples the R. A. F. offensive spread southward to picturesque Palermo on the Island of Sicily, across the Mediterranean to the Libyan ports of Tripoli and Bengasi and almost to the Equator in attacks on Italian military bases in Eritrea and Somaliland.

Three persons were killed at Tripoli, the communique said, while declaring that in the other raids no casualties or material damage occurred.

The Italians themselves, now faced with a weekly war cost estimated by the Rome radio at the equivalent of $40,000,000, seemed to be concentrating on the war at sea.

Sub Reports Two Sinkings

In the Atlantic, the high command announced, a raiding Italian submarine reported a double bag of a British auxiliary cruiser and a 3,600-ton steamer.

Apparently operating in the Mediterranean, an Italian torpedo boat crew was credited with ramming and sinking an "enemy" submarine.

At the same time the newspaper *Il Piccolo* gave the United States an implied warning not to attempt to convoy merchant ships to Britain, declaring the "suicide squads" aboard Italy's torpedo-launching planes make up "such a deadly force as to compel even the commanders of the American fleet to ponder."

Fascist Flyers Attack

In Libya, the communique said, Fascist flyers attacked "enemy mechanized forces, destroying several armored cars."

On the Greek front, it said, "air squadrons effectively pounded troop concentrations and enemy military preparations. Dive bombers attacked batteries and bridges. Troops were machine-gunned by squadrons of our fighter planes."

The Italians claimed five "enemy fighter planes" were shot down in flames in various combats, while some British raiders were brought down in the attack on Eritrea and Somaliland.

Bengasi and Tripoli Raided.

Rome, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—British planes raided Bengasi and Tripoli, the Italian High Command announced today, killing three persons in the latter city, while Italian planes destroyed several armored cars in an attack on a British mechanized group.

"The enemy carried out air raids on some of our bases in Eritrea and Somaliland without causing damage," the communique also declared. "Enemy planes were shot down."

Farinacci Says Italy Feels Need For Revenge

Cremona, Italy, Jan. 9 (AP)—Roberto Farinacci, extremist Fascist, wrote today in his newspaper, *Il Regime Fascista*, that the "decisive word" in this war yet would be said on the Mediterranean front and that the Germans "will be present in this sector" with the Italians in order to say it.

Italy, as never before, "now feels the need for revenge," he said, "and now as ever before is ready to accept any sacrifice in order to punish British haughtiness with defeat."

This, he added, is so even though England "has caught her second wind from the attitude of the United States."

It already has been announced that the Italians are being reinforced with a German flying corps.

Rome Paper Warns U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 9—The newspaper *Il Piccolo*, calling Italy's torpedo-launching aviators "suicide squads," declared today they would be a threat to any United States convoys that might attempt to transport supplies to Britain.

The phrase "suicide squad" *volontari alla morte*—was used during the Ethiopian war to describe the Italian flyers' daring.

Key To Shipping

"This daring," *Il Piccolo* said, "not only is an important key to shipping in the Mediterranean. A repetition of these torpedoings from the sky of both warships and merchant ships opens vast new possibilities to Axis aviation, to control also the waters of the Atlantic, on which the speech of President Roosevelt permits one to imagine convoys of merchant ships escorted by warships, not belonging to European nations.

"We affirm with absolute certainty that this new naval air factor appears in such deadly force as to compel even the commanders of the American fleet to ponder."

Claim Greater Progress

Italy is developing air torpedoings toward greater accuracy and longer range, the newspaper added.

"Without under-estimating the air torpedoing ability of our adversaries," the newspaper said, "it remains a fact that we have made more progress."

DUCE REPLACES AIDS

Names Eighteen New Fascist Party Officials.

Rome, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini has named four new inspectors and fourteen new provincial secretaries of the Fascist party to replace officials who have enlisted for military service.

Five provincial secretaries have been assigned to special duties. Announcement of the changes was made last night.

Italian Soldiers Killed in Alps.

Berne, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—An Italian soldier was rescued and the bodies of three others were removed today from the debris of an avalanche on the Alpine frontier zone near Craveggia. The Italian authorities had requested Swiss aid in finding the soldiers, who were on border patrol duty when swept away.

British Circle Tobruk, Dash 40 Miles West

Motor Units Capture 35 Planes at Gazala; R.A.F. Raids as Far as Bengasi

Another Offensive Starts in Ethiopia

Natives, With Aerial Aid, Seize Gubba as Italian Garrison Takes Flight

By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Jan. 9.—British motorized troops were reported today to be driving on far beyond Tobruk, apparently drawing about that important Italian Libyan base the western arc of the same kind of semicircle of steel that crushed Bardia. Heavy Italian losses of planes were reported by the Royal Air Force.

Some British units, R. A. F. headquarters said, had penetrated the desert west of Tobruk as far as Gazala, forty miles away, and there seized thirty-five Fascist warplanes already put out of action by British bombers.

British general headquarters said: "While preparations for the reduction of Tobruk are proceeding, our mechanized forces are now operating west of the town."

The British also reported that the Italians were facing serious difficulties in Ethiopia, as well as in Libya. A communique said that Ethiopian "patriots," supported by the R. A. F., had driven the Italians from the western Ethiopian post of Gubba, twenty miles from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan border, and "are now closing around the fleeing Italian garrison."

R. A. F. Strikes Far and Wide

The British thrusts have been supported by one of the most widespread aerial offensives loosed in Africa. British bombs were said to have fallen on Italian positions along the Libyan coast as far west as the port of Bengasi, 300 miles from the Egyptian frontier.

Gazala itself was heavily attacked, and at Benina, a British communique reported, 100 Italian warplanes were bombed on the ground, with "several" of them smashed and others badly damaged.

At Bengasi "four or five" ships were hit squarely, it was said, and the port's warehouses were set aflame, and near the oasis of Gi-arabub, far south of Tobruk, Italian motorized caravans were attacked.

Seven Italian planes at Tmimi were burned out, the R. A. F. said. Low-flying British planes attacked at Martuba, where fifteen enemy planes were on the ground. Two were set afire and others were badly damaged, the British reported.

All this, taken in conjunction with the previously announced British seizure of forty Italian planes at the Tobruk air base of El Adem, added up to announced Fascist plane losses of almost 100 within two days.

Air Blows Cripple Italians

An official R. A. F. statement remarked that the continuing blows at the source of Italian air power provided an "explanation for the weakness of the enemy opposition."

ETHIOP TROOPS REPORTED IN WIDE REVOLTS

Native Tribes Rise And Force Italian Garrisons To Flee Posts

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 9—British headquarters indicated tonight another war front may develop in Ethiopia, where natives are reported to have taken advantage of repeated R. A. F. raids to rise in revolt against Italian garrisons.

Since Italy declared war, it was stated unofficially, British bombers have attacked every place of importance, including the capital, Addis Ababa, in the one-time kingdom of Haile Selassie.

Wherever possible, the British raids have been followed by attacks of native tribesmen on the Fascist garrisons, the British say.

Italians Forced To Flee

In some instances, as reported in today's R. A. F. communique, the Italians have been forced to flee. A garrison driven from the post of Guba is being pursued by tribesmen who are closing in, the communique said.

Ethiopians also have been harassing Italian lines of communication, official sources disclosed, causing considerable disruption to movement of supplies to garrisons in the empire.

Haile Selassie himself is in the African war theater, his exact whereabouts unknown. He flew to Africa in September to rally his army after the British announced recognition of his Government as the lawful regime of the East African empire.

Tribes Swear Allegiance

A house in Khartum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, was placed at his disposal and soon after Ethiopian tribesmen crossed the border to swear allegiance to him anew.

Later, he was reported to have been a target of an Italian air raid on Doro a border mission post.

The Lion of Judah, assisted by British officers, has been training remnants of his former army in the modern tactics they so sorely lacked when they were conquered by Italy in 1936.

They also have been supplied with newer weapons, and some have mastered the operation of tanks and airplanes.

300 MORE ITALIANS TAKEN BY GREEKS

Battery of Mortars Seized —Salonika Raided.

Athens, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—A whole battery of mortars and more than 300 prisoners were captured by the Greeks in yesterday's local fighting along the snow-covered Albanian battle-front, it was announced here. Greek warplanes bombed and machine-gunned the battlefield areas and shot down three Italian planes, the Greek High Command asserted. In the Klisura sector, Greek patrols were said to have made minor gains.

A Government spokesman, referring to Italian claims of success against the Greeks, commented: "In fact, there have been some operations of local importance in the Pogradetz region, where the Italians attempted to capture some of our advance units. The enemy was decimated, being unable even to remove his dead (about twenty)."

He added that the main hospital at Salonika, full of Italian wounded, was bombed, but that no damage or casualties resulted.

Italian Bombers Active.

Rome, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today announced the bombing of Salonika and of Greek troops and bridges in Albania.

"On the Greek front," the communique said, "patrol activity and local actions were reported. . . . Our air squadrons effectively bombed troop concentrations. . . . Dive-bombers attacked batteries and bridges. Troops were machine-gunned by squadrons of

our fighter planes.

"Salonika was bombed with evident effectiveness. Our planes shot down five enemy planes in flames in various combats."

Italians Pit Barbed Wire Against Greek Bayonets

Rush New Defenses in Snow; Foe Reports 200 Captives

ATHENS, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Italians threw up barbed-wire entanglements around new positions today in an effort to stem dogged Greek advances at the bayonet point.

The new intrenchments were being dug hastily in the snow-covered Klisura sector, where the Greeks reported they had overcome some of the stiffest resistance of the war to capture key positions and some hamlets.

"Important positions were captured at the bayonet point," a laconic Greek communique said. It also listed the capture of twenty mortars and 200 additional prisoners. Wednesday night's communique had announced capture of "a complete company of mortars."

Italian Ship Reported Sunk

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia, Jan. 9 (AP).—Unconfirmed reports heard here today said another Italian ship carrying war supplies to Albania had been torpedoed off the Yugoslav coast—the fourth reported sunk in the last ten days. The report said the ship was attacked after leaving a bay south of here, where it had taken temporary refuge.

ROME, JAN 9-(AP)-SHOE MANUFACTURERS WERE ORDERED TODAY TO CONSERVE LEATHER BY USING SUBSTITUTES WHEREVER POSSIBLE.

THE USE OF LEATHER WAS PROHIBITED FOR TOECAPS, BACKSTAYS, INSOLES AND IN HEELS EXCEPT FOR THE BOTTOM LAYER.

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DEFEAT OF AXIS UP TO U. S., SAYS CHURCHILL

He Stresses America's Role In Bidding Halifax Symbolic Good-By

Prime Minister Lauds Roosevelt As "A Pre-eminent Figure"

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 9—Winston Churchill, declaring that a final victory over "totalitarian intolerance" depended upon the United States, symbolically dispatched Ambassador Lord Halifax to Washington today for a mission "as momentous as any that the monarchy has entrusted to an Englishman" in a lifetime.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Pilgrims, an Anglo-American organization, the Prime Minister bade Godspeed to the Viscount and, at the same time, delivered an extraordinary eulogy of President Roosevelt as a "famous statesman"—a "preeminent figure . . . called for the third time to lead the American democracies."

Hopkins Arrives

All this preceded by a few hours the arrival in London of Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's special representative. Hopkins flew from Lisbon to an English airport and a special train brought him into the city just after the air-raid sirens had screamed the night's alarm.

Hopkins, who left the railway station with Brendan Bracken, Prime Minister Churchill's secretary, said only that he had "a good trip and I'm feeling fine."

At the luncheon, Churchill spoke of Lord Halifax "as an envoy who comes from the very center of our counsels and knows all our secrets"; as one who had "vowed himself to prosecute this war against Nazi tyranny at whatever cost until its last vestiges are destroyed."

World's Future At Stake

"It is no exaggeration to say that the future of the whole world and the hopes of a broadening civilization founded upon Christian ethics depend upon the relations between the British Empire or commonwealth of nations and the United States of America," Churchill said.

"The identity of purpose and persistence of resolve prevailing throughout the English-speaking world will, more than any other single fact, determine the way of life which will be open to generations, and perhaps to centuries, which follow our own.

Chance Would Be Lost

"If cooperation between the United States and the British Empire in the task of extirpating the spirit and regime of totalitarian intolerance—wherever it may be found—were to fail, the British Empire, rugged and embattled, might indeed hew its way through and preserve its life and strength for the inevitable renewal of the conflict on worse terms after an uneasy truce.

"But the chance of setting the march of mankind clearly and surely along the high roads of human progress would be lost and might never return.

"There we stand, all of us, upon the watchtowers of history and have offered to us the glorious opportunity of making the supreme sacrifices and exertions needed by a cause which it may not be irreverent to call sublime."

When Lord Halifax will leave was not disclosed; the Prime Minister spoke, however, of "the weeks before his departure."

Prime Minister Churchill's Address to the Pilgrims

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 9—The text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address to the Pilgrims follows:

It is no exaggeration to say that the future of the whole world and the hopes of a broadening civilization founded upon Christian ethics depend upon the relations between the British Empire or Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America.

The identity of purpose and persistence of resolve prevailing throughout the English-speaking world will, more than any other single fact, determine the way of life which will be open to generations, and perhaps to centuries, which follow our own.

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"Glorious Opportunity"

There we stand, all of us, upon the watch towers of history and have offered to us the glorious opportunity of making the supreme sacrifices and exertions needed by a cause which it may not be irreverent to call sublime.

I have always taken the view that the fortunes of mankind in its tremendous journey are principally decided for good or for ill—but mainly for good, for the path is upward—by its greatest men and its greatest episodes.

I therefore hail it as a most fortunate occurrence that at this awe-striking climax in world affairs there should stand at the head of the American Republic a famous statesman, long versed and experienced in the work of government, in whose heart there burns the fire of resistance to aggression and oppression, and whose sympathies and nature make him the sincere and undoubted champion of justice and of freedom and of the victims of wrongdoing wherever they may dwell.

And not less do I rejoice that this pre-eminent figure should newly have received the unprecedented honor of being called for the third time to lead the American democracies.

His Majesty's government had placed in Washington an Ambassador, Lord Lothian, whose character and qualities gained him the trust and friendship of President Roosevelt. Suddenly, unexpectedly, Lothian was struck down by death.

A link was broken, a gap was opened, and a loss of the highest consequence was sustained at a very grave moment for the British and American peoples and for the causes which they have in their different ways espoused.

We therefore thought it our duty to restore this link, to fill this gap, to repair this loss by sending, without regard to the derangement of our forces and circle here, the best man we could find, without regard to any other consideration whatsoever. We chose our Foreign Secretary, who had himself chosen Lord Lothian, to fill Lord Lothian's place.

Our choice was most agreeable to the President, and it commands the full confidence of nearly all those in this country who mean to persevere in our righteous cause until its certain victorious end is reached.

"Man of Light and Learning"

In Edward Halifax we have a man of light and learning, whose company is a treat and whose friendship it is an honor to enjoy. I have often disagreed with him in the twenty years I have known him, but I have always respected him and his actions because I know that courage and fidelity are the essence of his being and that, whether as soldier with his regiment in the last war or as the ruler of 400,000,000 in India, he has never swerved from the path of duty as he saw it shining out before him.

As a man of deep but unparaded and unaffected religious convictions and as for many years an ardent lover of the chase, he has known how to get the best out of both worlds.

Like all members of the present national government in Great Britain, he has vowed himself to prosecute this war against Nazi tyranny, at whatever cost, until its last vestiges are destroyed.

We send to the United States an envoy who comes from the very center of our counsels and knows all our secrets. Although while Lord Halifax is serving as Ambassador out of this country he cannot be a member of the war Cabinet, he will be, if I may borrow a military term not inappropriate to the times in which we live, as it were, seconded from it.

He still attends all our meetings and will continue to do so during the weeks before his departure; and, should he be able to return here for consultation at any time in the Summer, as I hope may be possible, he will resume his full functions and responsibilities as a Minister of the Crown.

We now bid him and his brilliant and devoted wife godspeed and all good fortune, and it is our fervent hope that he may prosper in a mission as momentous as any that the monarchy has entrusted to an Englishman in the lifetime of the oldest of us here.

NAZIS HIT BACK HARD FOR TWO RAIDS BY RAF

London, Jan. 10 (Friday) (AP).—The Royal Air Force attacked targets in western Germany during the night, the British announced today, while German bombers struck at Britain from London to Liverpool in one of the biggest and most widespread raids in several weeks.

Reports from widely spread districts of England indicated that the Nazi air attacks were directed mainly against coastal towns and inland manufacturing areas in an apparent effort to repay the RAF for heavy raids on Emdon and Wilhelmshaven the night before. It was the first activity by the Luftwaffe in 3½ nights.

The Nazi layoff was attributed to the recent bad weather, though the RAF braved it to attack Germany. But with clearing skies the Nazis struck at London soon after dark last night.

South Wales Revisited.

Points in South Wales and the west of England reported new visitations. In south England, an explosion in the sky during an anti-aircraft barrage shook houses 10 miles away.

The "raiders-passed" signal sounded here after scattered attacks on the capital and elsewhere, mostly by single bombers. Firemen rushed to extinguish one blaze in London.

Liverpool was among the Merseyside towns visited, but only one fatality was reported there. A northwest town was harassed by incendiaries and explosives.

(The Berlin radio, heard by The News, said Bristol had been heavily bombed.)

RAF Shows the Way.

The RAF was the first to break the lull, with a seven-hour raid Wednesday night and early Thursday on the naval dockyards of Wilhelmshaven and Emden, the Air Ministry disclosed. Flying all the way through snow, the bombers were declared to have started large fires in both ports.

London, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—"Free French" headquarters announced today the 1,400-ton French submarine Narval, first unit of the French Navy to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces, had been sunk by enemy action. A communique said the submarine, a fifteen-year-old vessel, was lost in operations with the Allied forces after she had "distinguished herself."

Meanwhile the British Admiralty announced that the submarine Regulus is overdue and must be considered lost. She had a surface displacement of 1,475 tons and normally carried a crew of fifty officers and men.

German Bases Bombed.

London, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—British planes raided Wilhelmshaven, German major naval base, for seven hours last night, the Air Ministry announced today, and started fires in the great naval dockyard, the Marine Werft.

A violent and prolonged attack was also made on the Emden naval base, the Ministry declared, and at least twenty fires started there.

The Air Ministry's news service reported that the Emden attacks began at 8 P. M. and continued at intervals until early this morning, the British flying

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through a hail of anti-aircraft fire.

"The vigor with which Wilhelmshaven and Emden were defended showed the importance which the Germans attach to these ports and also the respect which they feel for our bombers," the Ministry said.

Snow extended without a break over the land and frozen water, the news service said, but added that the weather "did nothing to protect the dockyards."

Some of the bombers attacked Bauhafen harbor at Wilhelmshaven, on each side of which there are slips and drydocks and submarine and shipbuilding yards, the news service said. Just at the west of the harbor one fire started which was visible for fifty miles, it reported, while later an even bigger fire started in the southern corner of the harbor.

London's sirens screamed tonight and anti-aircraft batteries went into action after three nights of quiet as the Nazi air force opened an attack on the capital. It was the first night alarm since the all clear sounded about midnight Sunday.

JAN 10 1941

Eleven Killed in Reich.

Berlin, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Eleven civilians were killed and fourteen were injured by British air raiders who scattered high explosive and incendiary bombs over the coastal regions of northwest Germany during the night, the German High Command reported today. Minor damage to one industrial plant was acknowledged, but most of the bombs were said to have fallen in residential sections.

A troop camp on England's southeast coast was also reported effectively bombed.

Two hits were scored on a motor factory near Coventry in the course of several lone-wolf raids on England yesterday, the High Command also reported today. Air force operations were limited by adverse weather conditions, the communique indicated.

The attack on the Coventry factory, it said, was made from an altitude of only 300 feet in the face of "the strongest anti-aircraft and machine gun defense," the raider having dived through a balloon barrage to reach his objective.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Friday, Jan. 10—Two persons were killed in London early today by an anti-aircraft shell which fell back to earth before exploding.

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[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, Jan. 9—The Government declared in an official statement tonight that "bombs which were dropped at Rathdown Park, Dublin, on the night of January 1-2 and on Donore Terrace on the night of January 2-3 have now been identified as of German origin.

Bombs dropped in other parts of Ireland were previously identified as German and the Government has protested to Berlin.

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Friday*, Jan. 10—A large-scale British air attack was directed last night at industrial and supply centers in western Germany, but authorized sources reported early today that only a few planes succeeded in breaking through the defenses and dropping explosives on various towns.

Even these, it was said, did not inflict damage on war-essential objectives, but destroyed some apartment houses and one school. The localities were not identified.

One British plane was shot down by German planes, authorized sources said, and the efforts of the others were frustrated by anti-aircraft forces employing all means of defense including barrage balloons.

Most Fail To Reach Goals

Most of the raiders were said to have failed to reach their goals and released their bombs over open country of the western frontier districts.

Meanwhile, the *Luftwaffe* continued attacks on the British Isles. Military targets at Bristol and other towns in south England were bombed effectively, the informed sources said, and large fires broke out in the raided areas.

Oust "Imperialist" Regime, Dreiser Counsels British

U. S. Novelist Urges English Leftists To "End This War For Money And Privilege"

JAN 10 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 9—Theodore Dreiser, American novelist, cabled the forthcoming "people's convention," sponsored by the Leftist People's Vigilance Committee, to "set aside" what he called Britain's imperialist governing group and promised that "ninty-five per cent. of the Americans who make America what it is will come to your aid."

Paul Robeson, Negro singer and actor, also sent his "warmest greetings" to the convention, which will be held Sunday.

Dreiser saluted the convention "warmly and hopefully" and suggested for England "a people's government—a government of workers and farmers and clerks of England—and no other."

Dreiser said: "Your imperialist group lives and functions for itself—not for your advancement or liberty.

"It has done nothing for you or for the 500,000,000 people who inhabit the empire, nor will it.

"Set it aside. End this war for money and privilege and help the world to a new day. Our American five per cent. who control America will fight you, but the ninety-five per cent. of Americans who make America what it is will come to your aid."

Harry Adams, well-known Leftist, is chairman of the committee, whose leading members include W. J. R. Squance, former general secretary of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Union, and D. N. Pritt, Socialist lawyer and member of Parliament.

Adams, a former official of the buildings trade union, Squance and Pritt will be the principal speakers at the one-day convention.

ENGLAND SEEKING WORK FOR ALIENS

Plans Laid To Use 250,000 In War Efforts Against Axis Powers

Included Are 50,000 Germans And Austrians, Survey Shows

JAN 10 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 9—Great Britain's alien population of approximately 250,000, including 50,000 Germans and Austrians, is going to assist in the war against the Axis.

This was revealed tonight with the disclosure of an international labor branch set up by the Ministry of Information to make the best use of friendly aliens.

The announcement lent added significance to a dispatch from Ottawa which said Prince Friedrich of Prussia, a grandson of Kaiser Wilhelm, was among 250 to 300 internees who recently sailed for England.

Support From Labor

Trade union leaders are supporting the plan which provides that aliens employed in war industries be paid and insured as British workers are.

The alien workers will wear special insignia—the women brooches, the men lapel buttons—with an engraving of a smith forging a sword.

The British Home Office said internees were gradually being released on twenty-two grounds, among which are return to key jobs and willingness to serve in the Pioneer (engineering) Corps of the British Army.

The latest approximate figures on foreign nationals in England include: 14,000 Poles, 10,000 Czechs, 10,000 French, 4,000 Norwegians, 7,000 Dutch, 14,000 Belgians and 50,000 Germans and Austrians.

RAID SIREN GREETS HOPKINS IN LONDON

Representative of Roosevelt Reports Good Trip.

JAN 10 1941

London, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Harry Hopkins, special representative of President Roosevelt, arrived in London by special train tonight ten minutes after the capital's air raid sirens began screaming their first nocturnal warning since Sunday.

"I had a good trip and I'm feeling fine," Mr. Hopkins told newspaper men.

He climbed into a limousine with Brendan Bracken, secretary to Prime Minister Churchill, who had met him at the English town where a plane had brought him from Lisbon.

He was smiling when he came into an illuminated area way from the blackout. Herschel Johnson, United States Charge D'Affaires, and Foreign Minister Anthony Eden's private secretary greeted Mr. Hopkins.

R. A. F. TO TRAIN BOYS

Program Designed to Meet Demand for Pilots.

London, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary for Air, announced today the establishment of a training plan to open the Royal Air Force to boys of 16 and older to meet a growing demand for pilots.

There are about 700,000 boys between 16 and 18 to whom the training will be open.

"We are making a broad way into the R. A. F. which will open to young men who have had every kind of educational experience, even those who have abandoned their education at an early stage," Sir Archibald said.

The plan includes special educational facilities, formation of university air squadrons and short university courses for air crew candidates.

Lincoln Shaft Imperiled

250-Foot Memorial in London, Hit by Fire Bombs, in Danger of Collapse

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The 250-foot Abraham Lincoln Tower surmounting Christ's Church in Westminster Bridge Road, Lambeth, south of the Thames, has been so damaged by German aerial attacks that it is in danger of collapse.

Americans subscribed approximately $17,500 to build the tower as a memorial to President Lincoln. It was dedicated by Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, who was American Ambassador to Great Britain from 1889 to 1893.

The shaft, encircled by red stripes and white stars, has been hit by fire bombs three times recently.

British Ration Feed for Horses.

London, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—The Government announced today rationing of feed for horses, effective February 1, but exempted army horses and those employed in agriculture and mining and "in racing and hunt stables."

Eire Cuts Gasoline Ration

DUBLIN, Jan. 9 (AP).—The gasoline ration in Eire will be reduced 25 per cent starting tomorrow, an official announcement said tonight. By government order gasoline is about 25 cents a gallon in Dublin and 27 cents elsewhere.

New Belfast Premier Bars Irish Reunion

Belfast, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—The absolute security of Northern Ireland as a province of the United Kingdom and her determination never to become a partner in an all-Ireland republic were emphasized today by the new Prime Minister, J. M. Andrews, in summing up his policy upon his election to the leadership of the Ulster Unionist party.

The re-union of Ireland was steadfastly opposed also by Mr. Andrews's predecessor, the late Lord Craigavon.

Australia Offers More Aid

To Send Britain Another Air Squadron for Middle East Army

MELBOURNE, Jan. 9 (AP).—An offer by the Australian government to the British government of another army air co-operation squadron was announced today. It followed receipt of messages from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Blanney, commanding the Australian Imperial Forces, stressing the value of such squadrons as protective fighting organizations for the army.

The squadron will be for duty in the Middle East. The air crews and ground staffs will be Australian, but the equipment will come from the Royal Air Force.

"Flying Mines" Over France

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Jan. 9—French reports today said charges of explosives had been found attached to balloons which have floated over southern France, apparently from Britain.

The reports described these contraptions as "flying mines" and suggested they had been sent up during raids over Britain, had broken from their moorings during storms and then drifted over France.

One such balloon recovered by the French was said to have borne the name of a Liverpool manufacturer.

More Mine Laying

Stockholm, Jan. 9 (AP)—Reports from German-occupied Norway tonight said several ships had been sunk by mines in coastal waters recently and that mine danger was increasing, indicating the likelihood of British mining operations.

Other reports from Oslo said the

Norwegian Nazi leader, Vidkun Quisling, had failed to win wide support for his National Party and that the German commissioner, Josef Terboven, had promised to support him further with German occupation forces.

JAN 10 1941

British Mechanize Forces in Malaya

SINGAPORE, Jan. 9 (AP).—Arrival of a large number of Bren gun carriers and light trucks for mechanizing British infantry battalions in Malaya was disclosed today.

Raising of two new infantry battalions to augment Burma's armed forces was authorized.

LONDON, JAN. 9-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL REVIEWED THE FIRST AMERICAN MOTORIZED SQUADRON OF THE BRITISH HOME GUARD TODAY, SHOOK HANDS WITH ITS 50 MEN AND CONGRATULATED BRIG. GEN. WADE H.HAYES, THE COMMANDER.

JAN 10 1941

THE SQUADRON HAS FOUR TROOPS WITH THREE CARS EACH AND A HEADQUARTERS CAR. IT SOON IS TO BE ARMED WITH MACHINE-GUNS.

MRS. CHURCHILL ACCOMPANIED THE PRIME MINISTER.

HAYES SAID IT TOOK A LONG TIME TO PERSUADE THE BRITISH TO PERMIT FORMATION OF THE SQUADRON BECAUSE OF THE PRECEDENT INVOLVED. THE AMERICANS WERE TRAINED, HE SAID, "I AMNLYNWTILEOATEOTV

PERMIT FORMATION OF THE SQUADRON BECAUSE OF THE PRECEDENT INVOLVED. THE AMERICANS WERE TRAINED, HE SAID, "I AM AFRAID ILLEGALLY" UNTIL AN ORDER IN COUNCIL SIGNED BY KING GEORGE LAST SEPTEMBER.

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MALVERN, ENGLAND, JAN 9-(AP)-P.H.B.LYON, HEADMASTER OF RUGBY, ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS "PUBLIC SCHOOLS" IN ENGLAND, JOINED TONIGHT IN THE CURRENT WIDESPREAD CRITICISM OF SUCH SCHOOLS, WHICH REALLY ARE EXECLUSIVE AND PRIVATE.

JAN 10 1941

TO THE POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE HE SAID:

"THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHOULD LONG AGO HAVE WELCOMED MEMBERS OF EVERY CLASS IN THE LAND."

AFTER THE LAST WAR, HE ADDED, PROFITEERS PRODUCED BY IT SENT THEIR SONS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THEN WERE ANXIOUS TO SHUT THE GATES TO OTHERS.

"FOR THAT TO HAPPEN AGAIN," HE DECLARED, "WOULD BE A DISASTER."

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES WERE BARRING MEMBERS OF VARIOUS CLASSES,

HE SAID, AND "THEY HAVE TO BE OVERCOME UNLESS THE WHOLE SYSTEM OF THE STATE IS CHANGED."

HE SUGGESTED THE GOVERNMENT COULD WELL GIVE GRANTS TO THOSE WHO SHOULD GO TO BOARDING SCHOOLS.

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NAZI WAR LULL IS 'CREATIVE,' SAYS GOEBBELS

Propaganda Chief Cites Calm Before Storm On Western Front

JAN 10 1941

Calls It "A Fatal Mistake" To Misinterpret Apparent Quiet

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Jan. 9—An apparent pause in German military operations was described by Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, today as "creative," and he said Nazi offensives "run off with the regularity of a clock because preceding them have been intervals of most careful preparation."

The lull, Goebbels told foreign correspondents, "is only apparent."

"A Fatal Mistake"

"German leadership knows exactly what it wants and how to do it," he said, "and it is a fatal mistake not to realize this."

Goebbels cautioned the foreign newspapermen against attributing the apparent quiet to any possible indecision on the part of Adolf Hitler's war leaders.

He recalled the prolonged inactivity of German forces on the Western front last winter and said "on May 10 the great offensive began in the West which, in the shortest time imaginable, brought France to her knees."

Press Clubroom Opened

Goebbels spoke at the opening of a clubroom reserved exclusively for foreign newspapermen. He said he hoped to come often to the club so that they might question him.

British bombers, slashing at the northwestern German coast in night raids, were disclosed by the German high command to have killed eleven civilians and injured fourteen others.

The German report said most of the

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raiders' missiles fell in residential districts, although minor damage to an industrial plant was acknowledged.

JAN 10 1941

30,300,000-Mark Debt

New York, Jan. 9 (AP)—The German radio said today the Reich's floating debt amounted to 30,300,000,000 marks on October 31, 1940, as compared with 28,300,000,000 marks on September 30. The mark is pegged at 40 cents.

The radio, quoting the Ministry of Finance, said the increase was due chiefly to liabilities accruing from an increase in the issue of non-interest bearing Treasury bonds and Reich drafts from 26,600,000,000 to 27,900,000,000 marks.

Benes Listed as Non-Citizen

Former President of Czecho-Slovakia So Stamped by Nazis

BERLIN, Jan 9 (AP).—The name of Eduard Benes, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, appeared today in the Prussian law pamphlet list of persons who have "lost their citizenship in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia."

There were forty-eight on the list. Benes, who went into exile after the Munich settlement in 1938, is in England, heading the Czech government-in-exile.

Maryland Man Aids U. S. Colony In Poland

JAN 10 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Warsaw (Via Berlin), Jan. 9—Warsaw's little American colony of sixty-eight has found guardian angels in Rev. Gaither P. Warfield, American Methodist missionary, and his secretary, Ruth Lawrence.

High among their accomplishments has been success in persuading the German Government to grant special food rations to the Americans still here in this former Polish capital.

Russian Prisoner

The Rev. Mr. Warfield, a former resident of Frederick, Md., fled from Warsaw September 7, 1939, shortly after the German invasion. Crossing eastern Poland he ran into Soviet Russian forces and spent six weeks as a war prisoner in Russia. He was handed over to the Germans then, was released by them as a civilian and returned to Warsaw.)

The total of sixty-eight Americans compares with a colony of some 300 before the war.

American-Born Poles

Of those left, there are thirty-five men and women with business or professional interests in Warsaw. The remaining thirty-three are American-born Poles who are awaiting anxiously their United States passports from the consulate general in Berlin.

These first-generation Americans have been absent from the United States so long that they have forgotten most of their English.

Both the Rev. Mr. Warfield and Miss Lawrence speak Polish fluently, however, and, therefore, have been able to render valuable services in straightening out difficulties over their papers with United States Vice-Consul Thaddeus Chylinski, who then forwards them to Berlin.

In addition to undertaking the distribution of such extra food as the German Government allows, the Rev. Mr. Warfield and Miss Lawrence raised funds to enable the destitute members of the American colony to pay for their supplies.

In addition to the general ration of twelve pounds of bread, two pounds of sugar, two eggs, fourteen ounces of flour and ten ounces of meat, the following additional food was obtained for each American in December:

Fifteen pounds of bread, fifteen rolls, three pounds of fresh meat, three pounds of smoked meat, half a pound of bacon, three-fourths of a pound of butter, one-fourth of a pound of vegetable oil, twenty eggs, two and one-half pounds of sugar, two pounds of flour, two pounds of macaroni and one and one-half pounds of marmalade, three and one-half ounces of chocolate, an ounce of tea and five lemons.

Born At Rockville; Father Still There

Frederick, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Rev. Gaither P. Warfield, Methodist missionary stationed at Warsaw, is a native of Rockville, Md., and entered the ministry after service with the Army Air Corps in 1917-18.

A brother, R. L. Warfield, member of the Frederick County School Board, lives here. His father, Dr. Robert C. Warfield, lives at Rockville.

The Rev. Mr. Warfield visited here several years ago. He married a Polish woman.

A graduate of Rockville High School, he joined the Air Corps during the war, and later attended Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in preparation for the ministry.

BERLIN, JAN.9-(AP)-A DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DISPATCH FROM PARIS TODAY SAID THAT ABOUT 11,000 REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM JEWISH FIRMS BY THE BUREAU FOR ARYANIZATION OF PARIS BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS.

FRENCH COMMISSIONERS ARE BEING APPOINTED FOR FIRMS OWNED BY FRENCH JEWS. IN OTHER CASES, COMMISSIONERS OF THE SAME NATIONALITY AS THE OWNERS ARE CHOSEN.

DNB SAID IT WAS SUSPECTED THAT MANY FIRMS EVADED MAKING THE REQUIRED REPORT OR WERE CONCEALING JEWISH OWNERSHIP. GERMAN OFFICIALS ARE INVESTIGATING.

JAN 10 1941

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BERLIN, JAN. 9-(AP)-A MARBLE STATUE OF MARSHAL FOCH, FRENCH COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE WORLD WAR, IS THE ONLY SIGN NOW REMAINING IN THE FOREST OF COMPIEGNE TO INDICATE WHERE FRANCE AND GERMANY EACH READ ARMISTICE TERMS TO THE OTHER WITHIN THE LAST QUARTER CENTURY.

JAN 10 1941

WHERE BUSES PACKED WITH AMERICAN TOURISTS PASSED AND WHERE ONCE STOOD THE AMERICAN-BUILT MARBLE HALL HOUSING THE FAMOUS DINING CAR IN WHICH TERMS OF THE TWO ARMISTICES WERE READ, ONLY SHRIVELED WINTER

GRASS STANDS NOW.

ADOLF HITLER'S NEWSPAPER, VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, IN A SIX-COLUMN VIEW OF THE SPOT, PICTURES IT AS A WIDE, TREELESS AREA WITH THE FOCH STATUE AT ONE END. THE MARSHAL'S FIGURE LOOKS DOWN ON THE SPOT WHERE ONCE STOOD THE MARBLE-MARKED PLACES OF THE GERMAN DELEGATES' CAR AND THE RESTING PLACE OF THE OLD DINER.

THE MONUMENT SHOWING THE FRENCH SWORD THRUST THROUGH THE BREAST OF THE GERMAN EAGLE IS NO LONGER THERE.

THE OLD DINER WAS BROUGHT TO GERMANY ON HITLER'S ORDER AFTER FRANCES CAPITULATION AND DURING THE AUTUMN GERMAN NEWSREELS SHOWED THE MARBLE RAILWAYHALL AND THE EAGLE MONUMENT FLYING INTO THE AIR AS GERMAN ENGINEERS BLASTED THEM TO BITS WITH DYNAMITE.

TA620AES

VICHY, FRANCE, JAN.9-(AP)-AN EDITORIAL IN THE PARIS NEWSPAPER PETIT PARISIEN SAID TODAY THAT THE ARRIVAL OF U.S.AMBASSADOR WILLIAM D.LEAHY RAISED FUTILE HOPES FOR AMERICAN FOOD SHIPMENTS.

"IF AMERICAN LEADERS--THE SAME WHO SUPPLIED ENGLAND WITH WAR MATERIALS--REALLY WANTED TO SUPPLY US WITH FOODS, THEY COULD HAVE DONE IT THE MOMENT THEY WANTED TO," THE WRITER SAID.

AMERICA, HE ADDED, IS EITHER EXERCISING POLITICAL PRESSURE OR PLAYING A GAME WITH BRITAIN.

"WE ARE NOT DUPES," HE CONCLUDED.

JAN 10 1941

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LEAHY CALLS AGAIN

Envoy Received for Long Talk With Petain.

Vichy, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Admiral William D. Leahy, the new American Ambassador to France, was received today by the Chief of State Marshal Petain, for what was believed to be a discussion of the general situation. He had had his first meeting with the Marshal yesterday when he presented his credentials, but that was a formal occasion and they had little chance to talk then.

Today's audience, arranged at the desire of both officials, was held in the Marshal's office in the Hotel Parc. Admiral Leahy was accompanied by H. Freeman Matthews, first secretary of the embassy.

Thai Army Driving Into Indo-China; French Retire, but Claim 40 Planes

By The Associated Press.

HANOI, French Indo-China, Jan. 9—French military authorities reported tonight the destruction of at least forty Thai (Siamese) war planes as brisk border fighting shifted to air and artillery battles.

French communiqués did not mention land activity, but earlier tonight a general French withdrawal of five to ten miles within the frontier of Cambodia Province was acknowledged.

French seaplanes operating from Tonle Sap [Great Lake] in Cambodia aided land planes in attacking Thai airdromes, the French reported as the undeclared war gained momentum. Simultaneously, Thai planes bombed Indo-China towns, and the French said there had been twenty-two casualties at Siemreap, near the northern end of Tonle Sap.

Sporadic artillery dueling was reported in progress across the Mekong River boundary and at various points along the Cambodian battle front. The French insisted, nevertheless, that Thailand's drive, the most ambitious in weeks of sporadic border fighting, was merely "fireworks."

While the French frontier forces "retired to new defense lines" in Cambodia, that part of Southwestern Indo-China that juts into Thailand, friction developed in Northern Indo-China between Japanese soldiers and the French at Hanoi, the capital, and at Haiphong, principal northern seaport.

So-called "unauthorized" Japanese demands for police powers at Hanoi and Haiphong have been refused. Frenchmen blamed the "excitability" of Japanese soldiers newly arrived from Canton, China, for numerous recent Japanese-French clashes.

Japanese forces were stationed at Hanoi and Haiphong under reluctant agreement of the French after France's collapse in the European war. Japan's ostensible purpose was to facilitate attacks on Chinese Government forces in Southwest China.

Some quarters expressed the opinion tonight that Japanese had instigated the Thai attack on Cambodia after having helped the Thailanders to arm, thus applying pressure for concessions in Southern Indo-China without directly provoking United States reaction.

[It is noteworthy that this part of the dispatch was passed by Hanoi's censorship. Contradictory versions of responsibility for Thailand's moves developed in Vichy, the capital of unoccupied France.]

The main Thai attacks on a ninety-five-mile front of Western Cambodia and on a 190-mile front of Northern Cambodia were supported by planes in widespread bombings.

Shoving across rough mountains in the northern area, the Thailanders apparently were trying to capture Somrong, ten miles within Cambodia, while in the western region one of the principal objectives was Sisophon. In the western zone the French have abandoned Poipet.

The French said their troops were withdrawing to the previously prepared lines because border terrain in those areas was strategically indefensible. The French have fortifications in the region of Sisophon, which is on the Saigon-Bangkok railway.

Bangkok Tells of Advance

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 8 (Delayed) (AP)—The Thai Army is advancing into Cambodia with the support of air raids covering virtually all the province, according to information contained in tonight's High Command communiqué.

Ninety planes participated in extensive bombing raids yesterday, the communiqué said, and the entire town of Sisophon is ablaze.

"Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, all Thai aircraft returned safely," the communiqué declared.

The French forces were said to have given up newly established defense positions, retreating "far into the interior."

A heavy artillery duel across the Mekong River yesterday was reported to have damaged oil tanks at Thakek on the French side, in Laos province, causing a "huge conflagration." French machine-gun emplacements and ammunition dumps also were said to have been destroyed.

Damage to "some houses" on the Thai side of the river by French shellfire was acknowledged. It was officially declared that "there were no casualties."

Thailand Raided, Vichy Says

VICHY, France, Jan. 9 (AP)—The French announced officially today that their planes had bombed the Thai villages of Aregna and Kemasan "in reprisal" for the Thai bombing of a village in Indo-China near Savannaket and the town of Sisophon.

Some French sources charged that aid to Thailand was coming from "an Asiatic country" and that ceded air bases in Indo-China had been used as intermediate landing fields for planes being delivered to Thailand. It was recalled that in December a boatload of arms for Thailand from Japan was turned back at the demand of Indo-Chinese authorities.

A contrary opinion, however, was expressed by authorized sources to the French press. They declared "there is not one trace of truth in the report that Japan is behind Thailand." They added: "Britain is trying to manoeuvre Thailand and push her against Indo-China."

Decoux Reported Hopeful

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9 (AP)—Domei (Japanese news agency) reported today from Hanoi that Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of Indo-China, had departed for his annual visit to Saigon accompanied by a number of high government officials.

Before departing, Domei said, Admiral Decoux declared he was still hopeful of a peaceful settlement of Thai territorial claims, but added

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that France would defend Indo-China to the utmost.

The news agency said a government spokesman had flatly denied that the government had any intention of moving from Hanoi to Saigon.

Asks Decoux to Join de Gaulle

MANILA, Jan. 9 (AP)—Gaston Willoquet, representative of "Free France" in the Philippines, is attempting to enlist Indo-China under the banner of General Charles de Gaulle, head of the "Free France" movement.

M. Willoquet said tonight he had addressed a letter to Governor General Decoux of Indo-China informing him that he had embraced General de Gaulle's principles and expressing the hope that Admiral Decoux would do likewise. M. Willoquet is considered one of the most influential Frenchmen in the Far East.

ITALIAN NUN IS KILLED IN JAPANESE BOMBING

Two Others Wounded in Raid—200 Chinese Lose Lives

HONG KONG, Jan. 9 (AP)—Sister Marie Dessi, Italian matron of St. Joseph's Hospital at the East River port of Waichow, fifty miles northeast of Hong Kong, was killed yesterday and two Italian nuns were wounded in a Japanese bombardment which, the mission reported, also took the lives of 200 Chinese and injured another 200.

An earlier account in the British-owned newspaper, China Mail, said two Italian priests were among the dead, but the mission said no priests were killed.

The newspaper said many passengers drowned when bombs sank two boats and wrecked wharves. Waichow underwent a bombing Tuesday, according to the newspaper, but the damage was not great.

St. Joseph's Hospital and the Italian Catholic Mission Church were both said to have been struck by bombs.

Belgians Work In Nazi Factories

Brussels, Belgium (A. P.).—Over 70,000 Belgian workers have accepted jobs in German factories, where there is a great dearth, owing to war service of German men.

Almost every week special trains with Belgian workers leave for the Reich.

8 Swedes Brave Cold To Save 24 From Sinking Dutch Ship

Launch Lifeboat To Rescue Survivors When Freighter Goes In Ten Minutes As Cargo Shifts

JAN 10 1941

[By the Associated Press]

An Eastern Canadian Port, Jan. 9—Eight crewmen of a Swedish ship launched a lifeboat into the frigid and rolling North Atlantic to rescue twenty-four survivors of the Dutch steamer Soemba as they clung with numbing fingers to rafts, life belts and bits of wood washed from the deck of their sunken ship.

The story of the heroic rescue was brought here today by survivors of the Soemba, which rolled over and went down last Sunday when its cargo of steel shifted. Between thirty-four and thirty-six sewmen of Dutch, English, Chinese and Canadian nationality perished.

"I was serving breakfast," said Steward H. Osborne, a Briton, "when all of a sudden she started to go over.

On Raft In 5 Minutes

"Within five minutes I was aboard a raft with thirteen others. It couldn't have been much more than ten minutes before she went down, easy like, smooth, with no trouble."

Only two of six lifeboats on the Soemba could be released and they were smashed t obits against the side of the ship.

It was below zero. The men seized rafts, lifebelts, fragments of the lifeboats and wood washed from the decks.

Into this picture of chaos and terror steamed the Swedish rescue ship.

"Worst I've Ever Seen"

"It was the worst sight I've ever seen," said a member of the Swedish ship's crew.

"Men were dying ,their frozen fingers slipping from the objects that had kept them afloat. Survivors were hanging on to anything."

An 18-year-old British member of the rescue crew died of exposure after being pitched overboard when the lifeboat, its rescue mission completed in four hours, was battered against the mother ship.

British Ship Torpedoed 500 Miles From Ireland

New York, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Ellerman Wilson freighter Bassano, 4,843 tons, radioed today that she had been torpedoed about 500 miles northwest of Ireland.

The British vessel had been trading between New York, Canada and England.

The 401-foot Bassano was only three years old. She was especially constructed for sailing in ice-ridden waters. She last left New York December 31.

JAN 10 1941

Free French Submarine Sunk, London Reports

London, Jan. 9 (AP)—"Free French" headquarters announced today the 1,400-ton French submarine Narval, first unit of the French navy to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces, had been sunk by enemy action.

A communique said the submarine, a 15-year-old vessel, was lost in operations with the Allied forces after she had "distinguished herself."

U. S. BALKING AXIS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Will Not License Exports to Their Nationals.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—North American importers said today that the United States Government had started solution of the problem of anti-American business representation here by shutting off at the source the products coming to such firms in South America through its export licensing system.

[Nelson A. Rockefeller charged yesterday that some United States business houses were represented in South America by men supporting the Axis.]

The importers said that they had received instructions from the United States indicating that hereafter the Washington Government, before issuing permits for the exportation of restricted products on a list which is lengthening daily would require importers to furnish with their permit request a certified copy of the customs order. In this way it would be possible, the importers explained, to keep a close check on the firms handling North American exports.

One official of a North American commercial organization in Buenos Aires said that anti-American representation of United States products was particularly strong in the steel industry, with German agents in the Argentine capital buying large quantities from independent New York exporters.

The majority of German and Italian firms in Argentina recently formed Argentine subsidiaries in the hope of protecting this flow of products. Informants said, however, that they believed Washington was likely to strengthen the export system to cover this situation.

46 Americans Reach Lisbon

LISBON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Forty-six American citizens, the vanguard of about six hundred stranded in France whom the State Department and the Red Cross are sending home, arrived at Lisbon in a special railroad car today. A few will leave on the American Export liner Excambion tomorrow and the others will remain here until passage is arranged.

Swiss to Seek Soviet Trade Pact

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government announced today it would send an economic delegation to Moscow soon to negotiate with Soviet Russia for a trade agreement. The Swiss now have no diplomatic relations with Russia.

Food Rationed in Sarajevo

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia, Jan. 9 (AP).—The first food rationing by card in Yugoslavia, effective here tomorrow, will affect purchases of sugar, flour, rice, coffee and cooking oil. The measure was decided on by the local authorities. Other cities, including Zagreb, are considering similar action.

Sofia Cabinet In Night Talk

Sofia, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Bulgarian Cabinet met in an unusual night session after Premier Bogdan Philoff, for the second time in two days, conferred with King Boris today presumably on German efforts to bring Bulgaria into the Axis orbit.

Although officially no significance was attached to the meeting, private Berlin dispatches reported new German pressure on Bulgaria.

Greenland's Arms Purchases Expedited

Washington, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—The State Department disclosed today that the United States had facilitated the purchase of arms in this country by the authorities of Greenland, Danish colony now cut off from the homeland by the German occupation of Denmark.

The arms purchased here are being used by "the small number of policemen employed by the Greenland authorities to patrol the Cryolite mine at Ivigtut, which is Greenland's economic asset," an announcement said. At the same time the State Department said the United States had sent no troops to Greenland nor had it established any air or naval bases there.

TRANSFER OF 4 SHIPS TO BRITISH IS BARRED

Maritime Commission Denies New Policy—'Just a Slowdown'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Maritime Commission rejected today applications for the transfer to foreign registry of six American vessels, including four to Great Britain, but officials insisted the action had no significance as regards further shipping aid to the British.

One of the rejected applications, by the Black Diamond Steamship Company of Weehawken, N. J., asked permission to sell four cargo vessels—the Black Gull, Black Eagle, Black Falcon and Black Hawk—to Cunard White Star, Ltd., of Liverpool, England.

The four vessels, each of a gross tonnage of about 5,000, were built at Hog Island in 1919.

The commission also rejected applications by the Sword Steamship Line, Inc., New York City, for authority to sell the cargo vessel Gold Sword to Wallen & Co. of Hong Kong and by the Seekonk Corporation of San Francisco for authority to sell the cargo vessel Willmoto to the same company. Registry of both vessels would have been changed to Panama.

Asked whether the rejection of the Black Diamond application meant that the supply of American cargo vessels available to Great Britain was nearing exhaustion, an official said:

"It doesn't mean a thing except that the applicants pressed us for an answer and the answer was no.

"It does mean, however, that in the future we intend to keep these applications under consideration for some time and carefully consider each one. There's just a little slowdown and that's all."

U. S. Adds 50% To '41 Orders of Machine Tools

Industry Told to Expand Production of 'Critical' Items in Defense Output

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The government has arbitrarily increased by 50 per cent all its orders of "critical" machine tools to be delivered for defense production in 1941.

Disclosing this today, defense officials described the arrangement and the machine-tool maker's acceptance of it as one of the biggest steps yet taken to end "industrial blackouts."

The authorities said the increase in orders of tools for making planes, tanks, guns and other weapons was decided upon to meet complaints of the tool manufacturers that they could not learn total requirements of the American and British armament programs and consequently could not plan further expansion intelligently.

Since needs growing out of the European war constituted a "moving target" that could not be gauged accurately in advance, officials said, the manufacturers were told simply to add 50 per cent to all orders they already had for 1941 delivery.

The response of the industry, generally, it was said, was to this effect: "We don't see how it can be done, but, since you say it has to be done, we'll do it."

The increase in orders applied only to "critical" tools, such as horizontal and vertical boring machines, radial drills and planers, jig-boring machines and gear equipment. Many other tools, either easier to make or less in demand for defense production, were not affected.

Instead of a previously scheduled production of $600,000,000 this year, it was said, the industry would probably turn out $700,000,000 worth of products. This compares with a normal output of about $150,000,000 a year.

Officials said that virtually all the more than two hundred large machine-tool companies in the country now were employing two or more shifts a day.

In many New England plants, it was said, a six-day week of the ten-hour shifts daily was the rule. Some plants elsewhere are running two shifts of eight hours each; others three shifts of eight hours each.

Many production authorities question the value of three full shifts a day, contending that some operations must cease part of the day to permit clean-up and maintenance work.

Air Line Pilots Face U. S. Call

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Rear Admiral John H. Towers told a Congressional committee today that commercial lines and aircraft factories are to be warned that the Army and Navy may have to call their pilots who are army and navy reservists to active duty by June 30.

BLAMES BOND DROP ON RESERVE BOARD

Morgenthau Says Anti-Inflation Plan Caused Unwarranted Decline

Treasury Head Predicts U. S. May Have To Pay Higher Interest On Future Issues

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 9—A Treasury charge that the Federal Reserve Board "caused an unwarranted decline in the Government bond market" brought into the open again today a long-standing feud between Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board.

Morgenthau, speaking at a press conference, said the publication by the board on January 1 of an anti-inflation plan was "entirely responsible" for the recent decline. He declined to explain in detail how the board's action influenced the bond market.

A Treasury index of representative long-term Government bonds showed that on December 30 their average price per $100 par value was $111.66. They declined to $109.74 from that date until last night, and recouped to $110.21 today.

Eccles Declines To Reply

Eccles declined to make any reply to Morgenthau, at least for the present.

The anti-inflation report, which Eccles had said was not his personal idea alone, but was the official report of the Federal Reserve Board, the presidents of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks and the Federal Advisory Council of individual bankers, said that the defense business boom might possibly cause inflation some day and that preventive steps should be taken.

The recomended steps included: An increase in bank reserve requirements for the purpose of decreasing the amount of idle money; removal of the President's power to devalue the dollar; repeal of Treasury powers to issue greenback money and to monetize foreign silver; eventual balancing of the budget; neutralization of the credit effects of gold imports, and sale of future issues of Government securities to the public instead of banks.

Pride In High Prices

Morgenthau, a one-time gentleman farmer who was President Roosevelt's neighbor in Dutchess county, New York, has taken a great pride in the high prices of Government bonds since he became Secretary of the Treasury in 1934.

He predicted today that the Treasury might have to pay more interest on future securities issues than in the past. He indicated particularly that a $500,000,000 national defense note issue, scheduled this month, might have to bear more than the three-quarter of one per cent. interest which he placed on a similar issue last month.

In spite of his accusations, however, he refused to say in response to repeated questions that he was opposed to the Federal Reserve plan. He indicated he would reserve further comment until Congress asks his opinion in a formal hearing.

Such a request might be made, he explained, "if Congress takes the plan seriously." Some officials attributed the Secretary's reluctance to comment further to reports that President Roosevelt was agreeable to at least some parts of the Federal Reserve plan.

British Shares Here Sought

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Officials disclosed today that a group of American investment trusts was negotiating for the purchase of $600,000,000 worth of American industrial securities from Great Britain.

Britain, they said, wanted to speed up the liquidation of these securities, taken over from individual British investors, to facilitate cash payments on current war orders in the U. S.

The officials said they understood that a trade association representing all the leading investment trusts was sponsoring the plan. Although it is still in a preliminary stage, they said they believed a syndicate headed by Tri-Continental Corp. might be set up to handle the deal, which would be one of the largest single securities transactions, outside of government financing, in the history of American business.

The British acquired about $700,000,000 of readily marketable American securities from private investors.

Roosevelt To Petain

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 9—President Roosevelt told Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, chief of the French state, in a New Year's message made public today, that he prayed that France might soon again "enjoy the blessings of peace with liberty, equality and fraternity."

The President's message, given out by the State Department, said:

"My heart goes out to France in these days of her travail and I pray that the French people may soon again enjoy the blessings of peace with liberty, equality and fraternity."

The slogan of the French republic—"Liberty, Equality and Fraternity"—was discarded by the new French state when it dropped the designation of republic.

State Department officials said the New Year's message was sent by cable and was not the message delivered to the marshal by Admiral William D. Leahy, the new American Ambassador, who has just arrived in Vichy.

'Conditions' Not Right, Says Note To Envoy

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 9—The United States has rejected a French proposal that the two governments undertake a special project for the migration of refugees from France to the Western Hemisphere.

A note from Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the French Ambassador, Gaston Henry-Haye, outlining the Government's views on the whole question of refugee migration was made public by the State Department today.

In response to the French suggestion that the United States seek to work out some plan in cooperation with France and the other American republics, Hull said that this government "does not believe any useful purpose can be served by discussing migration problems bilaterally with the French Government or multilaterally with the several governments at this time."

Conditions Not Right

"Present world conditions operate to cause governments in many instances to forego free exercise of their authority and the essential requirements for a constructive solution of the fundamental problems of migration and resettlement do not prevail," the secretary continued.

The French proposal was intended primarily to solve the problem of refugees and German origin, mainly Jewish, now in unoccupied France.

The French Government asked the United States to study with it ways and means of organizing immigration to the American hemisphere and approach the other American governments for their cooperation.

Making Every Effort

Hull's reply said the United States was making "every consistent effort to contribute effectively to relieve the pressure caused by the overconcentration of refugees in certain countries, including France." American laws now, however, do not permit of any further liberalization, the note said.

It was pointed out that visas had been granted for a number of persons in France who had not been able to obtain exit permits to leave that country for the United States and other American nations.

Speeding Up Of U. S. Aid To Britain Is Urged

British Consul General In New York Calls Steel, Ships And Credit Greatest Needs

New York, Jan. 9 (AP)—Godfrey Haggard, British consul general in New York, today predicted "the second battle of Britain" would come soon and urged the speding up of United States aid to Britain.

Steel, transport ships and credit, Haggard said in a speech at the Engineers Club, were Britain's greatest needs in the United States.

Haggard dismissed any thought of a negotiated peace and predicted that "sooner or later we have got to carry the war to the Continent as well as resist invasion."

The War Department has allocated $190,500 for additional construction at the air base being established at Borinquen Field, Puerto Rico, swelling the total to be spent there to $1,181,500.

The department has completed arrangements with the Maritime Commission for acquisition of the former trans-Pacific Dollar liner, President McKinley, which the army will use as a combined passenger and freight transport. The ship is now at Seattle, Wash.,

Previously announced tentative schedules for mobilizing remaining units of the National Guard will be carried out.

The army's move to unify the Caribbean command followed closely the navy's reorganization of sea forces into Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic fleets.

Mr. Stimson said he could not say when the new command would start functioning or whether other commands would be included later.

Caribbean Defense Unified

Stimson Announces Consolidation of Panama and Other Commands.

Washington, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Consolidation of the army's commands at the Panama Canal and in the Caribbean area was announced today by Secretary Stimson to strengthen Western Hemisphere defenses.

Mr. Stimson said the existing Panama Canal and Puerto Rican departments and the new Trinidad base command would be unified under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, Canal Zone chief.

The purpose of the move, Mr. Stimson told a press conference, is to provide a unified command for the entire Caribbean area with the aim of increased efficiency and, particularly, centralized control of air defenses and forces.

Nothing About Newfoundland.

Mr. Stimson declined to disclose what re-enforcements were planned for the Caribbean area or how strong would be units assigned to the new base on Newfoundland.

"What's the use of telling Mr. Hitler how many troops we are sending to the Caribbean?" Mr. Stimson said. "He may have sources of finding out but I am not going to be one of them."

The initial garrison for Newfoundland, northenmost of the string of base sites acquired from Great Britain, will leave New York about January 15 aboard the transport Edmund B. Alexander, Stimson said. The vessel, which was the world war transport America, will be moored temporarily at St. Johns as a station ship.

Other defense developments announced by the War Secretary included:

DANUBE CANNOT NOW FEED AXIS

U. S. Reports Nazi Program Unlikely to Succeed.

Washington, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Germany and Italy have little chance of success, the Department of Agriculture said today, in a their effort to make the Danube Basin countries supply the Axis-controlled portions of Europe with food, feed and fiber supplies normally imported from overseas markets. The peacetime farm surpluses of Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary were insufficient, the department said, to meet continental Europe's needs, and the German-sponsored agricultural expansion programs for these countries are encountering serious difficulties.

A report prepared by Dr. Frederick Strauss of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations says:

"Even if Germany had succeeded in monopolizing Danubian surpluses before the war, they would still have met fully the German peacetime needs only for bread grain and dry beans. During 1935-39, for example, the total Danubian exports fell short of German import needs by 36 per cent for bread grains, 95 per cent for butter, 48 per cent for eggs, 92 per cent for oil seeds and 97 per cent for oilcake."

The report added that the war had increased Germany's need for these basic supplies, while in 1940, the Danubian supplies were sharply reduced by adverse weather conditions and large-scale military mobilization, particularly in Rumania. The report said that Germany was doing everything possible to expand Danubian production. In predicting little success, it cited such factors as lack of some essential fertilizers, especially phosphates; also labor shortages, reduced numbers of draft animals, impossibility of further mechanization, shortages of fuel, binder twine and other essentials, and a high degree of illiteracy among the peasants concerned.

Princess Still in U. S.

Officials Say Princess Hohenlohe Will Leave Soon on Agreement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Officials said today that the Princess Hohenlohe, Vienna-born friend of German officials, who has been here on a visitor's permit for more than a year, was still in the United States, but was expected to leave soon under an informal agreement.

The Princess originally was ordered to leave by Dec. 21, but this date was extended with the understanding that she leave by a specified date and at a particular place, and with the further understanding that deportation proceedings would be started unless she did so.

30.24-6875

30.24 -6875

1,200 Americans Remain In Japan, Set to Leave

State Department Reports Exodus Has Been Smooth

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The exodus of Americans from the Orient in response to State Department advice has brought all but 1,200 out of Japan, officials disclosed today, and those remaining are prepared to leave quickly in the event of a serious emergency.

More than 8,000 Americans were in Japan when the State Department, three months ago, issued precautionary advice to nationals in the Far East to come home.

Fewer numbers have left China and other parts of the Orient but the homeward movement is still under way and officials said evacuation could be carried out now in the Pacific with far less confusion and difficulty than the government has experienced in getting Americans out of Europe.

There still are 6,000 Americans in China, only about 1,000 fewer than a year ago. Officials attributed the relatively small exodus from there, however, to the fact that most Americans without pressing reasons for staying already had returned home in the course of the three-and-one-half-year Chinese-Japanese war.

Spee's Plates On British Ship?

Boston, Jan. 9 (AP)—A tale that plates from the hull of the scuttled German battleship Graf Spee was used to repair a battle-damaged British vessel was told today by an officer of the freighter East Indian, in from South American ports.

The officer, who preferred to remain anonymous, said the British auxiliary Carnarvon Castle sailed into Montevideo after a brush with a German raider and that her damage was repaired with pieces from the battered hull of the pocket battleship, scuttled about a year ago.

MINE BELT FITTED TO LINER AMERICA

Largest U. S. Passenger Vessel Leaves Norfolk Navy Yard For New York

No Guns Placed On Ship Yet. Craft To Start 12-Day Cruise Of Caribbean

[By the Associated Press]

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 9—America's largest passenger liner—the America—sailed today for New York after having a mine belt or "de Gausing" cable installed at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The cable is designed to neutralize the effect of magnetic mines.

A new method was followed in equipping the America with the mine cable, it was said. Instead of running the cable entirely around the outside of the ship, as is done in most cases, it was run along her deck for a certain distance and then through the interior of the ship until the entire vessel had been encircled.

18,000 Feet Of Cable Used

The new method, it was said, was adopted to avoid as much as possible the marring of the lines of the new vessel by installing the cable. More than 18,000 feet of the cable were used in the installation.

Contrary to reports, it was learned that no guns were installed on the ship, but it was reported that provisions had been made for a fire-control system on the big liner.

Going On Caribbean Cruise

Still another unconfirmed report is that the America will be equipped with guns after her coming cruise and will be used as an army or navy transport.

The ship is due at New York tomorrow and will go on a twelve-day Caribbean cruise. It was believed in unofficial circles that the anti-mine device was put on the ship as a precaution against possible magnetic mine hazards in the Caribbean and other West Indian areas.

Japanese Paper Scores Defense Plans Of U. S.

Asks If Budget Figures Do Not Foreshadow Offensive Attitude In Orient

New York, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Domei radio quoted the newspaper *Asahi Shimbun* tonight as asking whether President Roosevelt's "enormous defense figures" as outlined in his budget message to Congress do not foreshadow "a wholesale offensive attitude" by the United States Navy in the Orient.

The *Miyako Shimbun* was quoted as asserting the United States "is entangling herself in danger."

Defense Job Reported Offered To LaGuardia

New York Times Says Post As Assistant To President In Coordination Work Tendered

New York, Jan. 9 (AP)—The New York *Times* says it understands President Roosevelt has offered to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia the post of executive assistant to the President in charge of coordination of national defense efforts.

"If Mayor LaGuardia should take the job, it will mean, it was said in Washington, that he would be the link between the President and all defense efforts," the newspaper said.

In his message to the City Council yesterday the Mayor said any man in the Council chamber would respond to the call of duty in the national emergency, adding that no one in the city government was indispensable.

GIBSON TAKES WHITE'S AID TO ALLIES POST

Former Vermont Senator Heads Committee To Defend America

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 9—Ernest W. Gibson, 39-year-old lawyer and former Republican Senator from Vermont, tonight accepted the chairmanship of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, succeeding William Allen White, Kansas newspaper editor who resigned last week.

The committee announced that Lewis W. Douglas, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and former Budget Director, would divide with Gibson the work formerly undertaken by White "because of the heavy increase it has undergone."

White Honorary Chairman

Douglas was named chairman of the national board, replacing the former policy board, and White was elected honorary chairman and member of the executive committee.

Gibson, who practices law in Brattleboro, Vt., accepted the position by telephone from his Vermont home. He was appointed to the Senate last summer by former Governor George D. Aiken to fill out the unexpired term of his late father.

White, 72-year-old editor of the Emporia *Gazette*, resigned as chairman with the plea that "the need for hard, concentrated, intelligent work on the chairman job is too much for a man who has to earn a living running a country newspaper."

For Young Man With 'High Vision'

He suggested that the job required a young man with "high vision," working full time at it.

Reports were published last month that the committee had been divided as a result of a statement by White that "If I were making a motto for the committee it would be 'the Yanks are not coming.'" The committee promptly denied any such division.

White took over the committee's chairmanship at its formation last May 19. For eight months he worked to advance the committee's proposals—increased American arms production, all possible material and financial help to China, extension of embargoes on war materials for Japan, joint use of American and British Pacific naval bases and joint protection by the two fleets of the Atlantic and Pacific.

White's Reason For Membership

Last month he announced in a statement copyrighted by the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance that his only reason for being a member of the group was "to keep this country out of war."

He expressed opposition to repeal of the Johnson Act, which bars loans to debt-defaulting nations, and said that it was "not true even remotely that we favor repealing of that portion of the neutrality law which forbids American ships to carry contraband into the war zones."

"That would be leading us to war," he said, "and our organization and I personally are deeply opposed to it."

Assailed Wheeler And Clark

In his first speech in the Senate last August, Gibson charged Senators Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, and Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri with "behaving as if the war was a Hollywood spectacle, rather than the most hideous atrocity in the history of the world."

Gibson's speech was occasioned by the Senators' opposition to the Burke-Wadsworth selective service law then pending in the Senate.

Gibson Urges Sacrifice For Britain, Greece, China

Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 9 (AP)—Ernest W. Gibson, former Vermont Senator named chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, asserted tonight "we must be prepared to sacrifice" to help Britain, Greece and China.

Gibson said that at present he was subject to service with the "armed forces of this country, but pending my induction I am glad to undertake this work, the importance of which cannot be overestimated."

On Active List At Own Request

Gibson, a captain in the army reserves, recently was placed on the active list at his own request.

Asserting "this is no time for faint heart nor divided loyalties," Gibson said that "wherever the free man struggles it is our duty to aid him."

"To do this we must be prepared to sacrifice—sacrifice those things which in our worldliness we have held most dear—our luxuries, our leisure and our money; for it is only through sacrifice that we can ever realize the greatness of the blessings which God has given us."

Windsor Dedicates New Golf Course— And Wins His Match

Cat Cay, Bahamas, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor dedicated a new golf course in this exclusive winter resort today and proceeded to share the first victory over it.

Edward, Governor of the Bahamas, teamed with James West, New York, to defeat Charles Yates, Atlanta, former British Amateur champion, and William Dodge, New York oil company executive, 1 up in a nine-hole match.

War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 9 (AP).—The British Middle East command communique:

LIBYA—While preparations for the reduction of Tobruk are proceeding, our mechanized forces are now operating west of the town.

As a result of our patrol activity on the Sudan frontier, an enemy post northwest of Kassala has been evacuated and occupied by our own troops.

ETHIOPIA—Patriots encouraged by support from the Royal Air Force have compelled the Italians to evacuate the post of Guba. The Patriots are now closing round the fleeing Italian garrison.

KENYA—Nothing of importance to report.

The Royal Air Force command communique:

Bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. continued yesterday their intensive bombing of Italian airdromes and landing grounds in eastern Libya.

Gazala, Martuba, Tmimi and Benina were all heavily attacked. In addition, Bengasi and Tobruk were raided.

At Martuba our aircraft carried out low-flying attacks on eleven (Italian) S-79's and several CR-42's on the ground. Two of the S-79's were set on fire and others badly damaged.

Two S-79's on the ground at Gazala were also attacked, one of them being severely damaged and the other was seen to be already unserviceable.

At Benina, about 100 enemy aircraft on the ground were heavily bombed. Several of them were destroyed and others badly damaged. Seven S-79's on the Tmimi landing ground were seen to be burned out.

A particularly heavy raid was made on Bengasi, during which four or five ships received direct hits and a number of fires were started in warehouses.

A further bombing attack was made on Tobruk defenses and other military objectives.

Enemy convoys northwest of Giarabub were attacked by both our bombers and fighters and considerable damage caused.

On Jan. 7 a successful raid was made on military stores and buildings at Elbasani, Albania, but flying conditions were extremely bad. Snow, sleet and rain made observation of the results of the raid difficult, but high explosives and incendiary bombs were seen to hit several buildings and a number of fires were started.

On the nights of Jan. 6-7 and Jan. 7-8 Massaua, Eritrea, was raided. The power station and submarine bases were selected for special attack. A number of high explosive bombs fell on the submarine base, starting a fire.

From all the operations covering the period under review, all our aircraft returned safely.

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

Shortly before dawn this morning, a single enemy aircraft dropped bombs in Kent. No one was hurt and no damage was done.

During daylight, there has been some slight activity over this country, mainly near the east and southeast coasts, but no report of bombing has been received from any area.

An Air Ministry communique:

Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked a naval dockyard at Wilhelmshaven and Emden.

At Wilhemshaven many explosions were observed and these were followed by large fires. More than twenty fires were started in docks at Emden.

Other aircraft bombed an enemy airdrome on the island of Borkum, where barracks were hit and fire broke out.

None of our aircraft is missing.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Greek general headquarters communique:

During today's local combats, important positions were captured at bayonet point. About 200 prisoners and much material, including twenty mortars of 87-mm., have fallen into our hands.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

No raids on Greece today.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 9 (AP).—The German high command communique:

The air force, despite unfavorable weather throughout the day, made a number of audacious, individual attacks. One combat plane, despite the strongest anti-aircraft and machine-gun defense, scored two direct hits from a 100-meter altitude (about 325 feet) on a motor works near Coventry which was protected by barrage balloons.

A heavy combat plane, commanded by 1st Lieut. Mons, attacked an armed merchantman of approximately 10,000 tons 480 kilometers (about 300 miles) northwest of Donegal Bay.

After two hits, the ship stopped in flames with her hull torn open.

A troop camp on the English southeast coast was effectively bombed.

The enemy last night dropped incendiaries and explosives in the northwestern coastal region which chiefly hit residential sections. At only one place was minor damage caused to an industrial plant. Civilian losses were eleven killed and fourteen injured.

The crew of a combat plane, with Lieut. Hoeflinger as commander, 1st Sergt. Vogelhuber as bomber, Flyer Odelga as radio operator and Sergt. Herfort as gunner, especially distinguished itself in the raid on the motor works near Coventry.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In Cyrenaica (Libya) there is nothing new to report on the land front. Our formations of fighters and assault planes attacked a group of enemy mechanized forces, destroying several armored cars.

Enemy air raids on Bengasi and Tripoli caused slight damage and three deaths in Tripoli.

On the Greek front patrol activity and local actions were reported.

Numerous formations of our air squadrons effectively pounded troop concentrations and enemy military preparations. Dive bombers attacked batteries and bridges. Troops were machine-gunned by squadrons of our fighter planes.

Salonica was bombed with evident effectiveness.

Our planes shot down five enemy fighter planes in flames in various combats.

In East Africa there is nothing particular to report.

The enemy carried out air raids on some of our bases in Eritrea and Somaliland without causing damage. Enemy planes were shot down.

Enemy planes in several waves attacked Naples and Palermo the night of Jan. 8-9. Numerous bombs were dropped at Naples, mostly falling into the sea. A hospital ship was hit in the harbor and about fifteen buildings in the city, including a church. Five were killed and about thirty injured.

At Palermo there was neither important damage nor victims.

One of our torpedo boats, commanded by Lieut. Nicolo Nicolini, rammed and sank an enemy submarine. One of our submarines commanded by Capt. Tosoni Pittoni sank an enemy auxiliary cruiser, a 3,600-ton steamer, in the Atlantic.

In the War Zone

British Prestige Rises With Roosevelt Speech, but Peril Is Still Very Real

JAN 10 1941

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

British war prestige has gone up immeasurably in recent days, and John Bull begins to command the respect formerly accorded him as the policeman of Europe.

What with President Roosevelt's assurance of unlimited material aid, and the smashing Allied victories over the Fascists in Africa and Albania, things are looking more rosy. Important nations are taking note of John's improved fortunes.

From Moscow the mysterious, the significant news came yesterday that the Soviet press had given prominence to Mr. Roosevelt's promises of help for Britain. Such publication means much when we stop to consider that Russian newspapers are the instruments of the Government.

It means that the Muscovite chief, Stalin, wants the people of Russia to know of Britain's good luck. It's another indication that Adolf Hitler isn't carrying Stalin about in his vest pocket.

The Turkish authoritative radio too praised Mr. Roosevelt's promises of aid for Britain.

Turkey's Position Important.

Such comment from Turkey is important. The Turks, as guardians of the Dardanelles gateway to the Near East, have an alliance with Britain which supposedly will become effective if either of them is attacked in the eastern Mediterranean. However, circumstances may force Turkey to act with Russia if it comes to war, and the fact that they both show approval of Britain's increasing strength should prove encouraging to London.

Still, with all this, and with the victorious Allied forces today smashing at the gates of the strategic port of Tobruk in Italian Libya, one can't help wondering whether this swift rise in British stock is really a healthy one. There would seem to be a danger that friends of Britain might allow there sensational successes to blind them to the perils still surrounding the Allies.

The comment of the Nazi press is that no matter what aid America may give Britain, it will be too late. That has a basis of possibility.

I have kept emphasizing in this column that England is probably faced with a life or death crisis in the next few months.

Germany is at the apex of her strength and, as Churchill puts it, Britain is "still a half armed nation fighting a fully armed nation."

England's task is to muster quickly enough strength to stand off the Germans until she can arm herself fully.

OTTAWA, JAN. 10-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE SUPPLY MINISTRY REPORTED EARLY TODAY THAT NEW CONTRACTS HAD BEEN SUBSTITUTED FOR THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT WITH THE JOHN INGLIS CO., OF TORONTO, SO THE GOVERNMENT COULD "EXERCISE A MORE INTIMATE CONTROL" OVER THE COMPANY'S MANUFACTURE OF BREN GUNS.

JAN 10 1941

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, JAN 9-(AP)-ACTING PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO RECOMMENDED TO CONGRESS TODAY ACTION ON BILLS PROVIDING IMPRISONMENT OF FROM 6 MONTHS TO A YEAR X X

JAN 10 1941

IMPRISONMENT OF FROM 6 MONTHS TO A YEAR FOR ANYONE IMPERILING ARGENTINE NEUTRALITY OR FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH A FOREIGN NATION.

SIX MONTHS TO TWO YEARS IN PRISON WOULD BE PROVIDED FOR ANYONE PUBLISHING OR BROADCASTING STATEMENTS INSULTING A FOREIGN POTENTATE OR DIPLOMAT ACCREDITED TO THIS COUNTRY.

U1122PES

WASHINGTON, JAN 9-(AP)-AMERICAN RELIEF FOR FINLAND ON AN INCREASED SCALE WAS INDICATED TONIGHT AS BRITISH OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED THAT SUPPLIES NECESSARY FOR FINLAND'S OWN REQUIREMENTS COULD PASS THROUGH THE BLOCKADE, AND THE FINNISH MINISTER APPEALED TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS FOR ADDITIONAL AID.

JAN 10 1941

MEANWHILE, IT WAS LEARNED THAT TWELVE FINNISH SHIPS CARRYING RED CROSS SUPPLIES OF WHEAT, LARD AND NUMEROUS OTHER ITEMS OF FOOD AND CLOTHING HAVE GONE TO FINLAND IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS.

HJALMAR PROCOPE, THE FINNISH MINISTER, WROTE CHAIRMAN NORMAN DAVIS OF THE RED CROSS THAT THE NEED WAS URGENT FOR STILL MORE SUPPLIES, AND IT WAS INDICATED THE APPEAL WAS RECEIVING FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION.

30.24— 6877

30.24- 6877

WASHINGTON, JAN. 9-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF JULIUS H.AMBERG, ATTORNEY OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., AS A SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

AMBERG, A GRADUATE OF COLGATE UNIVERSITY AND ~~HOWARD~~ HARVARD LAW SCHOOL IS 50 YEARS OLD AND WAS A SEAMAN, SECOND CLASS, IN THE NAVY DURING THE WORLD WAR.

JAN 10 1941

IN 1917 AMBERG WAS FOR A SHORT TIME ASSISTANT TO SUPREME COURT JUSTICE FELIX FRANKFURTER, THEN AN ADVISOR TO SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER.

OFFICIALS SAID AMBERG WOULD WORK WITH UNDERSECRETARY ROBERT P. PATTERSON BUT THAT THE EXACT NATURE OF HIS WORK HAD NOT BEEN DETERMINED.

(NO PICKUP)

RK1207PES

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

JAN 10 1941

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 4:

NATION	---------SUNK BY---------			TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
	SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN			
BRITAIN	6	0	2	29,636 (X)	0	19
NORWAY	2	0	0	16,637	0	0
TOTAL	8	0	2	46,273	0	19
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	626	233	359	4,461,355	8,560	7,215
GRAND TOTAL	634	233	361	4,507,628	8,560	7,234

(X)--TONNAGE OF TWO BRITISH SHIPS UNKNOWN.

JS157PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, JANUARY 9)

- - -

~~BLOOD OF ALUMINUM~~

FOR MANUFACTURE

OF AIRPLANES

- - -

JAN 10 1941

BUT U.S. HAS PROBLEM

IN FABRICATED ALLOYS (960)

- - -

8

BY DEVON FRANCIS

ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JAN. 9--THOUGH THE BRITISH HAVE RESORTED TO MELTING THEIR HOUSEHOLD ALUMINUM POTS AND PANS INTO FIGHTING PLANES, THE PROSPECTS FOR AMPLE SUPPLIES OF THE METAL FOR AMERICAN AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURE HAVE RELIEVED THE DEFENSE COMMISSION OF ONE RAW MATERIAL WORRY.

THE AMERICAN PROBLEM IS, RATHER, ONE OF FABRICATED ALUMINUM ALLOYS IN THE FORMS OF SHEETS, RODS, BARS AND "EXTRUDED" SHAPES.

FULLY HALF OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE CONTAINS BAUXITE. IN THE UNITED STATES IT IS KNOWN TO OCCUR IN WORKABLE QUANTITIES IN

ARKANSAS, ALABAMA, GEORGIA, TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI. FROM BAUXITE, SOMETIMES CLAY-LIKE, SOMETIMES APPEARING AS HARD, RED-TINGED ROCK, COMES "ALUMINA," KNOWN AS ALUMINUM CONCENTRATE.

THE ALUMINA MUST BE REDUCED CHEMICALLY TO MAKE VIRGIN ALUMINUM. THAT, IN TURN, MUST BE ALLOYED WITH COPPER, NICKEL, MAGNESIUM AND OTHER HARDENING METALS TO PRODUCE A SUBSTANCE HARD ENOUGH TO STAND THE VIOLENT STRESSES PLACED ON ALL-METAL WARPLANES.

GOOD BAUXITE DEPOSITS ARE SO RICH IN ALUMINUM THAT FOUR POUNDS OF THE STUFF WILL PRODUCE A FULL POUND OF VIRGIN METAL.

WHILE AMERICAN ALUMINUM SUPPLIES ARE VIRTUALLY UNTAPPED--AND THE SUPPLIES IN THE ENTIRE HEMISPHERE ARE ALMOST UNTOUCHED--TWO PROBLEMS, NEITHER CRITICAL AS YET, DO FACE THE ARMED SERVICES AND THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY IN ASSURING THEMSELVES A STEADY FLOW OF ALUMINUM FOR THE 40,000 WARPLANES SCHEDULED TO ROLL OFF PRODUCTION LINES IN THE NEXT 18 MONTHS.

JAN 10 1941

ONE IS THE LIMITED PLANT FACILITIES FOR MAKING ALUMINUM CONCENTRATE. THE UNITED STATES HAS ONLY TWO ALUMINUM CONCENTRATE PLANTS, ONE AT MOBILE, ALA., AND THE OTHER AT EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL. A THIRD IS BEING BUILT.

(MORE) EJPITAKER

THE SECOND PROBLEM IS THE PRODUCTION OF FABRICATED FORMS. AMONG THEM IS SHEET ALUMINUM ALLOY, ROLLED TO VARIOUS THICKNESSES TO COVER THE FUSELAGE AND WINGS OF WARPLANES. ANOTHER FORM IS EXTRUSIONS, PRODUCED BY FORCING NOT BUT SOLID ALUMINUM ALLOYS THROUGH DIES. AS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY, RODS AND BARS CONSTITUTE AN IMPORTANT SHARE OF THE OUTPUT OF ALUMINUM FABRICATORS.

THAT ANY SHORTAGE IN THE PRODUCTION OF FABRICATED FORMS CAN BE AVOIDED IS BEING DEMONSTRATED CURRENTLY BY ONE OF THE SO-CALLED INDEPENDENT COMPANIES, REYNOLDS METALS CO., IN CONSTRUCTING THREE FACTORIES FOR SHEETS, EXTRUSIONS, RODS AND BARS, ON A SCHEDULE CALLING FOR COMPLETION IN LESS THAN NINE MONTHS.

MOREOVER, BY LATE SPRING OR EARLY SUMMER, REYNOLDS IS EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF THE NATION'S TWO SOURCES OF VIRGIN ALUMINUM AS WELL AS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLIERS OF WHAT IS KNOWN IN THE TRADE AS STRONG ALLOY SHEET.

WHEN ONE OF THE WEST COAST AIRPLANE MANUFACTURERS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED IT HAD TO CURTAIL PRODUCTION BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF ALUMINUM, THE PROBLEM POSED WAS ONE OF THE AVAILABILITY OF FABRICATED FORMS RATHER THAN OF VIRGIN ALUMINUM. THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, FOR DECADES THE SOLE PRODUCER OF THIS COUNTRY'S VIRGIN ALUMINUM, PROMPTLY DENIED THAT A SHORTAGE EXISTED. THIS PROMPTED A SECOND STATEMENT FROM THE AIRPLANE MANUFACTURER THAT HE COULD NOT GET THE METAL FOR AIRPLANE MAKING.

EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR., RAW MATERIALS EXPERT FOR THE DEFENSE COMMISSION, DENIED THAT ANY SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF ALUMINUM EXISTED.

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(MORE) EJPOSAER

THE TRADE ITSELF HAS CONCEDED THAT IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS TEMPORARY SHORTAGES MAY OCCUR IN FORGINGS, EXTRUSIONS, TUBING AND SHEETS. INDEPENDENTS HAVE COMPLAINED OCCASIONALLY THAT THE INDUSTRY COULD KEEP PACE WITH THE DEMAND IF THEY WERE CALLED INTO CONFERENCE BY THE DEFENSE COMMISSION BEFORE REQUESTS FOR ADDED PRODUCTION WERE FORMULATED.

THE EASE WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES CAN BOOST THE SUPPLY OF

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ALUMINUM, NOT ONLY FOR AIRCRAFT BUT ALSO FOR AIRCRAFT ENGINE MANUFACTURE, IS INDICATED BY THE RELATIVE INEXPENSIVENESS OF BUILDING PLANTS FOR TWO OF THE THREE PROCESSES INVOLVED IN DELIVERING THE METAL TO AIRCRAFT COMPANY YARDS.

IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT $30,000,000 WOULD BUILD A SCORE OF ALUMINUM CONCENTRATE PLANTS, AND THAT $120,000,000 WOULD BUILD TEN REDUCTION PLANTS TO PRODUCE VIRGIN ALUMINUM. FABRICATING FACTORIES, OWNED BY THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA AND A LARGE NUMBER OF "INDEPENDENTS" LIKE THE REYNOLDS COMPANY, ARE MORE EXPENSIVE TO CONSTRUCT.

ALUMINUM IS OF SUCH VITAL IMPORTANCE IN WARPLANE MAKING, OF COURSE, BECAUSE IT IS STRONG, YET WEIGHS ONLY ABOUT A THIRD AS MUCH AS STEEL. A GREAT DEAL OF RESEARCH WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON STAINLESS STEEL FOR AIRCRAFT MAKING, BUT AS YET THAT METAL IS USED ONLY IN ENGINE FIREWALLS, INSTRUMENT PANELS, THE TUBING OF FABRIC-COVERED PLANES AND THE SECTIONS OF WING SPARS JUST BEHIND THE ENGINES.

IN ADDITION TO THE ALLOYS, PURE ALUMINUM IS USED TO COVER WINGS AND FUSELAGES TO PREVENT OXIDATION. THE PURE METAL IS SO SOFT THAT IT CAN BE SCRATCHED WITH THE POINT OF A PENKNIFE. THE ALLOYS, ON THE OTHER HAND, ARE SO DURABLE THAT AFTER YEARS OF FUSELAGE AND WING SERVICE THEY SHOW PRACTICALLY NO "FATIGUE," COMMON TO ALL METALS.

THE PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1939 WAS 327,000,000 POUNDS, SUFFICIENT FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES. IN SPITE OF INCREASED AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION IN 1940 TO SUPPLY THE DEMANDS OF ENGLAND AND THE U.S. ARMED SERVICES, ABOUT 400,000,000 POUNDS COVERED BOTH INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES.

WHAT THE AMERICAN OUTPUT WILL BE IN 1941, WITH ADDITIONAL PLANTS BEING BUILT AS DEMANDS INCREASE, IS ONLY GUESSWORK, BUT IT PROBABLY WILL EXCEED A HALF BILLION POUNDS. THAT COMPARES WITH THE BILLION POUNDS A YEAR WHICH, IT IS ESTIMATED, CAN BE PRODUCED BY THE AXIS POWERS AND THE FACTORIES IN THE TERRITORIES THEY HAVE CONQUERED.

SOUTH AMERICA IS RICH IN BAUXITE, PARTICULARLY THE GUIANAS, BUT THE UNITED STATES WOULD TURN TO THAT CONTINENT, AS IT HAS TO THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, ONLY FOR VEINS OF HIGHER ALUMINUM CONTENT THAN THOSE AVAILABLE DOMESTICALLY.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, JAN. 9)

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON--THIRD ADD ALUMINUM SUPPLY BY FRANCIS X X X AVAILABLE DOMESTICALLY.

THE NEW REYNOLDS ALUMINUM CONCENTRATE PLANT AND A NEW METAL REDUCTION PLANT ARE GOING UP AT LISTER, ALA. THEY WILL PRODUCE 60,000,000 POUNDS OF VIRGIN ALUMINUM A YEAR.

OTHER REDUCTION PLANTS ARE IN ALCOA, TENN., BADEN, N.C., MASSENA, N.Y., AND VANCOUVER, WASH.

FABRICATING FACTORIES ARE WIDELY SCATTERED. IN ADDITION TO THOSE AT ALCOA, MASSENA, NEW KENSINGTON, PA., EDGEWATER, N.J., LOUISVILLE, KY., AND RICHMOND, VA., FOUNDRIES FOR CASTING ALUMINUM ARE IN LOS ANGELES, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, JAN. 9... MOVED JAN. 8).

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JANUARY 7)

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BEHIND BRITAIN'S BATTLE

- - -

ENGLAND'S FATE STILL HANGS
ON OLD POINT: FIRE POWER

- - -

BLITZKRIEG TECHNIQUE HASN'T
CHANGED CLASSIC STRATEGY:
CONCENTRATION OF FORCE (1,000) NUMBER ONE

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS IS THE FIRST OF FOUR SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ARTICLES LOOKING INTO BRITAIN'S MILITARY CAMPAIGN FROM THE UNUSUAL BEHIND-THE-SCENES VANTAGE POINT OF AN ON-THE-SPOT ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT VERSED IN MILITARY SCIENCE -- AND NOW UNHAMPERED BY CENSORSHIP. THE WRITER, TAYLOR HENRY, A NATIVE OF PALESTINE, TEX., AND A GRADUATE OF THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM COVERING THE ASSAULT ON ENGLAND SINCE ITS START, AND BEFORE THAT COVERED THE CONFLICT IN FRANCE. TOMORROW: HOW MUCH HAS GERMAN BOMBING HURT ENGLAND?)

- - -

BY TAYLOR HENRY

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, JAN 6-(AP)-MILITARY EXPERTS ARE AGREED AFTER GERMANY'S EIGHT-MONTH-LONG BLITZ AGAINST FRANCE AND ENGLAND THAT THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF STRATEGY STAND UNCHANGED DESPITE MODERN MECHANIZED WARFARE.

JUST AS IN THE DAYS OF NAPOLEON OR CESAR OR ALEXANDER, THE WAY TO WIN WARS TODAY IS TO CONCENTRATE MORE FIRE POWER AT ANY GIVEN POINT THAN YOUR ENEMY.

IT DOESN'T MATTER WHETHER YOU ARE FIGHTING WITH BOWS AND ARROWS OR DIVE BOMBERS AND SIXTY-TON TANKS -- THE ARMY THAT CAN LAY DOWN THE HEAVIEST VOLUME OF FIRE IS THE ONE THAT IS GOING TO WIN.

IT WAS FIRE POWER REPRESENTED BY OVERWHELMING SUPERIORITY OF TANKS AND PLANES AND MACHINE-GUNS THAT WON THE BATTLE OF FRANCE FOR GERMANY; IT WILL BE THE SAME CONCENTRATION OF SHELLS AND BOMBS THAT WILL WIN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN FOR EITHER GERMANY OR ENGLAND.

THE UNDERLYING DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BATTLE OF FRANCE AND THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN IS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL--FORMING A DIFFICULT NO MANS' LAND BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND BRITISH ARMIES.

SINCE WARS STILL ARE WON OR LOST BY THE ACTUAL CONFLICT OF ARMED BODIES OF TROOPS, THE OUTCOME OF THE PRESENT BATTLE DEPENDS PRIMARILY ON CROSSING THAT WATERY NO MAN'S LAND AND BRINGING THE TWO ARMIES INTO PHYSICAL CONTACT. HERE AGAIN THE ANSWER IS IN CONCENTRATION OF FIRE POWER.

REDUCED TO WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE, IF THE GERMANS CAN CONCENTRATE ENOUGH FIRE POWER IN THE SHAPE OF DIVE BOMBING AIRPLANES TO CLEAR WHAT IS TECHNICALLY KNOWN AS A "BEACH HEAD" ON THE BRITISH COAST TO LAND THEIR STILL OVERWHELMINGLY SUPERIOR NUMBERS OF WELL-ARMED MEN AND FIRE-SPURTING TANKS FOR A DIRECT ATTACK AGAINST THE BRITISH ARMY, THEY ARE CONCEDED BY MILITARY OBSERVERS TO HAVE A GOOD CHANCE OF WINNING THE WAR.

-more-

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HIS METHOD WAS SIMPLICITY ITSELF. HE BORROWED OR STOLE THE FOUR TANKS FROM THE TWO DIVISIONS ON EITHER SIDE OF HIS POSITION, TOOK FOUR CAPTURED GERMAN TANKS AND ADDED THEM TO HIS OWN COMPANY OF FOUR TANKS TO MAKE A CONCENTRATED TANK UNIT WHICH, WHILE STILL OUTNUMBERED BY THE GERMANS, WAS ABLE TO MEET THEM ON A SUFFICIENTLY EVEN FOOTING TO PREVENT THE GERMANS CROSSING THE RIVER.

CHARLES DE GAULLE, OUTSTANDING FRENCH EXPERT ON MECHANIZATION AND NOW LEADER OF THE FREE FRENCH FORCES, DID THE SAME THING AT ABBEVILLE. HE TOOK A TANK DIVISION AND RAIDED BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES SO SUCCESSFULLY THAT THE FRENCH HAD A BREATHING SPELL TO REORGANIZE THEIR THIN POSITIONS ALONG THE SOMME.

BUT WHEN THE GERMANS REALLY TURNED LOOSE THEIR FULL FORCE, NEITHER DELATTRE NOR DE GAULLE WERE ABLE TO STEM THEIR ADVANCE.

THEY DID NOT HAVE THE EQUIPMENT WITH WHICH TO OFFSET THE GERMAN FIRE SUPERIORITY.

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I WAS WITH GENERAL CORAP'S NINTH ARMY WHEN IT COLLAPSED ALONG THE MEUSE AND OPENED THE GAP WHICH GAVE GERMANY THE NORTH OF FRANCE.

I WAS WITH THE FRENCH ADVANCED OUTPOST JUTTING OUT INTO NO MAN'S LAND ON THE AISNE RIVER WHERE THE FRENCH NORTHERN POSITIONS PIVOTED BACK FROM THE MAGINOT LINE WHEN THE NAZIS SWARMED OVER IN THE FINAL ATTACK STARTING JUNE 5.

THE FRENCH WHO HAD JUST TAKEN UP THEIR ADVANCED POSITIONS WERE BARELY ENTRENCHED IN FOX HOLES SCOOPED OUT OF THE HARD EARTH. AGAINST THESE POSITIONS THE GERMANS LAUNCHED WAVE AFTER WAVE OF DIVE BOMBERS WHICH SCREECHED OUT OF THE AIR FROM 4000 FEET DOWN TO 50 FEET, BOMBING AND MACHINE-GUNNING THE FRENCH TROOPS WHO HAD LITTLE MORE THAN RIFLES WITH WHICH TO DEFEND THEMSELVES.

AS THE PLANES TURNED FROM ONE NARROW SECTOR TO ANOTHER, THE PANZER DIVISIONS, THEIR 400 TANKS LOCKED ALMOST CATERPILLAR-TREAD TO TREAD, RUMBLED OVER, THEIR FLAME THROWERS SPOUTING FIRE 100 FEET AHEAD AND THEIR AUTOMATIC WEAPONS HURLING CANNON SHELLS AND BULLETS.

BEHIND THEM CAME FAST MOTORCYCLE TROOPS MACHINE-GUNNING THE FRENCH TROOPS THAT REMAINED; AND BEHIND THOSE CAME THE TRUCKS CARRYING THE INFANTRY TO HOLD THE GROUND.

THERE WERE NO FRENCH PLANES IN THE SKY; THEIR TANKS WERE OUTGUNNED; THEIR AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WERE SCATTERED OVER A WIDE POSITION. IT WAS A CASE OF RUN OR BE KILLED ON THE SPOT.

THAT MAY READ LIKE ANCIENT HISTORY NOW, BUT IT IS IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE BATTLE FOR FRANCE THAT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GERMAN BOMBING OF BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH BOMBING OF GERMANY APPEARS.

BOTH SIDES ARE ATTEMPTING TO PREVENT THE OTHER FROM MANUFACTURING AIRPLANES AND MUNITIONS IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES TO GAIN FIRE SUPERIORITY.

EVERYTIME GERMANY KNOCKS OUT A BRITISH AIRPLANE FACTORY OR DEMOLISHES A TANK DEPOT, EVERYTIME THE RAF SMASHES A GERMAN OIL STORAGE TANK OR BLASTS THE KRUPP MUNITIONS WORKS THE OTHER'S BID FOR THE VITAL ELEMENT OF OVERWHELMING FIRE POWER HAS BEEN REDUCED JUST THAT MUCH.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JAN. 7. SENT JAN. 5.)

JAN 10 1941

WAINSBRAKE

Essential Wartime Industries Damaged Little, British Say

Estimates Gathered From Observers Put Raid Loss at Less Than 5 Per Cent

(Taylor Henry, back from service as a war correspondent in England, discusses bomb damage to British industry in this second of four articles from the behind-the-scenes viewpoint of a writer versed in military science—and now unhampered by censorship. He is a graduate of the United States Military Academy. Tomorrow: What aid does Britain need?)

By TAYLOR HENRY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—While German night bombers in four months of blitz against England have laid waste some cities and blasted and burned huge hunks out of others, British officials claim that damage to the island's essential war industry so far has been surprisingly small.

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Naturally, the extent of damage to military objectives in individual raids is a closely-guarded secret. That is the reason official communiques constantly refer to the destruction of "homes, churches and shops" and never mention that factories, railroads or bridges have suffered as well.

But the average of estimates I gathered from a large number of observers places damage to all war industry in the country at less than 5 per cent while damage to the aviation industry has been no more than 10 per cent.

Just before I returned to New York from England as the old year ended, I made a week's intensive survey of the damage Nazi explosive and fire bombs had done to war industry.

Without official sponsorship, I went where I wanted to and saw what I wanted to. I visited factory after factory and talked to officials and workmen in every city that had been blitzed: Coventry, Southampton, Bristol, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and dozens of smaller industrial centers in the Midlands.

I found many factories that had been destroyed or damaged sufficiently to stop production, but I found almost 10 times as many that had not yet been hit.

And to your wartime Englishman all that matters is to keep up war production.

Coventry, Southampton Hard Hit.

Two days before I left England I talked with a high official who has charge of tabulating damage to what are officially termed "key points"—essential industry and communication.

"To us it is a question of brutal realism," he said.

"Naturally it's hard if your wife or children are killed by bombs, if the business your family has worked generations to build has been destroyed overnight. But as far as the war is concerned, to use one of your favorite American expressions, so what!

"Our factories are still turning out the arms with which to smash back at Germany, and our communication networks are still transporting them."

Apart from London the two hardest hit cities in England have been Coventry and Southampton. There the damage is almost unbelievably bad. After the war is over it will take three to five years to rebuild them.

In Bristol there are districts so badly hit they make Coventry look like a thriving city. In Birmingham whole sections, including part of its central business district, have been knocked into hollow shells of buildings.

Liverpool, on the other hand, has had it comparatively easy, while Manchester has come to be known as "the city the blitz forgot." Even the clocks are still running in Liverpool and Manchester.

In London, except for the east end, damage when I left was still spotty. The great fire raid on the "city" business district has happened since.

But, even at that time, it was almost impossible to go more than 200 yards in any direction without seeing spectacular evidence of bomb destruction.

Much of London Open Space.

However, approximately nine-tenths of greater London is open space—parks, rivers, lakes and streets. A large percentage of bombs dropped from high altitudes, even when carefully aimed, necessarily must explode harmlessly in these open areas.

Damage to cities, in addition to the estimated 5 per cent more or less permanent physical damage to industrial plants, nevertheless has had the effect of slowing up production.

Workers' homes have been destroyed; suburban bus and railroad lines to factory areas have been put out of action temporarily, and local food supplies have been destroyed.

If a man can't get his three square meals a day, if his means of getting to and from work has been knocked out, if he has no home to go back to for a night's sleep, his work suffers.

In one city, only three bombs were dropped in the suburb where an important airplane factory is located. The nearest was half a mile from the factory. Yet because of disruption of transportation that factory was forced to work on half shifts for three days.

In another city, the central section was so badly blasted that work in the surrounding industrial area—itself not even touched by the blitz—was stopped for four days.

But British officials declare that three days for one factory or four days for another when taken in the light of 365 days a year for all of England's far-flung industries is scarcely a pinprick.

There are apparently two reasons why bomb damage has been less than one might expect:

1. The way British industry has been scattered throughout the island over wide areas.

2. The basic difficulty of a flight bomber flying at 12,000 or 13,000 feet planting sufficient direct hits on a comparatively small factory to put it out of action.

Decentralization an Aid.

Before the war, the great complaint of British industry was that it was too decentralized. It is that same decentralization that today is making it possible for Britain to carry on.

Factories grouped in Birmingham, for example, have been hit and badly hit. The day after the worst blitz on Birmingham, I drove slowly through the city, got out at factory after factory and saw only blackened walls guarding twisted masses of machinery.

My immediate reaction was that the Germans must be delivering heavy blows to British war industry.

Then I drove on out through the sprawling mass of blast furnaces and steel mills that stretch for miles and miles to the north and west of Birmingham through West Bromwich, Walsall and Wolverhampton.

No real damage had been done anywhere in the whole vast area. In some of the most important factory towns, workers told me the sirens hadn't even been sounded for weeks.

It is the same story as you approach Liverpool through the great shipyards that line the Mersey River, make the circle through the port city that is carrying three quarters of Britain's ocean-borne traffic and swing back along the northern bank of the Mersey to Manchester.

While British industry generally is thought of as being concentrated in these areas, actually factories dot the countryside in suc ha way that to knock any one specific plant out of action would take a raid approaching the intensity of those which laid waste the concentrated centers of Coventry and Southampton.

It is this decentralization that makes the work of the night bomber so difficult.

Nazis "Fly the Beam."

Picture to yourself a factory covering, say, a quarter of a square mile. During the day its camouflage melts it into the surrounding fields or rows of workers' houses. At night it is blacked out so that even on the brightest moonlight nights it is only another blob of black on a black landscape.

High above, flying at around 13,000 feet—more than 2 miles high—is the Nazi bomber. He has come in "flying the beam" on a course which has been plotted previously to put him as nearly as possible over the factory objective when he hits the cross beam.

These beams are radio waves sent out from two points along the occupied French coast to intersect on the objective. They work much like the radio beam which keeps American commercial airline pilots on their course. A radio signal reaches its maximum intensity when the plane is on the course and fades as it turns to one side or the other.

When the German pilot reaches the bombing point he hears a new note from the intersecting beam and immediately signals the bombardier to let go his load.

This first stick will be a "Goering breadbasket" of combined high explosives and fire bombs designed to start a blaze near enough to the target to make it visible. If it falls anywhere within a mile of the target, it will serve its purpose.

High Level Bombing Difficult.

Then comes the really tough job for the bomber. He must use his bomb sight—and the British admit the Germans have a "fairly good" bomb sight—to rain high explosives on the factory itself.

From 2 miles up in the air that is no easy task, as the bomb at that altitude must be released some 2 miles in advance of the target. And at 2 miles up, if the bombardier even so much as sneezes as he pulls the trigger, it may throw the bomb a quarter of a mile off its objective.

That is operating under ideal conditions.

But, as a rule, Nazi bombers have found conditions far from ideal from their point of view. Anti-aircraft guns are blazing up at them from below, drawing a screen of bursting shells around the factory.

I was at an aircraft factory one night when a Nazi bomber got in so close we thought our number was up. He dropped his first bomb about 500 yards away and spaced the next three up to within 40 yards of the main building.

The next one had to be a direct hit. But it never came.

The anti-aircraft guns ringing the factory had put up such a tremendous barrage that the Nazi had to bank and run to save his own skin before he had a chance to let that next one go.

British Ships Sinking Faster Than Yards Can Build Them

Britain Still Says She Rules Seas but Officials Agree Nazi Siege Is More Serious Than in 1917; Vessels Greatest Need in Aid Program

(In this third of a series of special news service articles looking "Behind Britain's Battle," Associated Press Correspondent Taylor Henry, just back from England, presents some of the latest information on Britain's main war problems—ships and planes.)

By Taylor Henry

JAN 10 1941

New York, Jan. 8.—(AP)—Germans are sinking British ships faster, British shipping circles say, than British shipyards, working at high speed, can turn them out.

This is probably the paramount fact underlying the question of "aid to Britain" today.

It is not this article's purpose to go into the pros and cons of aid to Britain, but to report some of the salient facts and claims behind the pleas that have been made for aid.

At the moment, the main fields in which aid is sought are planes and ships. Of these two, the more urgent appears to be ships.

The British still boast that their ships rule the seas, but they have discovered the menace to their maritime commerce is even more serious than the menace from the air.

Short of Freight and War Ships

Their marine deficiencies are in both freight ships and war ships, and one leads to the other. The lack of enough fighting vessels to protect freight vessels leads to more casualties among the freighters, aggravating their lack.

The British are sending convoys of slow-moving freighters, 20 and 25 in a group, across the Atlantic strung out over as much as 30 miles of sea with only one converted merchant cruiser and perhaps a destroyer to guard them.

The destroyer, likely as not, is one of those released from coastal patrol duty and short-range convoy work by the 50 destroyers obtained from the United States in the defense base deal.

These convoys, and those like them steaming in on other ocean highways, are virtually England's only link with the outside world. They are the prey of the Nazi counter-blockade of surface raiders, submarines and coastal bomber planes.

Attacking Close to Coast

German air and sea raiders are attacking and sinking British ships within a few hundred miles of the British coast itself.

British officials and neutral shipping circles agree that Germany's sea siege against England's tight little island is even more serious than in 1917.

British naval circles are grateful for the destroyers from the United States, but say Britain's maritime situation has grown worse since their delivery three months ago.

The British want ships, and are not particular how they get them.

They have suggested that American freighters and tankers, operating or building, be sold, leased, swapped or given outright to England. British Shipping Minister Sir Ronald Cross said a few days ago that he has "covetous eyes" on foreign ships laid up in American ports.

The British say, however, any of these aids would not help much unless enough American warships were provided—under the British flag or under the American flag—to convoy the defenseless merchantmen safely across the seas.

War in Air Less Pressing

More romantic but less pressing for the moment is the war in the air and the means with which to wage it.

The British during last year, according to official figures, have received approximately 1500 planes from the United States.

Actually, I was told just before I left England in mid-December, the number is far in excess of 1500.

American aid and British production together are coming along so well that usually conservative air experts say it is possible that England will have parity in the air with Germany, if not superiority, by midsummer this year.

British planes, especially their fast fighters such as the eight-gun supermarine Spitfire and the Hawker Hurricane, are already considered by American military experts to be superior to anything the Germans put in the air.

New British Planes Better

The two new British fighter planes, the Whirlwind and the Tornado, which were thrown into the Battle of Britain just before the old year ended, are even better than their Spitfire and Hurricane prototypes.

Specifications on the new planes are not yet available, but it is an open secret in aviation circles that they are more heavily armed, miles faster and have a higher ceiling than anything Britain previously had.

At the same time, the British—with their fingers crossed—hope they have found the answer to night blitzes in a special variation of the Boulton Defiant equipped with sensitive detector apparatus which makes it possible for them to find the night bombers even on the darkest nights.

U. S. Planes Holding Their Own

American planes, particularly the Lockheed Hudson which is used mostly for coast patrol, reconnaissance and light bombing, have taken their place alongside the British and are holding their own in performance.

British pilots with whom I have talked say they like to fly the American planes. They describe them being soundly built, easy to fly and reliable in a pinch.

This is borne out by the almost phenomenally small number of losses of American planes. Figures are a secret, but it is known that on a proportional basis the losses of American planes have been consider-

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ably less than of British.

Up to mid-December, for example, not an American plane being flown from Canada to England had been lost at sea, although British experts said they did not expect to keep the record up throughout the winter.

The only complaint British fliers have against American planes is that they are less heavily armed than the British, but that is being fast remedied both in the original models as the yare built in the United States and by the planes being converted after they reach England.

American bombers, patricularly the long range type equipped with the Army's Sperry bombsight, were loudly welcomed by the British as making up a temporary shortage in the planes with which the RAF is pounding Germany's key industries.

BRITAIN HOPES WEYGAND MAY DESERT VICHY

JAN 10 1941

Some Sources Feel That De Gaulle Will Swing Loyalty Of General

At Present, However, "Free French" Move Is Headache To London

Taylor Henry, Associated Press correspondent, just returned from three years of service in England and France, looks "behind Britain's battle."

By TAYLOR HENRY

New York, Jan. 9—The Free French movement, which daily is looming larger in British calculations of what it will take to beat Germany, has turned out to be one of the Churchill Governments biggest headaches.

The cure for the headache may lie in the possibility of reconciliation between Gen. Charles de Gaulle, present leader of the Free French movement, and Gen. Maxime Weygand, French commander in chief in North Africa and De Gaulle's long-time superior officer.

The British frankly admit they are wooing Weygand.

Vast Influence A Factor

They want him because they want support of the North African colonies and the troops there which Weygand controls. They want him because next to the aged Marshal Petain, Weygand probably is the most respected French leader today and would command a large following in German-occupied and unoccupied France as well as the colonies.

But the British already have built up de Gaulle as the recognized leader of the Free French movement. Weygand, as the commander in chief who advised the French Government to ask Germany for an armistice, has been criticized both by supporters of de Gaulle and by British officials.

Harmonious Deal Sought

For some weeks, delicate negotiations have been underway behind the scenes in London seeking a formula that will save face for both leaders and permit them to work in harmony.

The British apparently feel that once such a formula has been found, the task of converting Weygand to the Free French cause will be half done.

French-British circles explain the problem this way:

De Gaulle and Weygand never have been friendly, even before their open break on the question of capitulation to Germany.

Matter Of Rank

Weygand, as the senior ranking general of the French army and in virtual control of a greater territorial area than De Gaulle, could scarcely be expected to play a secondary role to de Gaulle.

De Gaulle is naturally reluctant to turn over the movement which he founded to a man he has never liked and whose orders he defied when he refused to accept France's surrender.

This feeling, neutral diplomatic circles in London believe, was behind de Gaulle's December 3 statement when, in an interview at which Weygand's North African position was discussed, the Free French leader said his movement would welcome "any French general."

All-Inclusive Invitation

"All Frenchmen, whoever they are, de Gaulle added, "who can contribute anything, will be welcome. There is no exclusion, no exception."

The possibility, however, that de Gaulle's feelings might be changing was seen in a broadcast he made to North Africa December 28.

In the radio speech, believed to have been directed at Weygand, de Gaulle said:

"All French leaders, whatever may have been their mistakes, who will draw the sword which they have sheathed, shall find us by their side without excluding anyone and without any thought of ambition."

Two Factors Seen

Weygand still is the war's No. 1 mystery man, but the British believe two factors are pushing him toward the Free French movement:

1. The British success in Italy's colony of Libya which borders the French North African possessions controlled by Weygand.
2. Increasing German pressure on the Vichy Government.

A strange coincidence links Weygand's arrival in North Africa and the planning of the British Libyan offensive.

Weygand went to North Africa October 5.

Ten days later British War Secretary Anthony Eden was in Egypt planning the smashing drive against the Italian army, which got under way December 9.

Two Conferences Rumored

At that time reports were current in usually well-informed London circles that Eden had even conferred twice with Weygand. Emphatic British denials only strengthened the belief of neutral diplomats that there might be a basis of truth for the reports.

Just a week before the British began their offensive against Libya, Weygand was reported to have relaxed the punitive measures ordered by the Vichy Government against known followers of de Gaulle in North Africa.

Throughout November and December Weygand made numerous visits to colonial leaders as well as native chieftains in what appeared to be a fence-building expedition to make certain of their loyalty—whether to Weygand personally or to the Vichy Government is a question Italy particularly would like to have answered.

Italy Foresees Danger

Shortly afterward the Italian magazine *Rassegna Italiana*, in a bitter article, pointed out that the combination of France's African possessions and British African territories would create a "gigantic bloc" which could be used against Italy.

Putting these points together, neutral observers consider it likely any decision Weygand may make will be influenced greatly by the success of the British armies driving through Libya toward the generalissimo's Tunisian border.

And at the moment Britain feels Weygand at the head of a strong army in North Africa is her best guarantee that her defeated ally will not be turned into an active foe.

Aid Bill, Speed Call Given To Congress

Full Text of Aid Bill on Page 4

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[By the Associated Press]

Full Power for Roosevelt to Aid Britain Is Provided in Defense Bill; Would Open U. S. Ports to Repair British War Vessels

Washington, Jan. 10—After President Roosevelt urged quick action on his vast lease-lend program, Administration leaders asked Congress today to give him sweeping powers to transfer American-made military equipment to Great Britain and other warring "democracies."

Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference just before the legislation was introduced in both houses of Congress that the powers which it gave him were needed to avoid delay.

Bill's Provisions

The bill would permit the President, "when he deems it in the interest of national defense," to:

1. "Manufacture in arsenals, factories and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise procure, any defense article for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.

2. "Sell, transfer, exchange, lease, lend or otherwise dispose of, to any such government any defense article.

3. "Test, inspect, prove, repair, outfit, recondition, or otherwise to place in good working order any defense article for any such government.

4. "Communicate to any such government any defense information pertaining to any defense article furnished to such government under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

5. "Release for export any defense article to any such government."

Could Repair British Warship

A statement issued by Congressional leaders said that the bill's provision permitting the President "to test, repair, outfit or otherwise to place in good working order any defense article" meant that repairs could be made to defense articles whether manufactured in the United States or not.

"It could conceivably mean, for example," the statement said, "that the British battle cruiser Renown could be repaired in the Brooklyn navy yard if the President considered it in the interest of our national defense to do so.

Ten Billion Cost Foreseen

"The provision is broad enough to permit the use of any of our military, naval, or air bases to outfit and repair the weapons of countries whose defense is vital to the defense of the United States."

The measure authorizes the appropriation of funds "in such amounts as may be necessary" to carry out its provisions. Estimates of eventual cost have reached $10,000,000,000, and Senator Alben W. Barkley (Dem., Ky.), the majority leader, has estimated that from $2,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 may be appropriated this year.

Could Turn Over Blueprints

As for the section permitting the communication of "defense information," Barkley declared that it gave the President discretionary authority "to make available designs, blueprints and other information for using particular equipment."

Such information, he said, would relate only to defense articles actually supplied to foreign nations under the bill.

"Only What We Can Use"

The Government, Barkley explained, would order for foreign governments "only those materials which our army and navy could use."

"This means that we shall be producing the same material for our friends as for ourselves," he said. "It should eliminate double assembly lines in our factories, and should help to standardize our war materials among the democracies."

Barkley said the measure contained no waiver of the Wage-Hour law, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act or the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

In reply to a question from Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg (Rep., Mich.), Barkley said it was planned to have the House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees consider the legislation simultaneously in order to speed action.

Committee Dispute Looms

After Speaker Rayburn had referred the bill to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Chairman Andrew J. May (Dem., Ky.) of the Military Committee told reporters that it was clearly a defense measure and should be studied by his own committee.

It was not clear at once whether

this situation would delay the measure's trip through the House. May said he would call his committee together Monday morning to consider its rights. Chairman Sol Bloom (Dem., N. Y.) said he planned a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee at about the same time, to pave the way for hearings which he hoped to start Tuesday.

Leaders' Statement On Bill

In the Senate the bill was offered by Barkley and in the House by Representative John W. McCormack (Dem., Mass.), the majority floor leader. The two men joined in issuing the following statement:

"The bill simply translates into legislative form the policy of making this country into the arsenal for the democracies, and seeks to carry out President Roosevelt's pledge to send to these countries, 'in ever increasing numbers, ships, planes, tanks, guns.'

"It follows the precedent established by Congress last June when the President was empowered to authorize the Secretaries of War and Navy to manufacture, purchase and repair war materiels for the American republics. Under the present bill, this country is enabled to furnish war materiels of every kind to any country whose defense the President considers to be vital to the defense of the United States.

The Chief Provisions

"The chief provisions of this bill enables the United States—

"To manufacture war-defense materiels for such countries in Government-owned arsenals, factories and shipyards;

"Our Government will only order for foreign governments such materiels as our army and navy can use. This means that we shall be producing the same materiel for our friends as for ourselves. It should eliminate double assembly lines in our factories and should help to standardize our war materiels among the democracies. The power to manufacture under this provision does not carry with it a waiver of the Wage-Hour Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Wagner Act, and similar domestic legislation.

Procurement Method

"To procure or purchase any war materiels from our private airplane plants, shipyards or other factories;

"It will be for the President to decide the condition and the manner in which foreign governments can obtain war materiels under this provision.

The Materiel Involved

"To sell, lease, lend or otherwise dispose of any war materiels to any country whose defense is vital to the defense of the United States;

"The President can, under this section, dispose of new material as well as equipment now in the hands of our army or navy, according to our own needs as he sees them. A sale or lease of such articles can provide for payment in kind, or for any direct or indirect benefit to the United States. A certificate from our chief of staff or chief of naval operations will no longer be needed. A transfer of defense materiel can be made, in the President's discretion, without the formality of public advertisement or without the other restrictions which now apply to the disposition of Government property.

The Repair Provision

"To test, repair, outfit, or otherwise to place in good working order any defense article;

"This would apply equally to defense articles whether manufactured in the United States or not. It could conceivably mean, for example, that the British battle cruiser Renown could be repaired in the Brooklyn navy yard if the President considered it in the interest of our national defense to do so. The provision is broad enough to permit the use of any of our military, naval, or air bases to outfit and repair the weapons of countries whose defense is vital to the defense of the United States.

"Communicate Information"

"To communicate to any such government information pertaining to any defense article furnished to such government under the proposed bill;

"This section gives the President the discretion to make available designs, blueprints, or other information for using particular equipment. Such information would relate only to defense articles actually supplied to foreign nations under this bill.

"To release any defense articles for export.

"This eliminates restrictions in the Espionage Act of 1917 and in the Embargo Act of July 2, 1940, against the exportation of certain war materials. It does not, however, authorize the use of American vessels to deliver war materials to combat areas.

Appropriations Required

"In addition, the proposed bill forbids any foreign country which obtains defense articles or defense information from the United States from transferring them to any other country without the President's consent. It also enables the United States to buy war materials in the American republics, Canada or other countries whose defense is vital to ourselves, if such materials are not readily obtainable in this country.

"While the bill contains an authorization for an appropriation, full effects cannot be given to its provision until appropriations are actually provided by Congress."

In urging speedy action on the bill, President Roosevelt said the broad powers it gave him were needed to avoid delay.

The President told his press conference that he did not necessarily want the power apparently given in the bill, but that somebody had to have it so that quick action could be taken.

Licensing Metal Exports

He told reporters that Latin American nations, as well as "democracies" at war, could be benefited by the lease-lending plan if it were found necessary.

Mr. Roosevelt also announced that he had signed a proclamation requiring copper, brass, bronze, zinc, nickel, and potash to be exported only under export licenses, effective February 3.

These materials, he said, are needed for this nation's defense. They were added to an already large list by recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control.

Scope Of Aid-Lease Bill Fiercely Assailed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 10—Foes of President Roosevelt's foreign policy criticized today the bill authorizing transfer of American-made military equipment to warring "democracies," and Senator Bennett C. Clark (Dem., Mo.) declared that the legislation "is simply a bill authorizing the President to declare war."

Administration supporters, however, expressed confidence that the Senate would give overwhelming approval to the measure after the House had acted.

When the bill was introduced in the House by Representative John W. McCormack (Dem., Mass.), a dozen members jumped up to make remarks, but Speaker Sam Rayburn (Dem., Texas) recognized Representative Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts, the Republican floor leader.

Party Bill? Martin Asks

Martin said that apparently no Republican members of Congress had been consulted in preparation of the legislation, and asked whether it was to be consideerd in a non-partisan manner.

The Democracy Arsenal Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—The text of the measure introduced in Congress today to effect President Roosevelt's plan of lending or leasing military equipment to democracies follows:

A BILL TO FURTHER PROMOTE THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that this act may be cited as "an act to promote the defense of the United States."

SECTION 2

As used in this act—

(A) The term "defense article" means:

(1) Any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel, or boat;

(2) Any machinery, facility, tool, material or supply necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, servicing, or operation of any article described in this subsection;

(3) Any component material or part of or equipment for any article described in this subsection;

(4) Any other commodity or article for defense. Such term "defense article" includes any article described in this subsection: manufactured or procured pursuant to Section 3; or to which the United States or any foreign government has or hereafter acquires title, possession, or control.

(B) The term "defense information" means any plan, specification, design, prototype, or information pertaining to any defense article.

SECTION 3

(A) Notwithstanding the provisions, of any other law, the President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the government:

(1) To manufacture in arsenals, factories and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise procure, any defense article for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.

(2) To sell, transfer, exchange, lease, lend or otherwise dispose of, to any such government any defense article.

(3) To test, inspect, prove, repair, outfit, recondition or otherwise to place in good working order any defense article for any such government.

(4) To communicate to any such government any defense information pertaining to any defense article furnished to such government under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(5) To release for export any defense article to any such government.

(B) The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign government receives any aid authorized under subsection (A) shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory.

SECTION 4

All contracts or agreements made for the disposition of any defense article or defense information pursuant to Section 3 shall contain a clause by which the foreign government undertakes that it will not, without the consent of the President, transfer title to or possession of such defense article or defense information by gift, sale or otherwise, or permit its use by any one not an officer, employee or agent of such foreign government.

SECTION 5

The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the government involved shall, when any such defense article or defense information is exported, immediately inform the department or agency designated by the President to administer Section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), of the quantities, character, value, terms of disposition and destination of the article and information so exported.

SECTION 6

(A) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and accomplish the purposes of this act.

(B) All money and all property which is converted into money received under Section 3 from any government shall, with the approval of the Director of the Budget, revert to respective appropriation or appropriations out of which funds were expended with respect to the defense article or defense information for which such consideration is received, and shall be available for expenditure for the purpose for which such expended funds were appropriated by law, during the fiscal year in which such funds are received and the ensuing fiscal year.

SECTION 7

The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the head of the department or agency shall in all contracts or agreements for the disposition of any defense article or defense information fully protect the rights of all citizens of the United States who have patent rights in and to any such article or information which is hereby authorized to be disposed of and the payments collected for royalties on such patents shall be paid to the owners and holders of such patents.

SECTION 8

The Secretaries of War and of the Navy are hereby authorized to purchase or otherwise acquire arms ammunition and implements of war produced within the jurisdiction of any country to which Section 3 is applicable, whenever the President deems such purchase or acquisition to be necessary in the interests of the defense of the United States.

SECTION 9

The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this act through such department, agency, or officer as he shall direct.

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McCormack retored that he was "very sorry that my friend should raise that question" and said he "assumed that national defense transcended partly politics."

Martin agreed, but said "we should be given some consideration in preparation of this program."

Hitler Called "Devil Incarnate"

In the Senate, Senator Kenneth McKellar (Dem., Tenn.), terming Adolf Hitler a "devil incarnate," proposed "repeal of all laws which would in a nyway interefere with our giving Great Britain all aid that the President or Congress might find necessary."

When McKellar took his seat, Senator John A. Danaher (Rep., Conn.) read a message by President Millard Fillmore (1850-1853) urging non-intervention in internal affairs of other nations.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Preg., Wis.), who indorsed President Roosevelt's third-term candidacy, told reporters that he would oppose the measure.

"Asking Congress Abdicate"

"This is not a request for a blank check," La Follette said. "It is a demand that Congress abdicate vital and important powers."

Senator Theodore Francis Green (Dem., R. I. told reporters that: 'This is a bill to aid the United States, using Great Britain to help us while we prepare our defense. So long as Britain holds out, the more time we will have to prepare."

Senator Clark of Missouri, foe of Administration foreign policies, asserted that the measure would permit the President "to declare war so far as international aiffairs are concerned and to set up a totalitarian government so far as domestic affairs are concerned."

"Gives Absolute Power"

Morris A. Sheppard (Dem., Texas), chairman of the Senate Military Committee, said he thought Congress would approve the measure because of the world emergency. Senator James H. Hughes (Dem., Del.) said he was prepared to support it because he was "inclined to go pretty far in aiding Britain."

Senator Ellison's Smith (Dem., S. C.) commented that "we are about to give him (the President) absolute power over the purse and the people, but it will not be done with my consent."

Senator Arthur Capper (Rep., Kan.) told reporters that "we ought to go slow."

Baruch Asks Backing For Defense Effort

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch, who as chairman of the War Industries Board in the World War was virtual czar of defense production, today said President Roosevelt's revamping of the defense setup was a "long forward step," and he called on the public to give hearty cooperation.

He asserted, however, that he would prefer one-man control instead of the two-man setup created by Mr. Roosevelt when he gave William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman coequal powers over production.

Asked the reason for his preference, he replied that he has "always advocated one-man control because of my experiences in the World War. There should be a committee for consultation and there should be one man for action."

He pointed out, however, that he did not intend to be critical of the new arrangement; that he hoped the country would give full support to it, and that he believed it would succeed.

Marshall Declares Bill Would Lead To Naziism

New York, Jan. 10 (AP)—Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, said tonight in commenting on the Administration bill to lend or lease war equipment to countries at war that "Mr. Roosevelt has asked Congress to surrender to him its exclusive war-making power and authority.

"He is asking for exactly that kind of dictatorial power which has so incensed him when exercised by governments elsewhere in this chaotic world," Marshall said in a statement. ". . . If Mr. Roosevelt gets his wish, National Socialism will replace democracy here, and the United States will go to war."

550 ENGLISH PLANES POUND NAZI FRANCE

1,000-Square-Mile Area Is Blasted In Mightiest Day Assault Yet

Dover Cliffs Are Shaken By Bombing Across Channel—Airports Attacked

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 10—In the mightiest daylight offensive ever loosed by the Royal Air Force, half a hundred British bombers and a great swarm of 500 fighter planes delivered a ground-shaking assault today over a thousand square miles of northwestern France.

The Air Ministry itself announced in general terms merely that more than one hundred fighters were involved, but unofficial observers of this great action said the fighters outnumbered the bombers by ten to one.

They were declared to have struck at the Channel straits areas of Calais and Boulogne and elsewhere upon the bases of the Nazi invasion effort, sweeping the German positions with bombs and machine-gun fire—the latter from eight-gunned fighter craft which formed the biggest escort ever to take off from England.

Three Nazi Interceptors Downed

Three of the few German planes which rose to challenge the raiders were shot down, the Air Ministry said, and only one British plane was lost—that on the return trip.

For an hour, just at midday, British explosives fell. Hits were claimed upon a series of airdromes—assaulted by planes diving down to within 200 feet of the target—and upon German patrol ships and military buildings.

The southeast English coast—twenty to thirty miles from the coastal targets—shuddered under the shock. Britons on the shore reported that bombs dropped by the first line of attacking craft were heard bursting in France before the last wave had passed out of sight of the English coast.

Likened To Great Nazi Raids

It was a raid likened by British aviation circles to the great Nazi mass attacks of last September on Britain, "but more successful" than these. British experts said it indicated that Britain now had enough planes to risk heavy losses in daylight operations.

[The official German news agency reported that eight British planes were destroyed in the attack. German warplanes were declared to have "intercepted energetically."]

This daytime attack followed night forays even bigger in scope, extending from the coast of Norway to interior Germany and southern France—many of them carried out through very dirty weather.

Brest Hit For Six Hours

Brest, France, the German-operated submarine base, was assaulted for six hours, said the Air Ministry, with whole sticks of bombs; fires were set off and a large ship in the harbor was squarely hit.

A returning pilot reported an immense explosion followed a hit by a salvo of bombs near a dry dock and said that a harbor building "literally disintegrated and a mushroom of black smoke rose to a height of several hundred feet."

Results Elsewhere

The announced results elsewhere:

In Germany—Synthetic oil plant at Gelsenkirchen left erupting in explosions and fires; factories, blast furnaces and railways attacked in the Ruhr; the inland ports of Duisburg-Ruhrort and Düsseldorf again bombed.

In Holland—Docks at Flushing, a major port, attacked, along with an oil-storage plant at Rotterdam.

In France—Brest hit again; Dunkerque and Calais as well.

In Norway—A railway bridge near Egersund "severely damaged."

Delayed official advices from the Mediterranean area declared, too, that in raids through Wednesday night and yesterday morning bombs fell "either on or very near the stern" of an Italian battleship of the 35,000-ton Littorio class at Naples, "causing a dull red glow," and that other bombs spread fire among an unstated number of big motor vessels.

Explosions "on or near" ships moored at Palermo, Italy, also were reported.

Italian Supplies Ships Hit

Tonight the Air Ministry announced that during last night and early today several tons of bombs were dropped on Italian naval vessels in harbor at Messina, Sicily, and on wharves, docks, oil-storage plants and an army marshaling center.

One stick—a series—of bombs was declared to have fallen across Fascist cruisers, but observation of the damage was described as impossible because of the heavy smoke screen thrown up by the vessels.

Explosions and fires were reported in the wharves, near a dry dock and close to an oil plant.

The slowly gathered details of the day's raids in France as announced by the Air Ministry tonight implied, but did not directly claim, far heavier German plane losses than those craft shot down in combat.

A forest near Calais in which Nazi planes had been hidden was declared to have been set aflame.

Further, the Ministry asserted that when British pilots attacked gun posts and troops near Wissant there was no attempt at interception by German fighters.

A Polish pilot was declared to have flown at ground level across an airdrome, opening his machine guns at a number of grounded German planes. He reported shooting down a Nazi Messerchmitt fighter as he climbed away and landing safely at his base in England despite the fact that his open throttle was jammed in that position.

Another pilot told of spraying four German patrol boats with machine-gun slugs, and he, too, reported seeing a Messerschmitt going down, with smoke trailing, into the sea.

Raids On Oil Stores

While last night's attack on the German oil stores at Gelsenkirchen and Rotterdam was overshadowed by the fury of the day's assaults, the Air Ministry's unusually detailed announcements of the results suggested that in the official view there were in the whole night-and-day campaign no more important objectives.

Fires, multicolored explosions, a shower of flames forming a ragged line 200 yards long—all these were reported.

Factory buildings were said to have been hit by many high explosives, and soon the heavy black smoke of burning oil rose over the whole scene.

After the attack on oil stored in Rotterdam harbor, pilots reported fires visible from miles away and said that when they left explosions still were popping.

At Essen, site of the Krupp armament works, fires were declared set off

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Airdromes Hit From 250 Feet

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 10—British bombers protected by hundreds of fighters swarmed over 1,000 square miles of northwestern France for an hour today in a great daylight raid, blasting airdromes, military installations and patrol vessels, the British announced tonight.

Coastal observers at one place counted fifty bombers roaring over the Channel. The raid, one of the heaviest ever carried out by the British by day, was the first in which such a large number of fighters was used to protect the bomb carriers.

The eight-gunned fighters were declared to have outnumbered the bombers 10 to 1, indicating that some 500 fighters were used in the mammoth assault.

Aviation circles described the British foray as resembling the mass German daylight raids on these islands last September and October, "but more successful."

The attack began shortly after midday in the Calais area and progressed deep inland and up the coast toward Boulogne. British fighters were said to have darted down to within 250 feet of the ground to machine-gun airdromes used by German air raiders.

Raiders Unchallenged

Taken largely by surprise, few Nazi pilots challenged the R. A. F. Several German planes were reported damaged before they had a chance to rise. Three of those which did get into the air were reported downed.

(A Berlin dispatch said a big group of British bombers accompanied by a protective squadron of fighters was beaten back near Calais by Nazi chasers this afternoon.

(The Germans were reported to have shot down one British Blenheim bomber and one Spitfire fighter. They asserted no bombs were dropped on any objectives.)

"Offensive Spirit"

Aviation circles said this "offensive spirit" of the British could be interpreted as indicating they are not now so short of planes that they dare not raid by daylight.

The attacks were a continuation of assaults by the British last night, the heaviest of which was a six-hour pummelling of the German submarine base at Brest. Other targets of the night raiders were industrial plants in Germany's Ruhr Valley.

Only a few hours after the night raiders set their planes down back home, the daylight attackers swarmed over the Channel to loose bombs whose blasts shook the southeast coast on this side. The attack began shortly after noon and a little later the bombers roared back to their bases.

Residents of one South Coast town reported "at least fifty bombers" took part in today's daring assault. The planes sped through clear skies, these observers said, and before the last wave was out of sight bombs dropped by the first waves were heard exploding across the Channel.

The Ministry of Information said that airdromes, military installations and patrol vessels were bombed and machine-gunned from low level.

Summing up the night attacks, the Air Ministry news service said dock and storage buildings at Brest, just around the French coast from the western entrance to the Channel, were repeatedly straddled with sticks of bombs.

The attack, the third on Brest within a week, was carried out by pilots of the coastal command, who reported starting fires near the military port and direct hits on a large ship in the harbor.

Score On Drydock

Other bombs were declared to have burst on the mole and between the docks. One pilot said his salvo burst near a drydock, followed by an immense explosion.

"A building literally disintegrated and a mushroom of black smoke rose to a height of several hundred feet," this pilot said.

The Air Ministry said the Brest attack was made by a strong force of planes aided by bright moonlight in which the docks could be picked out clearly.

In today's daylight raids, the British announced officially that three German fighters were shot down and that not a single British plane was lost. In addition to those downed, a number of Nazi craft on the ground were reported damaged.

So great was today's attack that repercussion of exploding bombs shook the southeast English coast, twenty to thirty miles on this side of the Channel.

The R. A. F. began the attack shortly after noon and a little later a large formation of twin-motored British bombers came roaring back from the direction of the German-occupied port of Boulogne. A strong force of fighters hovered protectively around the homing bombers.

Ruhr Regions Hit

The Air Ministry announced that explosions and fires were seen in a Gelsenkirchen synthetic oil plant after R. A. F. bombers pummeled it and other objectives in the Ruhr.

Ground haze, the communique said, made it difficult for R. A. F. pilots to observe the full effects of their bombs on the oil plant and elsewhere.

The inland ports of Duisberg-Ruhrort and Duesseldorf and factories, blast furnaces and railways in the Ruhr also were attacked.

Two Planes Lost

On oil-storage plant at Rotterdam and docks at Flushing in the Netherlands and Dunkirk and Calais on the French Channel coast were other targets in the night raids.

Planes of the coastal command were said to have attacked successfully the dock area at Brest and severely damaged a railway bridge near Egersund, on the southwest coast of Norway.

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Dover, England, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—British bombers made a large scale attack on cross-channel targets in France shortly after noon today and heavy explosions could be heard along the southeast English coast. The ground shook to the explosions although the English and French shores at this point are between twenty and thirty miles apart.

A little while after the first blasting of heavy bombs a large formation of twin-motored R. A. F. bombers was seen returning from the direction of the German-occupied port of Boulogne. They were guarded by a strong fighter force.

In London one high explosive bomb missile fell in a crowded street, caused several casualties. In another part of the capital two persons were killed when an anti-aircraft shell fell to earth before exploding.

In the South of England, an explosion in the sky, during a barrage thrown up by the ground guns, shook houses ten miles away.

Reports indicated that the assaults elsewhere were aimed mainly at coastal towns and inland manufacturing areas. Liverpool was raided over a period of several hours but only one fatality was reported there. A shower of fire bombs was loosed on another northwest of England town, but no serious damage was reported.

Enemy aircraft were reported this afternoon near a southwest town and an east Anglian town, where distant explosions were heard. Many British fighters were seen flying toward the coast to meet the raiders as they swept across the channel.

London, Jan. 11-(Sat.)-(AP)-Royal Air Force bombers once more blasted at Brest naval base in German-occupied France last night, an official announcement said today.

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London Suffers New Fire Raid

Hundreds of Incendiary Bombs Reported Extinguished as Fast as They Fall.

London, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—German raiders hurled several hundred fire bombs on London last night in one of the biggest and most widespread series of raids carried on against England in recent weeks, but no serious fires were caused, the Government announced.

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One large district of the capital was the object of an especially heavy attack, and most of the incendiary bombs were loosed there in an apparent effort to repeat the destruction inflicted on the heart of the city in the major fire raid of December 29. Newly organized fire bomb squads doused the missiles almost as fast as they fell, however, and emerged with flying colors, the Ministry of Home Security declared. In one borough alone, it added, twenty small fires were put out without any call upon the regular fire department for aid.

Ending a three and a half nights' lull in the air war on England—a lull attributed to the weather—the Nazis ranged from London to Liverpool and from Wales to northeast England. An official communique said that the number of casualties, however, was nowhere large.

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Saturday) (AP) Hundreds of high-explosive and incendiary bombs were rained on a south coast town in England last night and early today in a furious German air attack.

The British Press Association said it was feared that there were many casualties. Six churches, several theaters and a number of business premises were reported damaged. Communications facilities also suffered.

[Censorship prevented disclosure of the town's name.]

The raided area included residential districts, and a number of persons were made homeless.

A first attempt to start a fire raid on the town was turned back early last night by Royal Air Force fighter planes. Then a second and larger wave droned in from the sea some time later under more favorable attacking conditions and "smothered" the town with incendiaries and explosives.

One high explosive bomb blasted an Air Raid Precautions post. Many casualties were feared to have resulted.

London was free of raiders meanwhile, but Liverpool and other Merseyside towns reported the unusual experience of listening to circling German planes for hours without the accompaniment of bomb blasts or gunfires. The "nuisance raiders" left, still without bombing.

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Germans Raid Coast Town in South England

Fire Bombs Pour Down in Fierce Night Assault as London Escapes Attack

Nazis Report Raiders Repulsed.

Berlin, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—A big group of British bombers, accompanied by a protective squadron of fighters, was beaten back near Calais by Nazi chasers this afternoon, informed sources said tonight.

The Germans were reported to have shot down one Blenheim bomber and one Spitfire fighter. They asserted that no bombs had been dropped on any objectives.

Nazis Say Raid On France Cost R.A.F. 8 Planes

D. N. B. Reports Failure of Foe's Bombers, Laid to 'Energetic' Interception

BERLIN, Jan. 10 (AP).—D. N. B., the German official news agency, reported tonight that eight British planes were destroyed in today's daylight attack by the Royal Air Force on northern France. German warplanes were declared to have "intercepted energetically."

The British bombers, accompanied by a protective squadron of fighters, were beaten back near Calais by Nazi chasers, informed sources said, asserting no bombs were dropped on any objectives.

20 Killed In Germany

JAN 11 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 10—British planes raiding "various places" in western Germany last night killed twenty persons and left many injured, the German high command announced today.

The British raids were carred out, today's communique said, while German planes were attacking central and southern England and giving especially heavy poundings to Manchester, Liverpool and London.

Military Damage Denied

The high command said the British failed to hit any military or military-economic objectives, adding that the chief damage was inflicted on several apartment houses, Bethlehem Cloisters near Cologne and a Catholic journeymen's home at Duesseldorf. The latter was said to have been destroyed.

Two British raiders were reported downed, one by a Nazi night chaser and the other by anti-aircraft.

During raids last night by the Royal Air Force, authorized Germans said, a hospital in Flushing, German-occupied Holland, was hit by bombs and two nurses killed.

Residential sections of Gelsenkirchen, Wesel and neighboring villages were damaged by the British, it was said.

Barrage balloons around one unidentified industrial plant in the region so surprised the raiders, Nazis reported, that they were unable to make their attack and production continues unhampered.

30,24-6887

30.24-6887

WAVELL'S BIG SIEGE GUNS POUND TOBRUK

British Haul Cannon From Bardia To Tackle Next Objective

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Jan. 10—Britain's batteries in Libya shelled Italian-held Tobruk today in the initial blow of an attack patterned after that which reduced Bardia, fifty miles to the east, five days ago.

Nearly cut off by an encircling movement of British mechanized units fifty miles to the west, Tobruk was rapidly being surrounded by British land forces, while its perimeter of outer defenses was battered by big siege guns rolled into place from Bardia.

The British, conceding it would take some time to bring up their full siege strength, said it was too early to speak of an "assault."

Faces Triple Attack

The seacoast town—if the Bardia pattern is followed—faces not only a heavy attack from land but severe bombing from the air and shelling from the sea.

Such a triple offensive reduced Bardia in eighteen days and resulted in the capture of its garrison of more than 30,000 soldiers.

In another sector far from the Libyan front British land forces were reported advancing almost at will across Italy's African Empire.

Buna Recaptured

Some 2,500 miles to the southeast the British general headquarters reported that troops of the reinforced South African army had recaptured Buna in the Moyale sector of Kenya, which the Italians have held for months.

In between there were reports that revolting tribesmen in Italian-conquered Ethiopia were attacking airdromes and cutting the Italian lines of supply to the Kenya sector.

British dispatches said there was no sign of Italian opposition at Buna, which is an important road junction point one hundred miles south of the Ethiopian border.

El Wak Abandoned

The British indicated their forces had carried the fight also to Italian East Africa in the Kenya-Italian Somaliland border zone, where they reported the Fascist troops had abandoned El Wak.

While Tobruk was being put under siege, the British sought to drive a corridor across the "hump" of Libya to cut off the whole province of Cirenaica.

This would put the British advance guard on the Mediterranean at the base of the Gulf of Sidra, 300 miles from the Libyan-Egyptian frontier and isolate both Tobruk and Bengazi.

BRITISH CANNON HERALD EFFORT TO TAKE TOBRUK

But Cairo Says Time Will Be Needed to Mass for Knockout.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA

Buna in Kenya Colony Entered—Italians Reported to Have Abandoned El Wak

Cairo, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—British big guns opened up with a heavy shelling of the outer defenses of encircled Tobruk today in an apparent forerunner to a grand assault on the Italian-held Libyan base.

British military authorities here said that it would take more time, however, to bring up their full strength for a knockout blow. They said that their preparations were proceeding along the same lines as those which brought the capture of Bardia, seventy miles east of Tobruk.

At the same time, flaring action was reported against Italian East Africa, hundreds of miles southeast of the Libyan front. The British announced that their forces had entered Buna, Kenya Colony crossroads some 100 miles south of the Ethiopian border, and that El Wak, in the Kenya-Italian Somaliland border zone, had been abandoned by the Italians.

Buna is in the Moyale sector, which the Italians have held for months. The British said there was now no sign of opposition from Italians there. They also reported the capture of Serobatib, on the Sudanese-Ethiopian frontier, about forty miles north of Kassala.

Drive Gains Momentum.

The British drive against Italy's African empire, a drive which already has eaten up 5,000 square miles of territory in a month, was reported today to be gaining momentum on a widening front extending from Libya to Ethiopia.

While the advance guard of the Army of the Nile pressed on across the Libyan desert west of besieged Tobruk, British general headquarters said extensive R. A. F. raids on Italian bases in Ethiopia were encouraging an incipient native uprising in that Fascist colony.

There were hints that Ethiopia, where fighting between British and Italian forces thus far has been limited largely to frontier skirmishes, might soon become a real battleground.

Fascists Forced to Flee.

British military men said native tribesmen had followed up many recent R. A. F. raids on Ethiopia by attacking the bombed Italian garrisons, forcing Fascist troops in some instances to flee.

Ethiopian guerrillas also have been harrassing Italian lines of communication, it was said, disrupting the movement of supplies to frontier posts.

(Haile Selassie, refugee Emperor of Ethiopia, whom the British have recognized as lawful ruler of the Italian-conquered nation, is known to have been in Africa since September, presumably in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, for the purpose of rallying his people to revolt against the Italians.)

British mechanized troops, who were reported yesterday to have driven 40 miles beyond Tobruk to seize an Italian airdrome at Gazala, were believed by observers here to be aiming for the coastal road below Bengasi. Bengasi is about 300 miles from the Egyptian border.

Trying To Drive Wedge

It appeared here that the British were trying to drive a wedge straight across the "hump" of eastern Libya, isolating Bengasi as well as Tobruk without the necessity of fighting their way along the coast.

The Royal Air Force claimed another victory over Italian flyers at Malta, where four of a dozen Fascist planes that gave that Mediterranean stronghold three alerts yesterday were reported shot down by British fighters. A fifth Italian plane was said to have been downed by anti-aircraft fire.

Battleship 'Glowed' After Naples Bomb Attack, R. A. F. Says

Direct Hits on Italian City's Rail Station Also Are Claimed

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 10.—British bombs fell "on or very near" the stern of an Italian battleship of the Littorio class, "causing a dull red glow," the R. A. F. reported tonight of a Wednesday night raid on Naples.

The Littorio class is Italy's new 35,000-ton division—the Littorio, Vittorio Veneto, Impero and Roma. Only the Littorio and Vittorio Veneto have been put into service. The others are building.

One of the class was claimed by the British to have been hit and left "badly down by the bows" in the aerial torpedo attack on the Taranto base the night of November 11-12.

Naples Rail Station Hit.

The communique also reported direct hits on the Naples railway station and added that fires were started among large motor vessels in the harbor and along the water front.

Further raids were made yesterday on besieged Tobruk, following attacks Wednesday night, it reported.

The battleship, merchant shipping, docks and the railway station at Naples were objectives of a particularly heavy raid on that frequently-assaulted Italian city, the R. A. F. said.

(The Italians acknowledged that five persons were killed and some 30 injured by waves of British attackers Wednesday night when, they said, "numerous bombs" struck 15 buildings and a hospital ship in the harbor.)

Fires Seen on Water Front.

Returning pilots said fires blazed quickly among large motor vessels in Wednesday night's attack. A string of fires was said to have been seen along the water front from the north end of the dry dock to the jetty.

"Several bombs" hit buildings on the quay, rail lines were blasted and a series of thundering explosions erupted, the R. A. F. account went on.

Palermo, on the Island of Sicily, the object of a Wednesday night raid, also received a return call, the communique said, adding that bombs straddled the wharf there, causing explosions.

The British said Benina airdrome, in Libya, again was raided, with at least 12 Italian planes destroyed and hangers and other buildings blown to pieces by direct hits.

British Offensive In Italy Possible, London Circles Say

Success Would Add Bases And Raise England's Prestige in Balkans

BACKGROUND—

Because of successes of British forces in Egypt and Libya and of Greeks in Albania, position of Italians has grown steadily worse, and observers have constantly pondered the question of whether Germany, Italy's axis partner, would send definite assistance to Italy. Recently German flyers arrived in Italy to aid in the war.

By DREW MIDDLETON,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A British offensive against Italy to checkmate Germany's long-threatened invasion of England is being spoken of as a possibility by military circles here as the result of recent developments in the Mediterranean.

Victories by the Army of the Nile, as well as by Greek forces in Albania, have brought widespread speculation that the end of Italian resistance in North Africa may be near.

Once the North African campaign is cleaned up, some observers believe, the Royal Navy and Air Force may open widespread attacks on Italian ports and military centers in an all-out attempt to bring Italy to the point of surrender or revolution.

Behind the navy and air force would be Britain's Army of the Near East, ready for an invasion of Italy either across the Mediterranean or the Adriatic.

So long as fighting on the Eastern front remains localized in North Africa and Albania, the Germans can afford to discount Italian reverses as having no real bearing on the outcome of the war, military analysts point out.

Should Italy be threatened by invasion, however, Germany would find it necessary to strengthen her ally by diverting not only planes, but troops to Italy, they said.

A beaten Italy, it was added, means British bombers operating from Italian airfields and British troops in the Brenner Pass.

The military advantages which Britain would derive from knocking Italy out of the war would be equalled by political gains, these observers contend, strengthening British prestige in the Balkans and giving new spirit to nations now under German domination.

Subject of Conjecture.

Neutral military men said that the number of troops Germany would have to send into Italy to make her formidable enough to resist invasion successfully—or even to salvage her armies from North Africa and Albania—is a subject of conjecture.

They point out that after Caporetto—where the Italians suffered a smashing defeat at the hands of the Austrians in the World War—the British sent three army corps totaling about 500,000 men and France sent hundreds of guns to hold Italy for the Allies.

Even the German Army hardly could divert that many men to Italy without halting plans for an invasion of Britain, these analysts believe.

Moreover, should events reach the point where Germany would find herself impelled to rush aid to Italy to save her axis partner from outright invasion, it is pointed out, she scarcely would be able to move sufficient warships or submarines into the Mediterranean to challenge British naval superiority there.

Neutral military men agree that any attempt by the British to shift the main theater of war from the western to the eastern front would be a bold and ambitious move.

They recall, however, that the man now directing Britain's war strategy is the same Winston Churchill who conceived a similarly ambitious plan during the World War—the Allied attack on the Dardanelles.

In his writings he still stoutly maintains that his original plan would have worked had the army and navy listened to him. They have to listen now.

"The Italian fleet apparently will not come out to try to protect the transport of supplies across the Mediterranean. This sea, which Mussolini often boasted he would make an Italian sea, is today less Italian than it ever has been. The fact is that Britain controls the Mediterranean, and with that control, the key to the Middle East."

The high command reported also that Fascist planes "hit about 100 enemy mechanized vehicles" in the Libyan desert, while other British mechanized equipment was destroyed by artillery fire at Tobruk and Italian warships shelled "enemy coastal positions" in the Greek campaign.

Political Moves Ordered

Other Italian planes were credited with bombing Salum, Egpyt, and machine-gunning tents and armored cars in east African areas near Kassala and Sciusceib.

"Local Actions" In Albania

Only "local actions" and artillery activity on the Albanian front were reported by the Italian command, but it claimed effective bombardment of Greek coastal positions and hits on anti-aircraft emplacements at an "enemy naval base."

An official announcement placed Italian losses for December in the war with Greece at 8,951 men, including 1,301 killed, 3,052 missing and 4,598 wounded.

Premier Mussolini's order for more concerted Fascist party activity in Albania was given to Tefrik Mboria, head of the Albanian branch.

Churchill Denounced

Virginio Gayda, leading Fascist editorial spokesman, charged in *Il Giornale D'Italia* that British Prime Minister Churchill sought to establish "Anglo-Saxon domination of the world."

He remarked that the United States had lost "precious markets in Europe" and added:

"If the United States with a realistic sense and clearer vision of European things, wanted to settle its affairs better, it should line up, in the interests of its own trade, on the side of young nations (Germany and Italy) instead of digging such a deep and dangerous chasm against them."

In addition, the high command reported, Fascist warships "effectively bombed enemy coastal positions" in the Greek campaign.

The British battleship was not identified, but the daily war bulletin said it was hit despite "violent anti-aircraft reaction" during an attack on a large naval formation in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Convoy Ships Torpedoed.

One of the two submarines sunk by torpedo boats was the French 1,400-ton Narval, the communique said, identifying her as a vessel incorporated in forces serving England."

("Free French" headquarters in London announced the loss of the Narval by "enemy action" yesterday. She was identified as the first unit of the French Navy to join the "Free French" forces on the side of Britain.)

Two merchant ships in convoy were reported torpedoed by an Italian submarine in the Mediterranean, while other submarines were said to have sunk the 2,833-ton Greek steamer Anastassia and the armed British steamer Shakespear in the Atlantic.

Two Italians planes "failed to return" from the attack in which the British battleship was hit, the high command said, and one British plane was shot down.

(Twenty-three survivors from the 5,029-ton Shakespear landed at the Cape Verde Island of Sal Wednesday and reported that several crew members were killed in the explosion of the submarine torpedo which sent the vessel to the bottom. Nineteen crew members were missing.)

Malta Base Is Bombed.

The high command reported that Italian planes had bombed and machine-gunned the British air and naval base of Malta, hitting five planes and an anti-aircraft battery on the ground and two steamers.

(A Valletta dispatch last night said British fighters shot down four of a dozen Italian planes attacking Malta, while anti-aircraft fire accounted for a fifth. Slight damage and no casualties resulted from the Italian attack, the British announced.)

British planes were reported to have dropped incendiary bombs on Messina, in Sicily, but the high command said resulting fires were "immediately put under control."

Coast Is Shelled Again.

Rome, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Italian warships effectively bombed enemy coastal positions in the campaign against the Greeks, the Italian High Command reported today, while on land, "local actions took place in some sectors of the Eleventh Army, with artillery activity on the remainder of the front."

Italian warplanes, it added, bombed and machine-gunned marching troops and motor vehicles, and bombed anti-aircraft battery emplacements defending an important enemy naval base.

Meanwhile today Premier Mussolini ordered more effective action on the part of the Fascist party members among the Albanian "masses" in an audience granted to Tefik Mboria, head of the Albanian branch. He had reported to Il Duce on political conditions in Albania.

Mussolini's instructions were along the lines of those he gave to Fascist chieftains in Italy on November 10—that they show more activity in making contact with the people, looking after their morale and extending relief to the needy.

An official Italian announcement today placed Fascist losses in the war with Greece during December at 8,951 men, including 1,301 killed, 3,052; missing and 4,598 wounded.

CAIRO, EGYPT, JAN. 10-(AP)-BRITISH PILOTS DROPPED SEVERAL TONS (CORRECT) OF BOMBS ON THE HARBOR OF MESSINA, SICILY, LAST NIGHT AND A WHOLE SERIES OF EXPLOSIVES FELL ACROSS ITALIAN CRUISERS, THE BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE VESSEL ATTACKED WERE SAID TO HAVE LAID DOWN SUCH THICK SMOKE SCREENS THAT WHATEVER DAMAGE WAS DONE COULD NOT BE OBSERVED.

Silent on Haile Selassie.

London, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The Italians have lost two platoons, totaling about sixty men, in a brief fight in the Kassala area, on the frontier between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Eritrea, military spokesmen said today.

Foreign Office spokesmen declined to comment on the whereabouts of Haile Selassie, the refugee Emperor of Ethiopia, whom the British have recognized as the lawful ruler of the Italian-conquered nation, and who is known to have flown to Africa last September, presumably for the purpose of rallying his people to revolt against the Italians.

Italy's Position Critical, Australian Leader Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP).—The British Broadcasting Corp. quoted Australian Army Minister P. C. Spender, who has been on a visit to his troops in North Africa, as saying today that Italy's position there in general and in Libya particularly, "is now desperate."

The B. B. C. broadcast, heard here by N. B. C., said Spender, now on his way home, told interviewers in Calcutta:

REPORTS BOMB HIT ON BRITISH BATTLESHIP

2 Submarines Declared Sunk And 4 Freighters Attacked

English Motorized Units Blasted By Fascist Planes, Rome Says

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Jan. 10—Destructive blows against enemy naval powe. and shipping, including a bomb hit on a British battleship, sinking of two submarines and attacks on four merchant vessels, were announced today by the Italian high command.

The widespread Italian sea and air thrusts were accompanied on the political front by an order from Premier Mussolini for "more effective action" by the Fascist party among the Albanian masses and a renewed Italian press assault on British-American collaboration.

The bombing of a British battleship (unofficially denied in London) occurred in a raid on an eastern Mediterranean naval formation, the Italian command said. It said one British plane was shot down but acknowledged two Italian aircraft failed to return.

One of the two submarines sunk by Italian torpedo boats, the communique said, was the 1,400-ton French Narval. (Loss of the Narval, first French naval unit employed on Britain's side, was reported by "free French" headquarters in London yesterday.)

Greek Ship Reported Sunk

Italian submarines operating in the Atlantic were said to have sunk the 2,883-ton Greek freighter Anastassia and the armed British ship Shakespear. Other submarines were credited with torpedo hits on two vessels in a Mediterranean convoy.

The one hundred British motor units said to have been hit by Fascist warplanes were headed toward Acroma, about one hundred miles south and slightly west of Tobruk, the principal remaining Italian stronghold in eastern Libya.

British Battleship Struck by Bombs, Italians Claim

Two Submarines and Two Freighters Are Sunk, High Command Says

[By the Associated Press.]

ROME, Jan. 10.—Italian planes and naval units, striking hard in the war at sea, hit a British battleship with air bombs, sank two submarines and two freighters and torpedoed two other merchantmen, the high command said today.

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DASH MATTER - FOLLOW ROME CASUALTIES

--DASH-- XXX WOUNDED JAN 11 1941

AN OFFICIAL ITALIAN RESUME ON DEC. 23 SAID THAT IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF EUROPEAN WAR, ITALY'S CASUALTIES NUMBERED 18,824 men KILLED, INCLUDING 4,531 KILLED, 10,099 WOUNDED AND 4,238 MISSING.

THESE FIGURES, COVERING THE PERIOD FROM ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR AGAINST THE ALLIES ON JUNE 10 UNTIL DEC.12, DID NOT BREAKDOWN THE LOSSES BY FRONTS AND DID NOT INCLUDE THE LATEST FIGURES FROM ALBANIA, WHERE LOSSES WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN HEAVY.

RED CROSS FIGURES AT ATHENS SHOW THAT THE GREEKS HAVE TAKEN MORE THAN 14,000 PRISONERS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE GREEK-ITALIAN CONFLICT. IN ADDITION TO THESE THE ITALIANS WERE SAID BY THE GREEKS TO HAVE SHIPPED HOME 35,000 SICK AND WOUNDED FROM THE PORT OF VALONA ALONE.

British Motor Forces Bombed, Italians Say

ROME, Jan. 10 (AP).—A formation of Italian assault and fighter planes "sighted and hit about 100 enemy mechanized vehicles" heading toward Acroma, about 100 miles south and slightly west of Tobruk, Libya, the high command asserted today.

In addition, the daily communique said, British mechanized equipment was destroyed by artillery fire in the Tobruk zone.

Italian planes also bombed Salum, Egypt, the high command said.

Tent encampments and armored cars were machine-gunned by Fascist warplanes in the Kassala zone and near Sciusceib, in East Africa, while raids by British motorized forces were said to have been "repelled" northeast of Kassala and losses inflicted on the raiders.

Greeks 'Lose' Alexander

Rome, Jan. 10 (AP)—Italians were told today by the newspaper *Il Piccolo* that Alexander the Great, the Macedonian conqueror and leader of the Greek states, was really a "pure Albanian," and disclaimed there was any relationship between that ancient figure and the "Semitized" Greece now at war with Italy.

Italian Naval Raidlet

Athens, Jan. 10 (AP) — A naval force of 200 Italians in motor launches successfully raided the Ægean island of Kinaros last Monday, it was revealed here today.

The raiders, after searching the huts of the inhabitants, departed the next day.

Only two people live on the island.

Fascist Zeal in Albania Is Ordered by Mussolini

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 10—Premier Mussolini ordered today "more effective action" by Fascist party members among the Albanian "masses" in an audience granted to Tefik Mboria, head of the Albanian branch, who had reported on political conditions in Albania.

Signor Mussolini's instructions were along the lines of those he gave to fascist chieftains in Italy Nov. 18, that they show more activity in making contact with the people, looking after their morale and extending relief to the needy.

80 Albanians Reported Executed By Italians

Struga, Yugoslavia, at the Albanian Frontier, Jan. 10 (AP)—Eighty Albanians, captured by the Italians after revolting at Pishkupati on the shore of Lake Ochrida, were reported to have been executed by a firing squad today.

Fighting between the Albanians and the Italian troops started when the Albanians refused to continue forced labor on roads and fortifications, border reports said.

Albanian gendarmes and customs officers were said to have joined several hundred laborers in the uprising, and both sides suffered casualties.

Some of the Albanians escaped.

Italian positions between Pishkupati and Lin, three miles farther north, were reported under heavy attack by the Greeks.

Greeks Take Klisura And Threaten Valona

Map on Page 2

[*By the Associated Press*]

Athens, Greece, Jan. 10—The strategically important town of Klisura, on the central Albanian battle front, has fallen to Greek troops after a week of bitter fighting, an official announcement said today.

As a result the Italians probably will be forced to give up Tepeleni, fifteen miles to the west, the next important objective on the route of the Greek march toward Valona, military circles said.

Valona Important Port

Valona is the last important port in southern Albania still in Italian hands and the immediate objective of the Greek drive in this sector.

Greek troops were reported also to have advanced a few miles beyond Klisura in the direction of Berati, with the Italians in disorderly retreat.

Premier Gen. John Metaxas announced the taking of Klisura to the Cabinet this morning and sent a telegram to the Greek forces.

Population Rejoices

The announcement was a signal for widespread Greek rejoicing.

Church bells pealed throughout the country. Crowds gathered around general headquarters, while King George and others appeared at windows.

The Greeks said they have not had time to count their prisoners nor the "large quantity" of materials of all kinds seized.

200 More Captured.

Two hundred more prisoners and a score of 87-millimeter mortars were captured by Greek forces during local actions, in which they captured "important positions" at bayonet point, the Greek high command reported last night.

A government spokesman said the Italians had withdrawn to new positions protected by barbed wire. The positions taken by the Greeks, he said, were of "considerable strategic importance."

The high command reference to the capture of 20 more mortars underlined a claim of the previous day, when the Greeks announced the capture of "a whole company" of mortars. The spokesman said this seizure included "Italian officers, men and materials."-DASH-

Klisura stands astride a cross road, one fork of which leads to Berat and Durazzo, while the other leads to Valona.

The Greeks have been aiming two drives at Valona, one on the central front, toward Klisura and Tepeleni, and the other up the Adriatic coast from Porto Edda and Chimara.

The spearhead of the Greek thrust in the Klisura sector is only about 30 miles from Valona.

The Italians began falling back toward Klisura on December 4 after the fall of Premet, where they made a dogged stand in an attempt to halt the Greek offensive. Heavy fighting marked their retreat to prepared positions on the heights around Klisura.

Greek sources at that time said the Italians brought up strong reinforcements to defend the pass at Klisura, apparently attaching great strategic importance to preventing a break through at this point.

Early in the battle for Klisura a Greek spokesman said:

"Realizing the great importance of the pass the Italians have concentrated as many forces as they could in their determination to frustrate at any cost the plans of the general staff."

Dispatches from the front during the past two weeks have told of repeated Italian counter - attacks aimed at relieving the pressure on Klisura. Greek communiques, however, have told of the capture of height after height in the region, frequently at bayonet point.

Large numbers of Italian prisoners have been reported taken during this fighting.

GREEK PEOPLE HAIL CONQUEST OF KLISURA

Crowds Celebrate In Streets, Bells Peal Throughout Nation

Tepeleni's Fall Imminent As Hellenic Spearhead Drives On

General Wavell's British troops in Libya haul siege guns from Bardia and shell Tobruk, their next objective.

[*Story on Page 2*]

[*By the Associated Press*]

Athens, Jan. 10—While Greeks at home rejoiced in the streets over fresh victories in Albania the forces at the front today reportedly pushed past captured Klisura toward Valona—last important port in southern Albania still held by the Italians.

Greek troops occupying Klisura found it had been burned and pillaged, a general headquarters communique said tonight.

600 Italians Captured.

Most of the townspeople had deserted the town, but 600 Italian soldiers were taken prisoner and four guns, some tanks, more mortars and automatic guns were captured, the communique added.

Greek aviation was reported to have bombed and machine-gunned Italian positions without losing a plane.

With the spearhead of the Greek drive in the Klisura sector only about thirty miles from Valona, Italian troops beyond Klisura were said to be in disorderly retreat.

Tepeleni's Fall Forecast

As a result of Klisura's fall, military observers predicted the Italians probably would be forced to abandon Tepeleni, fifteen miles west of Klisura on the way to Valona.

The Greeks met stubborn resistance at Klisura and said the Italians apparently attached considerable military importance to the town, for they brought replacements and installed them in carefully prepared positions on the Klisura heights.

Greek communiques related the capture of height after height, many of them by bayonet-wielding troops, in the weeks-long attack. Today the fall of the town and the heights were announced officially.

Crowds Throng Streets

As Premier Gen. John Metaxas told his Cabinet about the successes, crowds gathered joyfully in the streets to celebrate.

King George and others high in the Government appeared at windows, and bells pealed throughout the country.

It was a few miles beyond Klisura, in the direction of Berat, that the Italians were said to be withdrawing in disorder. Klisura stands at a crossroad—one leading to Berat and Durazzo, the other to Valona.

Three Drives Imperil Port

Three Greek drives have been headed at Valona, two on the central front toward Klisura and Tepeleni, from Premet and Argirocastro, and the other from Chimara and Porto Edda up the Adriatic coast.

Emphasizing how important the Greeks considered the taking of Klisura, a spokesman said:

"The Italians have concentrated as many forces as they could in the determination to frustrate, at any cost, the plans of the general staff."

Italian Losses Heavy

The spokesman, referring to a Rome high-command communique which spoke of "local action" on the part of the Italian army, said:

"Here's what happened. Our attack units pushed their lines forward and occupied heights long fortified by the Italians, captured seven Fascist officers and 450 men, small-caliber mortars, machine guns and automatic weapons of all kinds, and other items not even counted yet.

"The enemy suffered heavily from our fire in this local 'action,' as shown by the number of dead left in the positions we captured and the Italian retreat that followed."

The Italian army in Albania still is being reinforced steadily, he said, and new fortifications are being built in the determination to try to halt the Greeks.

'Lost In A Fog—'

Two Foreign Planes Over Switzerland Said To Be German Bombers

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 10 (AP)—Two foreign planes which flew over Switzerland today causing alarms in Bern, Zurich and Lucerne, were identified in a general staff communique tonight as two German bombers "which apparently lost their way in the fog."

The communique said the bombers crossed over the Swiss Jura mountains near Neuchatel, from France. One flew near Lucerne while the other went over Zurich. Both disappeared over Lake Constance and headed toward Germany.

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 11-(Sat.)-Air raid alarms in Bern and other cities in neutral Switzerland sounded warnings shortly before 6 A.M. today (11 P.M., EST, Friday.) The all-clear sounded in the Bern area 40 minutes later without incident.

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JAN 11 19

RUSSIA, IN NEW TREATIES, AGREES TO SUPPLY AND FEED WARRING GERMANY

"Greatest Grain Deal" In History Included, Berlin Says

Soviet And Argentina Said To Plan "Giant" Wheat Pact

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Jan. 10—Soviet Russia agreed today to send to warring Germany quantities of food, especially grains, in a significant collaboration officially described as "an enlarged economic agreement."

[In Germany DNB called it the "greatest grain deal in history" and said it was so arranged that it could be called "an economic plan" as well as a deal.]

Russia also will furnish industrial raw materials and oil products in exchange for Germna industrial equipment under the new treaty, which runs until August 1, 1942.

Amounts Not Specified

Amounts were not specified, but Tass said the new pact provides for "deliveries considerably exceeding the level of the first year of operation" of an agreement which was signed last February 11 and of which the present program is an enlargement.

[The agreement of last February in its present turn had provided for a liveller interchange of goods than the original pact of August 20, 1939, sealed on the eve of the present war.]

Tass said the new agreement "constitutes a further stage in the execution of the economic program outlined by the two Governments in 1939."

Passed In "Friendly Spirit"

It said the negotiations "passed in the spirit of mutual understanding and confidence comforming to the friendly relations existing between the U. S. S. R. and Germany. Tass added that "all economic problems, including those which arose in connection with incorporation of new territories in the U. S. S. R., were solved in conformity with the interests of both countries."

The trade agreement was in fact one of five compacts signed here today.

Border Revisions Made

The others dealt with such subjects as mutual border revisions and settlement of property claims and migrations connected with Russia's absorption of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.

Tass said the trade pact was signed by Dr. Karl Schnurre, German economic and foreign expert, and A. A. Mikoyan, Soviet foreign trade commissar.

Dr. Schnurre, who has made frequent trips between Berlin and Moscow since last October, was with Vyacheslaff Molotoff when the Russian Premier-Foreign Commissar made a trip to Berlin last November on a mission never fully explained.

The repatriation accords were expected to return to the Reich 40,000 Germans in Lithuania and 10,000 in Latvia and Estonia.

Frontier Reported Settled

A German wireless announcement heard in New York said the Soviet-German frontier had been settled from the Baltic to the Hungarian border.

The resettlement of population was limited to German citizens now living in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and Russian nationals in the Memel and Suwalki districts taken over by Germany, the wireless report said..

These transfer agreements, signed by Soviet and German officials in Riga and Kovno, provide for optional transfers if the option is exercised within two and a half months of the signing of the treaties. At the same time a treaty signed in Moscow regulated property questions arising from the civilian transfers.

Russia Signs New Pact for Food to Nazis

Series of Treaties Steps Up Trade, Fixes Border From Baltic to Hungary

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Germany and Soviet Russia signed today at Moscow a series of treaties, including a new trade agreement designed to aid Germany's war effort and "involving many billions of marks," it was announced here officially.

Other agreements recognized trade pacts which Germany had with the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia—recently absorbed by the Soviet Union—and provided for regulation of border and population resettlement problems.

D. N. B., the official German news agency, said the trade agreement included the "greatest grain deal in history" and had been worked out so carefully on the basis of scientific study of the capacities of the two countries that the transaction could be called "an economic plan" as well as a deal.

Negotiations have been under way since last October on the basis of treaties signed Feb. 11, 1940.

Machines for Oil

Under the terms of the new treaty regulating commerce between the two countries until Aug. 1, 1942, Germany will provide Russia with an expanded list of manufactured items, such as industrial machinery, in return for petroleum, ores, cotton, naphtha products and various foodstuffs, particularly grain.

Precise sums were not stated, but D. N. B. said the deal "involved many billions of marks," and was greater in scope than the previous Russo-German understanding.

[A German wireless announcement heard at New York said the Soviet-German frontier had been settled from the Baltic to the Hungarian border. Resettlement of populations was limited to German citizens now living in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and Russian nationals in the Memel and Suwalki district, taken over by Germany, the wireless report said.

[The transfer agreements, signed by Soviet and German officials at Riga and Kovno, provide for optional transfers if the option is exercised within two and a half months of the signing of the treaties. At the same time a treaty signed at Moscow regulated property questions arising from the civilian transfers.]

Several Problems Involved.

Berlin, Jan. 10 (A. P.)—An agreement between Germany and Soviet Russia regulating certain aspects of trade, border and resettlement problems was reported officially to have been signed this afternoon at Moscow.

A spokesman said the details of the pact, (a furtherance of the rapprochement between the two countries which antedates the European war), would be disclosed tomorrow. In a general way, he said, existing trade agreements are extended and the trade deals which Germany had with Russian-absorbed Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia now are recognized by Russia.

The negotiations, in progress since October, were based on accords reached February 11, 1940.

One of the new pacts regulates commerce between Germany and Russia until August 1, 1942, with increased deliveries by both nations. Germany is to send industrial machinery in return for raw materials, naphtha products, foods and especially grain. Various commercial questions, including those arising from acquisition of new territories, are settled, it was announced officially.

Russia, Argentina Said To Plan "Giant" Deal

Buenos Aires, Jan. 10 (AP)—Informed sources reported tonight that a Soviet trade mission was en route here to negotiate a "giant trade agreement" based mainly on the export of Argentine grain to Russia.

Thus grain dealers here expressed interest in a Berlin announcement of today that Germany had made with the Soviet "the greatest grain deal in history."

[Editor's Note—The reported Russian plan to buy in Argentina may explain where the U. S. S. R. hopes to obtain enough wheat to supply both herself and Germany.]

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Rumors Denied

The Argentine Government denied rumors that negotiations with the Russians already had been started, but Daniel Amadeo Videla, Minister of Agriculture, remarked:

"If they come we will welcome them. We are ready to sell anything to anybody."

Argentina closed the Russian commercial agency Iuyamtorg in 1930 and since then has had no trade relations with the Soviet.

Sources close to the Government said soundings now had been made "through third persons" on the feasibility of a trade agreement.

These sources added that the Russians had offered to buy not only part of Argentina's big grain supplus but hides and other agricultural products as well.

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JAN 11 1941

Beef-Laden French Ship Ready To Run Blockade

Buenos Aires, Jan. 10 (AP)—The 8,000-ton French merchantman Mendoza, partly loaded with beef, sailed today for Montevideo to complete its cargo for what appeared to be the first attempt by a French ship to reach home from this country since the German conquest of France.

Informed sources, speculating over the Mendoza's plans, said the British consul had not been asked for navicerts (prior navigation certificates to permit passage of the British blockade).

Ambassador Silent

Questioned last week when the French Government bought a thousand tons of frozen Argentine beef and sought to purchase an additional 4,000 tons, Louis de Robien, the French Ambassador, said:

"I regret I am unable to say anything."

Other embassy officials explained the Mendoza and four other French merchantmen in the harbor were being prepared for voyages under orders of the French Marine Minister, "who alone would be able to comment."

Ship's Guns Removed

The Mendoza's defensive cannon apparently had been removed. The drab war paint she formerly wore was covered with brighter hues. Two huge painted French flags gleamed from her sides.

Diplomatic sources were puzzled by the preparations as well as the sailing in view of what they called a virtual certainty that British warships would seize the merchantman as soon as it was on the high seas in compliance with announced blockade plans.

Nazis Suspected

A "Free French" committee in Buenos Aires charged the sailing preparations were German-inspired to "create a fresh incident between England and France."

The possibility that a French destroyer from Dakar, in French West Africa, would attempt to escort the food ships, the committee added, would "just make the incident bigger."

The other French merchantmen reported being prepared for sailing are: The 9,586-ton Aurigny, the 10,816-ton Campana, the 9,975-ton Formose and the 3,891-ton Katiola. The Katiola was the firest merchantman to leave France for South America after France's collapse.

The other ships have been in port since the armistice.

VICHY FACES CRISIS OVER FOOD DEARTH

Paris First To Feel Pinch, Press Puts Blame On Unoccupied Zone

Beef-Laden French Ship Ready To Run Blockade From South America

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Jan. 10—An acute food shortage forced its way tonight to the head of the problems facing the French Government, and may become a serious political issue.

The pinch first was felt in Paris, and a section of the city's press made an issue of it with the unoccupied zone.

The Government took emergency steps to supply Paris and an authorized spokesman denounced the British blockade.

U. S. Attitude Cited

Vichy pointed out that there was much American sympathy toward a campaign to relax the blockade, but a Paris paper retorted that this was a smoke screen of American collaboration with the blockade.

The recent snowstorms which blocked transportation made the public aware that France is living from hand to mouth.

Tonight an emergency committee set up to deal with the problem of supplies met under the chairmanship of Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Foreign Minister.

Reaction To Leahy

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 10—The presence of United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy in Vichy was interpreted by authorized German quarters today as a step "to attenuate the bad impression" of the United States in France over lack of ample food relief from America.

The shipments of condensed milk from the United States were regarded as merely "a drop of water on a hot tile." (The American Red Cross has obtained permission from Britain to send milk through the blockade to unoccupied France.)

Occupied Zone's Need

Vichy, France, Jan. 10 (AP)—Official circles expressed hope today that the British blockade would be relaxed sufficiently to permit shipments of medicines for the German-occupied portions of France.

Pleasure was voiced over a British broadcasting company announcement that a shipment of 13,000 doses of vitamins, now held at Bermuda, would be permitted to continue to unoccupied France.

It was explained, however, that "the need of the children in the occupied zone for medical aid is even greater than here." Sections of the Paris press have been complaining that the Government here had failed to obtain adequate supplies for the occupied area.

Irish Wheat Causes Concern

Cork, Eire, Jan. 10 (AP)—Fear that Irish wheat resources will be exhausted before the 1941 harvest was expressed tonight by Sean F. Lemass, Minister of Supply, who urged farmers to double production in the hope of depending entirely on home resources.

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Dail Summoned To Convene Thursday

Dublin, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The Dail was called today for a session starting next Thursday when, it is understood, the question of supplies for Ireland will be discussed.

Peak U. S. Production By 1942 Forecast

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that he would delay appointment of a new Ambassador to Great Britain until next week.

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 10—Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, had an overtime luncheon talk with Prime Minister Churchill today and in a later interview predicted that United States production of war materials would reach its peak late in 1941 or early in 1942.

In a serious mood after the luncheon—which lasted an hour past the usual time—Hopkins declared that he was here to "discuss matters of mutual urgency to our two countries."

"United Labor Front"

At first he said "mutual interest," but later was asked if "mutual urgency" couldn't be substituted and he agreed.

Sitting in a chair and puffing a cigarette, he answered "no comment" to most questions.

To one he said, "Nothing is less important than my impressions of air raids."

Asked about labor's attitude toward the production program, he said: "There will be united effort and it will be very successful."

To Stay Several Weeks

Before his luncheon engagement Hopkins saw Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Lord Halifax, Ambassador-designate to the United States.

He said he expected to stay two to four weeks—"until I have finished the job I came to do."

This is Hopkins' first visit to London since 1934. He had "only met" Churchill before.

Hopkins, who arrived last night, went to the Prime Minister's official residence for his first visit after indicating that he meant to get down to business quickly.

For the afternoon he planned a tour of London.

"I have no misgivings about the outcome of this war... There is going to be a united and altogether successful effort in the production of defense materials to be used by ourselves, Great Britain and Greece and China."

Before the luncheon, Hopkins had seen Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and Lord Halifax, who is going to Washington as British Ambassador.

Hopkins said he would remain two to four weeks, or "until I have finished the job I came to do." He predicted "successful" labor co-operation in the American arms program.

Hopkins and Churchill In Long Conference

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, and Prime Minister Churchill talked for a long time over a luncheon table at No. 10 Downing St. today to start what Hopkins himself described as discussions on "matters of mutual urgency to our two countries."

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To the press, afterward, the American emissary predicted U. S. production of war materials would reach its peak in about another year, and declared flatly:

ASKED ABOUT THE ATTEMPT FOR AN IMMEDIATE SPEED-UP IN PRODUCTION OF WAR SUPPLIES AS COMPARED WITH THE LONG RANGE EFFORT, HE REPLIED "THE ANSWER IS VERY MUCH IN THE AFFIRMATIVE."

HE DECLINED TO GUESS ABOUT HOW LONG THE WAR WILL LAST.

HOPKINS ARRIVED IN LONDON LAST NIGHT AT THE START OF A HEAVY AIR RAID, BUT HE BRUSHED THAT EXPERIENCE ASIDE TODAY AND SAID "NOTHING IS LESS IMPORTANT THAN MY IMPRESSIONS OF AIR RAIDS."

WITH A GRIN, HE SAID HIS VALET HAD TOLD HIM THIS MORNING THAT HE WOULD NEED SOME MORE ENGLISH-TYPE WHITE SHIRTS, WITHOUT ATTACHED COLLARS, AND SOME LONG UNDERWEAR.

AFTER THAT, HE SAID, "I HAD A VERY GOOD BREAKFAST WITH SOME GOOD AMERICAN COFFEE."

Lloyd Replaces Halifax In House of Lords

London, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The Prime Minister's office announced today that Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for Colonies, would replace Lord Halifax as leader of the Government party in the House of Lords.

Halifax, former Foreign Secretary, is Ambassador-designate to the United States.

Neville Butler To Aid Halifax

London, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Government announced today the appointment of Neville Butler, counsellor of the British Embassy in Washington, as Minister to the United States. The post was created to relieve the newly appointed ambassador, Lord Halifax, of detail.

U. S. Military Mission Confers With British

Officers in England Include Major R. F. Ennis, Who Will Observe Libyan Campaign

Somewhere In England, Jan. 10 (AP)—A mission of four United States Army officers, in England to study military operations, conferred for several hours today with Canadian and British commanders.

Major Riley F. Ennis, of the visiting group, who was reported as making a close study of British armored divisions, will go to Egypt for first-hand observation of the Libyan campaign.

[By the Associated Press]

Malvern, England, Jan. 10—The Archbishop of York's Church Conference, meeting here, declared today that private ownership of the nation's main industrial resources may be a "stumbling block" to Christianity, making it more difficult for men to lead Christian lives.

A document embodying the conference's ideas said that "while these resources can be so owned, men will strive for their ownership. . . . As a consequence, the way of life founded on the supremacy of the economic motive will remain—which is contrary to God's plan for mankind.

"The time has come for Christians to proclaim the need for striving toward a form of society in which, while the essential values of the individual and human personality are preserved, a continuance of these abuses no longer will be possible."

The document pointed out that the church could never commit itself to any proposed change in the structure of society" as being a self-sufficient means of salvation, but added:

"In our present situation we believe the maintenance of that part of our society by which the ultimate ownership of the principal industrial resources of the community can be vested in the hands of private owners may be a stumbling block."

The Bishop of Malmsbury said he hoped the economic declaration would become the basis for a united assertion by all Christian churches.

Private Ownership Of Industry Draws Anglican Group's Frown

"May Be Stumbling Block" To Christianity, Says Archbishop Of York's Church Conference

British Tommies Beat Swords Into Plowshares

London, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Information announced today that British soldiers were going to be called on to farm as well as fight.

In an effort to grow more food at home, which would release ships to carry troops and munitions, the fight-farm plan will call for cultivation of 20,000 acres of War Office land by troops.

The announcement said that the scheme would not be allowed to interfere with military training.

Veteran British Pilot Killed

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced tonight the death of Captain H. J. Horsey, one of the original pilots of Imperial Airways, as a result of injuries received a week ago in the crash of a plane he was ferrying for the Air Transport Auxiliary. He had 1,690,000 miles of flying to his credit without a major accident.

London Honors Girl Heroes

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Two young women telephone operators of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force received the Military Medal for Gallantry today because they stuck to their switchboards when German bombs smashed an exchange building. They are Acting Sergt. Jean Mary Youle, nineteen years old, and Acting Corp. Joan Hearn-Avis, twenty-four.

Soviet Union Increases Its Legation At Sofia

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Soviet Union increased its legation here today with the appointment of an assistant military attache, Major Leonid Sereda.

The post, hitherto non-existent, indicated Russian intention to keep well informed about military events in Bulgaria (which might become a German pathway to Greece and Turkey).

The British Minister called yesterday upon Premier Bogdan Philoff, whom he usually sees personally only on the most important matters.

Philoff Receives British Minister

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 10 (AP)—Premier Bogdan Philoff received the British Minister today after the Premier attended a night Cabinet session and held two conferences with King Boris III.

Compulsory Salute

Stockholm, Jan. 10 (AP)—The upswinging stiff right-arm Nazi salute was made obligatory for all governmental, municipal and public service employes today in Norway, a report from Oslo said.

German authorities also increased their control over inhabitants of the Bergen area by ordering everyone over 15 years old to carry an identity card.

Weygand Tells Moslems They Stand Behind Petain

Speaks on Morocco Radio on Mahometan New Year

VICHY, Jan. 10 (AP).—Gen. Maxime Weygand, supreme commander of the French North African armies told the Moslem population of French Africa today that Islam stood united under the new France of "our chief"—Premier Marshal Henri Petain.

Weygand spoke on the French Morocco radio from Rabat, where he participated in a celebration of the Mahometan New Year. He was accompanied to the Cherifian Palace at Rabat by Gen. Auguste Nogues, Governor-General of French Morocco.

He asserted France would never forget the voluntary participation of her North African subjects in the parents nation's "sacrifices."

Admiral Bemis at Manila

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 10 (AP).—Rear Admiral Harold M. Bemis, new commandant of the 16th Naval District and the Navy Yard at Cavite, arrived by clipper today. Tomorrow he will relieve Read Admiral J. M. Smeallie, who is returning to the United States for medical treatment.

U. S.-Portugal Cable Line

New York, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Western Union Telegraph Company announced today that it had established the only direct cable service between the United States and Portugal.

Methodists to Turn Over Property to Japanese

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Jan. 10.—The United Methodist Mission has decided to deliver church property valued at approximately $100,000 to the Japanese Methodist Church, it was learned authoritatively today.

It also was decided at an annual meeting that the mission would continue its work in Japan, even though 45 American workers already have departed and 10 others plan to leave "because of the international situation." Seventy-five missionaries are remaining.

Foreign church officials disclosed in December that major American, British and Canadian church properties, valued at millions of dollars, were in process of being turned over to the Japanese as a result of a recent religious law.

The law required discontinuation of foreign financial assistance and placed control of mission schools, hospitals and social enterprises entirely in Japanese hands.

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100 TOKYO. XXX HAWAII.

THE UNITED METHODIST PROPERTY INCLUDES SEVERAL KINDERGARTENS AND MISSION HOUSES. THE MISSION IS ASSOCIATED WITH A TOTAL OF 20 SCHOOLS, IN SOME OF WHICH JAPANESE ALREADY HOLD ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS.

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PURSUANT TO AN EDUCATION MINISTRY REGULATION, MISSIONARIES WILL RECOMMEND TO THE UNITED STATES BOARD ELIMINATION TWO YEARS HENCE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MIDDLE SCHOOLS AND FIVE YEARS HENCE TO UNIVERSITIES.

THE UNITED METHODIST MISSION REPRESENTS A UNION OF THE NORTHERN, SOUTHERN AND CANADIAN METHODISTS.

Japanese, French Meet

New York, Jan. 10 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, broadcast today a report of "considerable progress" in economic negotiations with a French Indo-Chinese mission at the official residence of the Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo.

A communque from the Japanese Information Board, broadcast by Domei, follows:

"The fifth meeting between Japanese and French delegates regarding French Indo-China was held at the official residence of the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2.30 to 4.30 this afternoon.

"The discussion was continued on concrete economic questions, resulting in considerable progress."

Tokio Cabinet Approves Air Defense Tightening

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A Domei (Japanese news agency) broadcast from Tokio today said the cabinet approved an army and navy proposal for tightening the nation's air defenses "urgently needed in view of the emergency of the situation."

"In any emergency the Japanese people must be prepared against enemy raids," the news agency said War Minister Gen. Hideki Tojo told the cabinet.

"The completion of air defenses throughout the country simultaneously will be difficult, but it is absolutely necessary to make Tokio, the Yokohama district and the Osaka-Kobe area safe against air raids."

Japanese Paper Calls Roosevelt Talk 'Rabid'

Editorial Advocates That Ambassador's Departure To U. S. Be Postponed

New York, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Domei wireless reported from Tokyo today that the newspaper *Kokumin Shimbun* had advocated editorially that Japan postpone sending her new Ambassador, Kichisaburo Nomura, to the United States.

President Roosevelt's recent addresses were described by the paper as "rabid" challenges to Japan.

The editorial added that "although we have tried every possible means in order to improve strained relations," it appears "too late" for such efforts now.

Naval Ratio (Chinese View)

U. S. 322 Times Stronger Than Japan, Chungking Writer Says

Chungking, China, Jan. 10 (AP)—The newspaper *Takungpao* did some figuring today and decided that "the United States Navy is 322 times more powerful than the Japanese Navy."

The editorial writer figured that the present United States naval budget is 322 times the Japanese naval budget, based on the rate of unofficial dealings in the yen.

"The fate of the Japanese empire lies in President Roosevelt's hands," the writer elaborated. "The Japanese Navy can be wiped out when he decides."

Chinese Expect U. S. Aid To Prove Major Factor

Look For Arms To Spell Success Or Failure In Meeting New Japanese Offensive

Chungking, China, Jan. 10 (AP)—Chinese quarters declared tonight that the early arrival of United States war supplies might spell the difference between success or failure in the event—considered likely—that Japan should launch a tremendous new offensive against Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies.

A high Chinese official declared China's need of supplies from the United States was equally if not more urgent than Britain's requirements.

However, he said, the latest expressions of United States policy were a source of great encouragement to the Chinese Government, particularly the equal rating accorded the European and Asiatic wars and the view that China is playing an important role in the struggle of democracies against aggression.

FIERCE RAIDS ON INDO-CHINA THREATENED

Thai Says Large Cities Face Destructive Attacks From The Air

Asserts Assaults Will Be In Retaliation For French Forays

[By the Associated Press]

Bangkok, Thailand, Jan. 10—Large cities of French Indo-China face destructive raids, like those which hit the border town of Sisophon, the Thai supreme command asserted today.

Day and night air attacks will be carried out on Saigon, Dalat and Ponompenh, the communique said, in retaliation for reported French forays against Bangkok, Ubol and Prachinburi.

The attacking French planes were driven back before they could bomb the cities, the communique said, but retaliation will follow. The French previously had threatened to bomb Thailand's capital unless border attacks on Indo-China ceased.

[The Thai consulate at Singapore issued a communique describing Sisophon, twenty miles within the Indo-Chinese border province of Cambodia, as destroyed by fire resulting from a ninety-plane attack two days ago.]

The supreme command also announced further advance by land troops against Indo-Chinese forces. The French were said to have resisted little, yielding positions and large quantities of equipment.

French Claim Recapture Of Fort Near Samarong

Hanol, French Indo-China, Jan. 10 (AP)—Reinforced French troops today recaptured a fortification near Samarong in northern Cambodia and ousted Thai forces, French authorities announced tonight.

A Thai plane was reported shot down near Siemreap in southern Cambodia, and continued artillery fire was reported across the Mekong on both sides.

Thai planes bombed Batambong and the railway town of Siemreap in the vicinity of the famous "lost civilization" ruins at Angkor, the supreme command said.

Two French planes, it was reported, attempted to raid the Thai towns of Nagorn, Rajsima, Ubol and Srisakes in the northeast region, but were driven off with only one civilian casualty.

Bombs Destroy Town

Singapore, Jan. 10 (AP)—The town of Sisophon, twenty miles within the Cambodia, has been destroyed by fire resulting from a ninety-plane attack by the Thai (Siamese) air force, the Thai consulate announced today in a special communique.

Sisophon, according to a delayed dispatch yesterday from Bangkok, was bombed two days ago and was reported by the Thai high command to have been set entirely ablaze.

Siam Orders Raids On Indo-China Cities

[By the Associated Press]

Bangkok, Thailand, Jan. 10—The supreme command of Thailand (Siam) announced today its decision to carry out day and night bombing raids on Saigon, Dalat and Ponompenh, large cities in French Indo-China, in retaliation for reported French attempts to bomb Bangkok, Ubol and Prachinburi in Thailand last night.

A communique said three French planes which attempted to raid the Thai cities were repulsed before reaching their destinations.

Land Forces Advance

The supreme command also announced that Thai land forces continued their advance, seizing several enemy positions.

The French, the communique said, retreated without offering serious resistance anywhere, leaving behind the bodies of French Moroccan troops and large quantities of arms and equipment.

Hungarians Snub Nazi Soldiers

People Fear War Is Near and Blame Germans for Great Shortage of Food.

BY EDWIN SHANKE

Budapest, Dec. 23 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—German soldiers shouted greetings above the rumble of car wheels to a load of Budapest suburbanites whose train was sidetracked for the troop transport.

The German troops smiled broadly as they shouted and dangled their feet from boxcar doors. But there was no response

—only a silence emphasized by cold eyes staring through frosted coach windows.

Each load of German troops and equipment passing through this country into Rumania deepens the fear that Hungary, by permitting mass movement of the Nazis in a process tantamount to occupation, may be bringing the chaos of war down upon the heads of her people. Hungarians live in fear that the Allies might bomb their rail lines. Weekly tests of air raid sirens remind them of the danger. But at the same time, the Hungarians realize their Government is, virtually helpless under Axis pressure and must accept the inevitable.

German soldiers no longer hesitate to appear in uniform on the streets of Budapest. Occasionally this brings open expression of Hungarian feelings.

Hungarians hold the danger of war and shipments to Germany responsible for a general belt-tightening in this country. A declaration by a deputy on the floor of Parliament that "Hungarians will have to eat less" was confirmation of what every one already knew.

The people of Hungary can no longer enjoy cream. Restaurant menus are strictly limited and one-dish days have appeared.

Add Budapest.xxxappeared.

In several nearby villages, irate housewives smashed store windows because they found they couldn't get wheat they wanted--particularly lard--after standing for hours in the cold.

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Attacks were also made on the docks at Brest and oil targets at Rotterdam.

Another Air Ministry communique:

The synthetic oil plant at Gelsenkirchen was the main objective of the R. A. F. attacks last night.

Though a ground haze at times made it difficult to observe the results fully, explosions and fires were seen in the oil plant.

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

There is nothing to report.

An Air Ministry communique:

It is now known that in last night's raid on northwest England two enemy bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

One of our bombers engaged and shot down an enemy fighter during the operations over Germany last (Thursday night.

A Ministry of Information statement:

It is learned in London that a force of R. A. F. bombers, strongly escorted by fighters, made an extensive sweep over the Pas de Calais at midday today.

Several enemy airdromes were bombed and machine-gun attacks were made from low level on military installations and control vessels.

Only a few enemy fighters were encountered. Three were shot down and a number damaged on the ground. None or our aircraft is missing.

Another Air Ministry communique:

The main attack by bombers of the Royal Air Force last night was made against the Ruhr where an oil plant at Gelsenkirchen and a number of other objectives were bombed.

The inland ports of Duisburg-Ruhroht and Dusseldorf and a number of other objectives in the Ruhr, including factories, blast furnaces and railways, were also attacked.

Elsewhere an oil storage plant at Rotterdam and docks at Flushing, Dunkerque and Calais were bombed.

Aircrat of the coastal command made a successful attack on docks at Brest and also severely damaged a railway bridge near Egersund, on the southwest coast of Norway.

Two of our aricraft are missing.

CAIRO, Jan. 10 (AP).—A British Middle East Command communique:

Libya: Covered by operations to the westward, the concentration of our forces around Tobruk is continuing.

On the Sudan frontier our patrols inflicted a number of casualties on the enemy holding positions east of Serobatib, which we captured Jan. 7. Serobatib is on the Sudan-Ethiopian frontier, about forty miles north of Kassala.

Kenya: Yesterday morning one of our mobile columns entered Buna unopposed. It has also been ascertained that the enemy had abandoned El Wak as the result of our successful raid there last month.

Another British Middle East Command communique:

A heavy raid was carried out by the bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force on Messina, Sicily, during the night of Jan. 9-10. Several tons of bombs were dropped on naval vessels in the harbor and on wharves, docks and oil storage plants. One stick of bombs fell across cruisers in the south part of the harbor. Observation of the damage done was impossible, owing to a heavy smoke screen thrown out by the cruisers.

Another stick of bombs straddled the army marshalling yards and oil tanks to the south of the harbor. Fires were started at wharves and near the drydock. Other bombs fell very close to the oil storage plant, causing explosions with green flashes. All our aircraft returned undamaged to their base.

The Royal Air Force Command communique:

A successful attack was made on Benina Airdrome by bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. on Jan. 8. Direct hits were registered on hangars, buildings and dispersed aircraft. A number of hangars and barracks were seen to be gutted. Many aircraft were set afire and at least twelve were seen to be burning fiercely.

One of our aircraft after dropping its bombs, machine-gunned the airdrome from a height of only 250 feet.

During the night of Jan. 8-9 heavy attacks were made on Bengazi. Bombs fell on government buildings near the central mole causing fires and explosions. One ship outside the outer mole is believed to have received a direct hit.

The same night Tobruk was raided. Direct hits were registered on buildings. Further raids were carried out yesterday but full details have not yet been received.

A battleship, merchant shipping docks and the railway station at Naples were objectives of the particularly heavy raid carried out on the night of Jan. 8-9. Bombs fell either on or very near the stern of a battleship of the Littorio class causing a dull red glow. Other bombs caused an outbreak of fire among large motor vessels.

Fires were also started along the waterfront from the north end of a drydock to a jetty. Several bombs hit buildings on the quay and railway lines while the railway station also suffered direct hits. A gasometer was set on fire causing a series of explosions in the drydock area and shipping areas. One particularly violent explosion occurred on the north railway line.

Another aircraft attacked Palermo where explosions were caused on or near shipping moored to the jetty. Bombs straddled northern mole and a wharf between middle and southern jetties.

In Italian East Africa troop concentrations were attacked by our bombers, all bombs falling in the target area.

Malta was raided twice yesterday, the first time by enemy monoplane fighters some of which carried out a low machine-gun attack which did only slight damage.

Our fighters engaged the enemy, shooting four of them down into the sea. One enemy pilot was rescued, but he was severely wounded.

A fifth machine was shot down by anti-aircraft fire. The second enemy raid was carried out by dive bombers on shipping but no damage or casualties resulted.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 10 (AP).—A Greek headquarters communique:

Today's successful operation resulted in the occupation of Klisura. The town of Klisura was found deserted, pillaged and burned.

About 600 prisoners, including twenty officers, were taken, and one military flag, four guns, tanks, more mortars, automatic weapons and all kinds of materiel have fallen into our hands.

Our aviation has very successfully operated in the battle fields, having bombed and machine-gunned enemy objectives. All our aircraft returned safely to bases.

A Ministry of Home Security communique:

No raids on Greece today.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 10 (AP).—The German High Command communique:

Our airforce yesterday carried out armed reconnaissance as far as northern Scotland. Last night strong combat formations succesfully bombarded war essential objectives in central and southern England, especially Manchester, London and Liverpool.

The enemy's attacks last night were primarily directed against various places in western Germany. Besides several apartment houses, Bethlehem Cloister near Cologne was damaged and a Catholic journeymen's home at Dusseldorf destroyed. Military and military-economic objectives were not hit.

Civilian losses were twenty killed and a number injured, nearly all of whom were outside raid shelters. One enemy plane was downed by a night chaser and another by anti-aircraft fire.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Italian High Command communique:

On the Greek front local actions took place in some sectors of the 11th Army with artillery activity on the remainder of the front.

Troops on the march and motor vehicles were bombed and machine-gunned by our air force. Anti-aircraft and artillery emplacements defending an important enemy naval base were effectively hit.

Our warships effectively bombarded enemy coastal positions.

Bombing squadrons attacked a big naval formation in the eastern Mediterranean. Despite violent anti-aircraft reaction, a battleship was hit. An enemy fighter plane was shot down. Two of our planes failed to return.

Our air formations subjected the air and naval base at Malta to an effective bombardment and machine-gunning. Five planes on the ground, two steamers and an anti-aircraft battery were hit. One of our fighters was shot down.

Two enemy planes which attempted raids on our territory were shot down.

In Cirenaica (Libya) artillery fire was reported in the Tobruk zone, during which enemy equipment was destroyed. Our planes bombed the port of Sollum. A formation of assault and fighter planes sighted and hit about 100 mechanized vehicles heading toward Acroma southwest of Tobruk.

In East Africa tent encampments and armored cars were machine-gunned by our planes in the Kassala zone and near Sciusceib. Raids by enemy motorized forces were repelled northeast of Kassala, inflicting losses on the enemy.

Enemy planes dropped incendiary bombs on Messina, causing only the outbreak of fires which were immediately put under control without casualties.

One of our submarines commanded by Com. Manlio Petroni torpedoed and sank the 2,883-ton Greek steamer Anastasia in the Atlantic. Another submarine operating in the Atlantic under the command of Com. Salvatore Todaro sank the 5,000-ton armed steamer Shakespear after sharp fighting.

A submarine operating in the Mediterranean under command of Com. Paolo Vagliasindi torpedoed two steamers of undetermined tonnage in a strongly escorted convoy.

30.24-6895

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Two enemy submarines were sunk by our torpedo craft. One was the French Narval, incorporated in the forces serving England. The submarine Regulus, whose loss was announced by the British Admiralty, was one of those reported destroyed in a previous bulletin.

6 COMMODITIES OFF FREE EXPORT LIST

Copper, Brass, Bronze, Zinc, Nickel And Potash Put Under License

Order Expected To Restrict Trade Further With Japan And Russia

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 10—Copper and five other commodities classed as strategic materials for national defense were brought under export license control today in a move expected to restrict trade with Japan and Soviet Russia.

The other products for which export licenses will be required by the new Presidential order, effective February 3, are brass, bronze, zinc, nickel and potash.

President Roosevelt said it was necessary to control the exports of these materials because of the accelerating needs of the defense program.

Russian Purchases Gain

Japan was the largest purchaser of copper in the United States last year, taking 225,065,811 pounds, while Russia, a relatively small purchaser before the European war, moved into third place with 108,955,900 pounds. Great Britain was the second largest at 137,937,735 pounds.

The extension of license control to the six new commodities today left almost no important defense materials on the free export list.

During the last few months, scores of metals, chemicals, rubber, petroleum and other products were subjected to export control, and complete embargoes were imposed on the exportation of aviation gasoline and iron and steel scrap to any countries outside the Western Hemisphere except Great Britain.

Japan Big Buyer Of Oil

Despite the licensing control, however, Japan has continued to be a large purchaser of petroleum products in the United States. Commerce Department figures for November show her purchases were valued at $8,900,000, an increase of $1,700,000 over October. Comprised mainly of lubricants and fuel oil, the petroleum purchases represented more than half the total exports to Japan from this country in November.

President Roosevelt was asked at his press conference today if copper was added to the controlled list because of reports that Germany was receiving some copper through Russia. He replied in the negative and said the action was taken only because the products were needed here.

Secrecy Veils Navy Work on Atlantic Bases

Admiral Towers Refuses to Give House Committee Data at Public Session

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—A cloak of official secrecy was thrown today about the progress of work on the new Atlantic naval bases, sites for which are being acquired from the British.

Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of Naval Aviation, declined to answer questions concerning them at a public session of the House Naval Committee, and explained that he was acting in accordance with instructions received a short time earlier from the Chief of Naval Operations.

He assured the committee it would be given full details regarding the new outposts—in secret session. At that, Chairman Carl Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, who has usually opposed private sessions of his committee, said an early opportunity would be provided for one.

No explanation was given for the secrecy, but Admiral Towers's attitude was in line with that expressed by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, yesterday when he parried inquiries about Army garrisons with the assertion that he had no intention of being one of Hitler's sources of information.

Admiral Towers testified freely concerning work at the Navy's domestic training stations. He said progress was being made in the development of new training stations for flyers at Atlanta, Dallas, and New Orleans, as well as at other air stations which are being expanded. More than 90 per cent of the $10,000,000 appropriated last year for the work has been obligated, Admiral Towers said, and possibly another $14,000,000 may be needed.

The admiral said he was in agreement with Representative Melvin J. Maas, Republican, of Minnesota, as to the desirability of maintaining many of the stations on a permanent basis, in view of the vast expansion of the fleet air arm now in progress, but he asserted that policy had not been determined by the Navy Department.

Admiral Towers testified that about fourteen of every 100 candidates as naval pilots get commissions, but he conceded that it may become necessary to relax the educational requirements in order to enlarge the pool of pilot material.

While Admiral Towers discussed this phase of naval aviation, the Navy Department announced it was arranging for a further $18,000,000 expansion of the aircraft industry.

Of this total, $14,090,350 was for expansion of facilities of the propeller division of Curtiss Wright Corporation, and $3,968,130 for construction of a new plant by the Ohio Crankshaft, Inc., of Cleveland, which manufacturers airplane engine crankshafts.

Chrysler to Co-operate

DETROIT, Jan. 10 (AP).—K. T. Keller, president of Chrysler Corporation, said today that his company, the Glenn L. Martin Company, and officials of the National Defense Advisory Commission had reached a tentative agreement under which Chrysler would produce parts and sub-assemblies for the Martin B-26 medium bomber.

Through the co-operative efforts of the two companies, it is hoped to produce the planes at the rate of 100 a month in a new assembly plant to be built at Omaha.

"After we have learned what the airplane people have found out by many years of practical experience," Mr. Keller said, "the automobile industry may and probably will be able to improve and speed up manufacturing processes.

"But any idea that the automobile industry can revolutionize aircraft production is the bunk."

Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, announced earlier this week at San Diego, Calif., that his company was considering a similar arrangement for making parts and sub-assemblies here for the Consolidated and Douglas Aircraft Corporations.

BOARD SURVEYS BRITISH ASSETS

Reserve Warns Against Estimating 'Purchases.'

Washington, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The Federal Reserve Board cautioned the public today against overestimating the resources available to the British Empire for purchase of American war materials.

No mention was made of President Roosevelt's proposal to "lend" materials to the British after they pay cash for current orders.

The board discussed British assets in its monthly bulletin, which estimated that at the beginning of the war the empire had $7,115,000,000 worth of gold, securities and other assets theoretically available to pay for American purchases.

After saying that it could not tell how much of these assets had been used up, the board said:

"The situation cannot, however, be adequately presented in terms of such figures. In the first place there is no one figure that really measures British dollar resources."

Then it explained that some of the wealth in the empire belonged to other nations, that some of the securities—although intrinsically valuable—had no immediate market, that gold held on the other side of the Atlantic might be sunk en route here, and that other assets might lose much of their apparent value if they had to be sold in a relatively short period of time and swamp the markets.

Of the remaining empire assets the board said much of these already have been pledged for payment of contracts when the purchased airplanes or other materials are delivered.

Another possible empire source of dollar assets was said to be investments in Latin America and elsewhere, but "possibilities of this sort appear to be limited."

An authoritative source nign in United States governmental circles estimated three weeks ago that Great Britain had placed about $2,000,000,000 worth of orders for munitions and material in this country, on a cash and carry basis.

Board Estimates Exports to Britain

Washington, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The Federal Reserve Board estimated today American exports of all kinds of merchandise to the British Empire might total $3,500,000,000 in 1941, a gain of $1,400,000,000 over 1940.

This was explained as a guess of the effect of British war orders which, placed in the last year, are expected to be filled this year.

It was not an estimate of what might be sent to Britain under the President's new lending plan.

2-Billion British Arms Pawn Likely

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11 (AP).—Highly placed federal officials say that the British Government may be asked to put up about $2,000,000,000 of British assets in the United States as collateral for war materials which President Roosevelt has proposed to lend to Britain.

These authorities, who declined to be quoted by name, reported that the plan was being considered "earnestly" to supplement a proposal by large New York investment trusts to purchase approximately $600,000,000 of British investments in this country. One said this phase of the deal might "come to a head in a few days."

Whatever is left, if this deal goes through, will be American real estate and British-owned companies of subsidiaries operating here.

According to the plan under consideration, these would be placed in escrow with a government corporation as collateral for the war material.

War Losses Half-Billion In Holland

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 10—Damage estimated at $500,000,000 was done to Dutch property in the five-day German blitzkrieg which conquered the Netherlands last May, according to information just received in diplomatic circles here.

The details of destruction, while apparently authoritative, were unofficial in character. The United States has not been represented in the Netherlands since shortly after German occupation of the country, and no American correspondents are now stationed there. There has been, as a result, very little factual information on conditions in Holland under Nazi occupation.

Picture Of The Havoc

Seemingly complete reports which have now reached diplomatic quarters here give this picture of the havoc wrought:

The total damage to private property, according to the survey by Dutch appraisers, exceeded 700,000,000 guilders (a guilder was worth 68 cents before the invasion).

A single city—Rotterdam—suffered half of the damage when it was blasted by a furious German air raid the day the nation surrendered.

45,000 Left Homeless

In Rotterdam, where the German planes dropped hundreds of explosive and incendiary bombs from a low height, an estimated 11,000 business premises and 26,000 residences were reported destroyed. About 45,000 people were left homeless and lost all their possessions.

As an example of the losses suffered by Dutch business firms the survey said that an estimated 37,000 typewriters were destroyed in Rotterdam alone.

Damage done to Dutch ships during the brief but furious fighting was placed at 10,000,000 guilders. An estimated seven per cent. of the nation's merchant marine was sunk at anchor, but 400 vessels, most of them small, have been raised and repaired, and 350 more are being salvaged.

Practically no damage was done to Holland's famous tulip fields, the report said, and bulbs now are a major export, with most sales to Germany.

Some aspects of life in the Netherlands under the Nazis given by the same report, included:

Just before cold weather set in a regulation was issued enabling each family to get an overcoat against a ration coupon.

Roosevelt Gives His Views On Women's Part In Defense

Addresses Gridiron Widows Off The Record At Luncheon—President And Club Exchange Trophies

[By the Associated Press]

Highland, N. Y., Jan. 10—President Roosevelt arrived here from Washington by train tonight and motored to his home at Hyde Park to spend the week end.

Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied the President. They were met at the station by their daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger, and her husband, Seattle publisher, who are spending a vacation in the East.

[Washington Bureau of The Sun]

Washington, Jan. 10—President Roosevelt in a thirty-minute speech at a luncheon of the Woman's National Press Club today gave the club and its guests a preview of the part women will be expected to play in the country's national defense effort.

Details of this speech were taken off the record, he announced, after he had smilingly noted the fact that there "were men present." But he added that in due time there would be a public statement of his views upon the subject.

Before leaving to catch his train for Hyde Park, Mr. Roosevelt presented to the members of the club through their president, Helen Essary, of the Washington *Times Herald*, a silver donkey.

First President To Be Guest

Mr. Roosevelt was the first President to be a guest of the club, and as a token of his visit he left behind this trophy.

At the beginning of the luncheon the members, on their part, presented Mr. Roosevelt an alarm clock as a reminder that he is almost invariably late at his Friday morning press conferences. The clock was purchased as a Christmas gift from the Gridiron Widows in December, but became lost in the shuffle.

Mrs. Roosevelt, a club member, accepted the gift on behalf of her husband, warning the latter that in the future sho would set the alarm for the hour when he is supposed to turn off his lights at night.

Would Use It On Conferees

There have been so many alarms at the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt said, that she sometimes thinks it hardly seems necessary to have an extra one.

But a good use for the clock, she predicted, will be as a signal when night political or legislative conferences should end. "I can put the clock just inside the door," she said, "when it's time for callers to go."

Falla, the President's pet pup, is a plenty good alarm for the morning when the President gets up, she added.

More than 260 persons—members of the club and one guest for each—gathered in the large ballroom of the Willard Hotel for the occasion. The head table, at which only the honor guests, officers and committee chairmen of the club were seated, was decorated with red carnations and fern. Southern smilax draped the walls.

Notes Presence Of Men Reporters

Many of the members had brought their husbands, in some cases newspapermen who cover President Roosevelt's press conferences.

Noting this, the President said he thought it might be a good idea sometime to dispose with his press conferences and go over to his wife's.

Furthermore, the joint press conferences, he said, would be an excellent labor-saving device and another forward step in Government reorganization.

Martinique Citizens Resent U. S. Patrol

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 10—Residents of Martinique, strategic French-owned island in the Caribbean, are "very resentful" of the presence of two American destroyers outside the harbor of Fort de France, a French passenger steamer master declared today.

Capt. Jacques Fromont, master of the Saint Domingue, which arrived today from the southern island, said the destroyers had replaced British warcraft which previously patrolled the harbor entrance.

Took Over Patrol

Two months ago it was reported from San Juan, Puerto Rico, that American neutrality patrol warships had taken over the watch on the island from the British West Indies Squadron.

"Why do you have to have destroyers there?" asked Captain Fromont, a World War veteran who was decorated by Marshal Petain, now Chief of State of unoccupied France.

"It would be better not to have them there," he continued, "at least not in view of the people."

He added that the two warships were stationed about six miles off shore during the day, but, according to islanders' reports, came "right up to the harbor entrance at night."

"The Germans—Bah!"

When newsmen explained that some quarters had expressed concern over the possibility of German control of the island, Captain Fromont replied, "—Ah, the Germans—bah!"

Aboard the Saint Dominque were thirty-five demobilized French soldiers, most of whom had been residents of the United States when they were called to the colors. Nine other passengers were French civilians and one was an American.

All had reached New York by varied routes from France to North Africa to Martinique.

Prisoner Accused In Nazi Cash Deal

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 10—A Government prosecutor asserted today that Isidore Lazarus, who was sentenced to prison for passport fraud, had carried large sums of money from Germany for such top Nazi leaders as Hermann Goering and deposited it in other countries where some "was believed to have been used to finance espionage work and propaganda."

Lazarus, 58 years old, had pleaded guilty to an indictment alleging he had made false statements in obtaining a passport and had used the passport so obtained. He was sentenced to two years in prison and fined $2,500 by Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell.

New High Officials

Assistant United States Attorney Richard J. Burke said that the defendant, "according to his own story, said that he had been engaged in international exchange, under the name of Lee Lane, since 1933, when the Nazis came into power in Germany, and was a close friend of German leaders."

Besides Marshal Goering, Burke named as among these friends Dr. Paul J. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda; Hjalmar Schacht, ex-Minister of Economics, and Robert Ley, Labor Minister.

Aided Refugees

Lazarus had taken money out of Germany, Burke added, in behalf of Goering, Ley and Schacht. The prosecutor said the defendant had insisted to investigators that he had used his connections to help refugees "get a small percentage of their money out of Germany," but, Burke stated, "most of their funds remained in Germany and probably wound up in the pockets of German officials."

Both Lazarus and his counsel insisted in court today that Lazarus had cultivated high German officials only to aid victims of persecutions—Jews, Catholics and Protestants alike. Lazarus is a Jew.

The indictment said that Lazarus was born in Rumania in 1882 but that in obtaining a passport through the American consul in Berlin in 1937 he stated he was born in 1887 in Fort Wayne, Ind. Lazarus used this passport, the indictment added, in entering this port from France on the liner Normandie June 26, 1939.

Transactions Listed

After arriving here, the prosecutor said, Lazarus carried out the following banking transactions:

Deposited in his own name $36,000 in the Guaranty Trust Company in New York after transferring it from a Stockholm bank.

Opened an account under the name of "Lee Lane" with the Schroder Trust Company, depositing $32,000 transferred from an Amsterdam bank.

Placed $70,000 worth of securities in a safe deposit box in the Guaranty Trust Company.

When Judge Leibell expressed an opinion that the Government's charge against him was well founded, the prisoner replied:

"Give me the opportunity and I'll bring the big men from Europe to prove that these insinuations, as far as my motives are concerned, are altogether false.

Ex-Confidence Man

"I have given thousands and thousands of dollars to aid refugees of my own race, as well as Catholics and Protestants. Send me to jail for life if you want, but let me clear myself of these aspersions."

The Government said Lazarus first came to this country in 1900 and that since 1923, he had obtained and used seven different passports. Official records showed, the court was informed that Lazarus was convicted in 1912 in Colorado for operating a confidence game and four years earlier had served time in Joliet Penitentiary Illinois, for a similar fraud.

Ratio Of Civilian To Military Deaths Soars In World War II

Figure In First Conflict Was 75 To 1—Now Its Only 3 To 1—Nazi Raids Are Blamed

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 10—Civilian deaths in the European conflict already have equaled the number of civilian deaths during the entire four years of the World War, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company estimated today.

On the basis of information available, bombardments from the air, land and sea, the company's statisticians said, have changed the ratio of seventy-five military deaths to one civilian death in the World War to three military to one civilian death in this conflict.

Civilian deaths in the current war exceed 100,000 against a total of 300,000 in the armed forces, the report said.

The statistics showed that during the 1914-18 war, 1,117 British civilians died in air raids, while up to November, Britain reported 20,000 civilian deaths in air raids since the beginning of this war.

The figures also showed 50,000 civilian deaths in Warsaw, Poland, where the heaviest civilian loss of life was recorded. Forty thousand "refugee casualties" were listed for Belgium and northern France, and 30,000 for Rotterdam's civilian mortality.

NO MUTINEERS NOW

Pitcairn Island Becomes Haven for War Refugees.

Weymouth, Mass., Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Pitcairn Islanders, hard hit themselves by the war in Europe, have offered a haven to child refugees from bomb-torn Britain on their lonely Pacific isle which sheltered the mutineers of the Bounty 151 years ago.

This was revealed in a letter received here this week from an islander who wrote:

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". . . There are some refugees being sent to the island between 6 and 16 years of age. No babies are to come. I do not know how many yet. Some (persons) have offered to take them in."

"Ships are very few and far between and not much trading is done on them now as before the war," ran the letter, which was dated October 15, 1940.

"We have heard that two ships which used to call here have been sunk by submarines with our orders on both of them, which makes us short of many things we need."

The message, written by a seventy-three-year-old woman missionary, was received by Granville P. Lindley, a radio engineer who went to Pitcairn in 1938 to set up the island's short-wave radio station.

MERCY SHIP CARGO DAMAGED BY FIRE

Red Cross Supplies Aboard British Freighter In New York, Are Burned

Three Bombers Untouched. Craft Was Expected To Sail In 24 Hours

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 10—Fire raged for an hour tonight in a freighter recently sold to the British and reported by police as ready to sail within twenty-four hours with a load of airplanes, Red Cross supplies and steel.

The blaze, brought under control at 6.30 P. M., was confined to Hold No 3 of the freighter, the Black Heron sold to Britain three weeks ago by the Black Diamond Steamship Company, of Weehawken, N. J.

Police said the hold, which was badly damaged, contained blankets bandages and other Red Cross supplies. Three bombing planes, which were lashed to the deck, were not damaged.

LaGuardia Visits Ship

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia went aboard the ship, talked to Capt. Walter Stafford and then said:

"It is too early to determine the cause."

Later, Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy said he had definitely established that there was no sabotage. He said workmen had been using a welding machine directly above the hold to fasten a plane to the deck. A small hole, he said, was burned in the deck, and it was possible that sparks had ignited the burlap-wrapped bundles below.

The British purchasing commission said it had no knowledge that any of its cargo had been placed aboard the 4,926-ton ship.

After Longshoremen Leave

The fire was discovered a half hour after longshoremen completed loading cargo for the day.

Land companies and fireboats fought the blaze. Damage was not estimated immediately.

The Black Heron was one of four vessels the Black Diamond Company sold to the British. The others were the Black Condor, Black Osprey and Black Tern.

WINDSOR EXPECTED AT U. S. AIR SHOW

Duke May Visit Miami This Afternoon If Weather Permits Flight

He Probably Would Return To Bahamas Right After Seeing Maneuvers

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Fla., Jan. 10—If good weather prevails tomorrow at Cat Cay, the Bahamas, the Duke of Windsor is expected to fly here for the afternoon performance of the all-American air maneuvers.

Since there is no airport at the island resort, it will be necessary to bring the Duke here in an amphibian plane. Rough weather might prevent such a plane from landing near the Cay, fifty miles from here.

Duchess Not To Come

First reports indicated the Duchess might accompany the Duke, but later it was understood she would remain at Cat Cay until they leave for Nassau Sunday. Should the Duke come to the air show, he probably would return late tomorrow afternoon.

Officials of the maneuvers said the amphibian would bring the Duke directly to the airport where the show is being held.

Assails U. S. Program For Airplane Engines

Miami, Fla., Jan. 10 (AP)—Col. G. Defreese Larner, general manager of the National Aeronautics Association, the largest aviation group in the United States, today told the Miami Kiwanis Club that the United States is to spend "some $50,000,000 of the taxpayers' money" on "out of date" airplane engines.

Speaking during the three-day mid-winter air show on Miami's municipal airport, Larner said this country had radial, air-cooled engines far in advance of the 1,200-horsepower British Rolls Royce engine to be produced by an automobile company.

He criticized the Allison 1,100-horsepower liquid-cooled airplane engine, being fitted to the army's new Curtis pursuits, as "a five-year-old model." This country, he said, has 2,000-horsepower engines already in production, and the European belligerents are basing their spring and summer aviation plans on new engines of that power.

Dive-Bombing Shown

During the first day of the air show navy dive bombers, simulating the devastating attacks made by German planes in both the Battle of France and the Battle of Britain, "wrecked" a portion of a wood-and-fabric city on the municipal airport.

As nine Grumman planes attached to the Opalocka Naval Air Station shot toward the ground and then pulled up to race for altitude, buildings toppled and flashes encircled the objective.

For safety's sake no actual bombs were dropped on the "city," erected a bare quarter of a mile from the spectators' stand, but the howl of the bombers' engines carried across the airport against a strong wind, and the men in the cockpits, fighting the momentary dizziness of "pullouts," demonstrated the technique originated in the United States for defense against an enemy bent on invasion.

Navy To Receive Bids For Collier And Yacht

19,080-Ton Craft And Converted Boat Deemed Of No Further Use To Service

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—The navy announced today that the 19,080-ton collier Proteus and the converted yacht Nokomis would be sold Bids will be opened February 11. Officials said the vessels were of no further naval use.

The Proteus is in the James river off Fort Eustis, Va. She was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company in 1911.

The Nokomis, a hulk, is at the Norfolk Navy Yard. She was built for Horace E. Dodge, of Detroit, in 1917, and acquired by the navy that year and converted into a patrol vessel.

U. S. Restores Several World War Submarines

Navy Officials Disclose They Have Been Reconditioned And Are In Service

Philadelphia, Jan. 10 (AP)—Navy officials disclosed today that several submarines of the World War type, tied up in the back channel at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for at least a dozen years, have been reconditioned and are again in service.

A total of twenty such submersibles are being repaired. All will be assigned within a few weeks, it was said, to the newly created Atlantic fleet.

The newest of the craft were built in 1924. Many were laid down under the World War naval program.

5000 RIFLES MONTHLY

Winchester Beats Schedule for New Garands.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The first Garand semi-automatic army rifle produced by private industry rolled off the assembly line at the Winchester Repeating Arms Company today and was presented to Major-Gen. Charles M. Wesson of Washington, Army Chief of Ordnance. The weapon, heretofore produced only at the Federal arsenal in Springfield, Mass., was the first of 65,000 to be manufactured at the Winchester plant under an $8,710,000 contract.

John C. Garand of Springfield, inventor of the rifle, and several high-ranking War Department officers heard Gen. Wesson term it the most effective combat rifle in the world. Edwin S. Pugsley, Winchester vice-president, said that the first rifle was completed almost three months ahead of schedule and that the firm soon would be turning out 5,000 monthly to augment the daily production of 550 at Springfield.

In the War Zone

Mussolini's African Dream Apparently About to Be Shattered

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The far citadels of Mussolini's great African empire, of which he has been inordinately proud, are beginning to shake from the disaster which has overtaken his army of conquest in the Libyan desert.

While it would be rash to draw sweeping conclusions from the Allies' successes, it is justifiable to say that their progress does in fact threaten the existence of Italy's whole African structure.

That means Libya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, and British Somaliland which the fascists captured last August when the British advisedly offered little resistance.

The rapidly multiplying signs bring vividly to mind a graphic passage in Churchill's recent appeal to the Italian people to throw Il Duce overboard. In citing the wages of continuing the conflict, he said:

"Our armies are tearing and will tear your African empire to shreds and tatters."

Invasion of Italy Debated.

The danger undoubtedly exists that Churchill's prediction may be fulfilled. Because of this, and the striking Greco-British victories over the fascists in Albania, London is beginning to buzz with talk of an offensive against Italy itself, with the idea of knocking Mussolini out of the war completely. Such an operation also would tend to checkmate Hitler's threatened invasion of Britain.

Recognition of these facts would account in part for the German activity in the Balkans. If the Allied menace to Italy continues to increase, Hitler undoubtedly will attempt to counter it in some manner.

Allied progress continued in both Mediterranean theaters today. From Greece comes the official announcement that the Greco-British forces have captured the important fascist stronghold of Klisura in central Albania. That further increases the threat to the strategic port of Valona toward which the Greeks have been driving persistently for weeks. The fall of Valona would clear the fascists out of southern Albania.

In Africa, along with the rapid advance of the allied forces into Libyan territory, comes the striking word that the native rebellion in the mountain fastnesses of wild Ethiopia is swelling. This revolt has been brewing ever since Mussolini in 1935 defied world opinion and by overwhelming force beat into submission one of the most fiercely independent peoples on earth.

Terrible Vengeance Possible.

The Ethiopian upheaval may easily produce a major catastrophe if it gets going full blast. Tragedy looks down from the rugged mountains onto the Italian cantonments and the many thousands of colonists whom

Mussolini has sent into that primitive country. The Ethiopians are likely to exact terrible vengeance.

Savage revolts against the Italians have been increasing, especially in the southern part of the country. Yesterday the British reported that a rebellion in western Ethiopia had forced Fascist forces to flee from one outpost.

These revolts have been set in motion by word of the British success in Libya. They aren't by any means spontaneous, however, for information from British sources says that plans for them have been carefully laid.

Haile Selassie reportedly is in the Egyptian Sudan himself, leading his people in the effort to regain the throne.

REMARKING THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD LOST "PRECIOUS MARKETS IN EUROPE," GAYDA SAID: "IF THE UNITED STATES WITH A REALISTIC SENSE AND CLEARER VISION OF EUROPEAN THINGS WANTED TO SETTLE ITS AFFAIRS BETTER, IT SHOULD LINE UP, IN THE INTERESTS OF ITS OWN TRADE, ON THE SIDE OF YOUNG NATIONS (MEANING GERMANY AND ITALY) INSTEAD OF DIGGING SUCH A DEEP AND DANGEROUS CHASM AGAINST THEM."

QQ839AES

A106

ROME, JAN.10-(AP)-FASCISM'S LEADING EDITORIAL SPOKESMAN, VIRGINIO GAYDA, ACCUSED BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TODAY OF SEEKING TO ESTABLISH "ANGLO-SAXON DOMINATION OF THE WORLD" WITH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES SHARING IN THE DOMINATION.

"CHURCHILL IS CALLING AMERICA INTO EUROPE AND WOULD LIKE TO GIVE HER, WITH HER HOMICIDAL ARMS AND HEAVY DOLLAR POLICY, A MANDATE OF GUARDIANSHIP OVER EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE," GAYDA WROTE IN THE NEWSPAPER IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA.

GAYDA'S COMMENT WAS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH CHURCHILL'S SPEECH BEFORE THE PILGRIMS (CAP P) IN LONDON YESTERDAY IN A SEND-OFF TO LORD HALIFAX, AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES. UPON THE RELATION BETWEEN THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE UNITED STATES, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID, DEPEND "THE FUTURE OF THE WHOLE WORLD AND THE HOPES OF A BROADENING CIVILIZATION FOUNDED UPON CHRISTIAN ETHICS.")

A105

ROME, JAN. 10-(AP)-GIUSEPPE TASSINARI, ITALY'S MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND "FOOD DICTATOR," TODAY ORDERED A CENSUS OF ALL STOCKS OF ESSENTIAL FOODSTUFFS, INCLUDING WHEAT, CORN, FLOUR, SPAGHETTI, RICE, OLIVE OIL, BUTTER AND LARD, TO PROVIDE THE GOVERNMENT WITH A BASIS FOR FURTHER RATIONING OF THESE FOODS.

WE1011PES

B133 (AGYS OUT)

KX WX BA

SHANGHAI, JAN 11-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT IT WAS INFORMED BY RELIABLE SOURCES THAT MADAM CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WIFE OF THE CHINESE GENERALISSIMO, WOULD LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES LATE IN JANUARY TO CONFER ON AID FOR CHINA.

SN138AES

30,24-6899 Clap

30.24-6899

B132 (AGYS OUT)

KX WX BA

CHUNGKING, JAN 10-(AP)-THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT, WITH THE APPROVAL OF G

EAT

BRITAIN, HAD AGREED TO SEND A MISSION HERE TO DISCUSS TRADE PROBLEMS.

THE MISSION, WHICH WILL INCLUDE T.H.CRAW, COUNSELLOR OF THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT AND J.F.H.NICHOLSON, CHIEF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICER OF THE FEDERATED SHAN STATES, WAS INVITED BY THE CHINESE.

PROBLEMS ARISING FROM WAR CONDITIONS ALONG THE MAJOR ROUTES OF TRADE, INCLUDING THE RECENTLY REOPENED BURMA ROAD, WILL FORM A MAJOR PART OF THE AGENDA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SN136AES

A157

TOKYO, JAN 11-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-A PRESS RESTRICTION ORDINANCE UNDER JAPAN'S GENERAL MOBILIZATION LAW BECAME EFFECTIVE TODAY, PROVIDING MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT OF FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND FINES OF 2,000 YEN (ABOUT $472) FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CONVICTED OF VIOLATIONS. OTHER VIOLATORS ARE LIABLE TO TWO YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND 2,000 YEN FINE.

THE ORDINANCE AS PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE BANS PUBLICATION OF SECRETS CONCERNING GENERAL MOBILIZATION, MILITARY AFFAIRS, MILITARY RESOURCES, MATTERS HARMFUL TO DIPLOMACY, AND MATTERS THAT WOULD IMPEDE EXECUTION OF THE NATIONAL, FINANCIAL OR ECONOMIC POLICIES.

DN132AES

L17 AGYS OUT

CHUNGKING, JAN. 10-(AP)-MAYOR K.C.WU SAID TODAY HE HAD RECEIVED A CABLEGRAM FROM DR.C.C.TUI, CHINESE PHYSICIAN IN NEW YORK, ASKING HOW MANY FIRST AID STATIONS AND WHAT RELIEF FUNDS WERE REQUIRED IN THIS CHINESE CAPITAL THIS YEAR.

WE926PES

B72KX

APGB WX

HONOLULU, JAN. 10-(AP)-THE STEAMSHIP MAUI ARRIVED TODAY FROM SYDNEY CARRYING $15,000,000 WORTH OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD, EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, AND 28,000 BALES OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL, PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES TO BUILD UP STOCKS OF VALUABLE COMMODITIES.

THE WOOL WAS PILED IN WHAT ONCE WAS A SWANKY SMOKING LOUNGE OF THE FORMER PASSENGER LINER.

THE GOLD WAS IN A SEPARATE HOLD, CHECKED EVERY TWO HOURS BY AN OFFICER.

RB807PCS

A119KX

HONOLULU, JAN. 10-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL H.E.KIMMEL, NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE COMBINED FLEETS, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY HIS APPOINTMENT CAME AS A "BIG SURPRISE" AND ADDED:

"I WILL DO MY UTMOST TO CARRY ON THE EFFICIENT WORK OF MY DISTINGUISHED PREDECESSORS AND TO CONTINUE TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FLEET TO ENABLE IT TO BE READY TO SUPPORT IMMEDIATELY THE NATIONAL PTLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES WHENEVER CALLED UPON TO DO SO."

REFERRING TO A SENTENCE IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECENT FIRESIDE CHAT, HE SAID:

"I AM IN NO POSITION TO COMMENT WHETHER THE FLEET IS ABLE TO MOVE TOWARDS ASIA IMMEDIATELY, YOU MUST USE YOUR OWN INTERPRETATION REGARDING THE PRESIDENT'S REMARK."

(IN HIS FIRESIDE CHAT, THE PRESIDENT SAID THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN FLEETS WERE BEING BLOCKED ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC BY THE BRITISH AND GREEKS, THE JAPANESE WERE BEING ENGAGED IN ASIA BY THE CHINESE, AND, AFTER A DRAMATIC PAUSE, "IN THE PACIFIC IS OUR FLEET.")

APPOINTMENT OF KIMMEL TO COMMAND THE PACIFIC FLEET AND THE COMBINED FLEETS WAS ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON WEDNESDAY. HE TAKES OVER COMMAND FROM ADMIRAL JAMES O.RICHARDSON ON FEBRUARY 1.

RB954PCS

BJU (ADVS IN)

KX UX BT CK NI NP SI

OTTAWA, JAN 10-(AP)-NORWEGIAN PILOTS TRAINED IN CANADA MAY BE FIGHTING FOR ENGLAND NEXT MONTH, CROWN PRINCE OLAF OF NORWAY TOLD NEWSPAPER MEN HERE TONIGHT.

THE 37-YEAR-OLD PRINCE, WHO HOLDS THE RANK OF GENERAL IN THE NORWEGIAN ARMY, IS GOING TO TORONTO TO INSPECT THE "LITTLE NORWAY" TRAINING CAMP WHERE YOUNG NORWEGIANS WHO HAVE REACHED CANADA BY VARIOUS ROUTES ARE TRAINING WITH PLANES OBTAINED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

"WE HOPE TO GET SOME PILOTS OUT TO ENGLAND BY FEBRUARY," HE SAID.

HE SAID THERE WAS NO BITTERNESS TOWARD BRITAIN BECAUSE OF OCCASIONAL BOMBINGS OF GERMAN-HELD NORWEGIAN PORTS BY THE RAF.

"REPORTS REACHING US INDICATE," HE SAID, "THAT BRITISH BOMBING IS CAREFUL AND ACCURATE AND THAT NORWEGIAN CIVILIANS ARE COMING OUT RATHER WELL."

THE PRINCE SAID REPORTS REACHING HIM ALSO INDICATED THAT "THERE IS NO HUNGER FOR THE MOMENT IN NORWAY; ALTHOUGH OF COURSE ONE CAN NEVER BE SURE HOW LONG EXISTING SUPPLIES WILL LAST."

SN131AES

B127

BT CK KX CO NP NI ST

OTTAWA, JAN 10-(AP)-IN A MOVE TOWARDS MOBILIZATION OF CANADA'S LABOR POWER, THE GOVERNMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED A PLAN TO TRAIN 100,000 MEN A YEAR FOR SKILLED WORK IN INDUSTRY, THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE.

THE PROGRAM CALLS FOR THREE-MONTH COURSES IN TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS WITH THE STUDENTS DRAWING PAY WHILE IN TRAINING.

PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO THE MIDDLE AND OLDER AGE GROUPS, VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR AND MEN DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMED FORCES IN THE PRESENT WAR.

DR.BRYCE STEWART, DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOR, SAID 50,000 MEN COULD BE TRAINED IN VOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND 50,000 MORE IN PLANT SCHOOLS DURING 1941.

MAXIMUM PAY ALLOWANCES ARE FIXED AT $7 A WEEK FOR SINGLE MEN LIVING AWAY FROM HOME, AND $12 A WEEK FOR THOSE WHO ARE HEADS OF FAMILIES.

SN124AES

30,24-6901

30.24-6901

L17 AGYS IN

OTTAVA, ONT., JAN. 10-(CANADIAN PRESS)-COL.HUBERT JULIAN, SELF-STYLED "BLACK EAGLE OF HARLEM," WAS REPORTED TODAY TO BE IN NEW YORK AWAITING RESULTS OF HIS SECOND ATTEMPT TO JOIN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE. HE LEFT OTTAWA SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

JULIAN DID NOT DO WELL IN HIS FIRST ATTEMPT IN DECEMBER. HE MADE ANOTHER TRY THIS MONTH AND OFFICIALS SAID TODAY HE FARED A LITTLE BETTER.

JAN 11 1941

WE321PES
AGYS OUT

LONDON, JAN. 10-(AP)-NEARLY 90 STREET MAILBOXES BURIED IN THE GREAT FIRE RAID OF DEC. 29 IN THE CITY OF LONDON HAVE BEEN DUG OUT DEBRIS AND THEIR CONTENTS SENT ALONG WITH THE

SPECIAL MARKING: "DELAYED BY ENEMY ACTION."

JAN 11 1941

LAP YARBROUGHS 01057 OL 508A

PARIS, DEC. 16-(VIA BERLIN; DELAYED)-(AP)-GERMANY WILL SEND 100,000 TONS OF POTATOES GATHERED IN HOLLAND AND GERMANY TO FRANCE FOR SPRING SOWING, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN ADDITION, 17,000 TONS OF A PROJECTED 100,000 ALREADY HAVE ARRIVED FOR CONSUMPTION.

2 INDICATIVE OF THE FOOD PROBLEM WAS A NEW REGULATION PERMITTING PASTRY SALES ONLY FOUR DAYS A WEEK. THOSE BUYING PASTRY MUST DO WITHOUT BREAD [redacted]

JAN 11 1941

--DASH--

DEC. 17--THE "OIL RUSH" IS OVER NEAR LA PALLICE WHERE POLICE STEPPED IN TO TAKE OVER A TIDY BUSINESS DONE BY PEASANTS PUMPING GASOLINE OUT OF THEIR BARREN TURNIP FIELDS.

LARGE REFINERIES [redacted] AND OIL STORES WERE FIRED IN THIS REGION AT THE APPROACH OF THE GERMANS LAST SPRING, BUT APPARENTLY MANY UNDERGROUND TANKS WERE MISSED. LATER THESE TANKS SPRANG LEAKS. THE PEASANTS DUG HOLES, PUMPED AND SOLD THE GAS. ONE WOMAN WAS SAID TO HAVE REALIZED 200,000 FRANCS BEFORE THE PRACTICE WAS STOPPED.

--DASH--

DEC. 21--THE LAST ARMED FRENCH TROOPS IN PARIS HAVE DISAPPEARED, [redacted]

THE COLORFUL REPUBLICAN GUARD ATTIRED IN WHITE [redacted], AND PLUMED HELMETS HAD STOOD GUARD--WITH SABERS--BEFORE THE OFFICES OF THE FRENCH DELEGATION TO OCCUPIED FRANCE AT THE FORMER LABOR MINISTRY.

BUT WHEN MARSHAL PETAIN SAW [redacted] TO ROOT PIERRE LAVAL FROM HIS CABINET AT VICHY, THESE GUARDS SOON [redacted].

--DASH--

DEC. 23--SIXTEEN MORE COMMUNIST LEADERS, INCLUDING A WOMAN PHYSICIAN, WERE ARRESTED BY POLICE TODAY AND LARGE QUANTITIES OF LITERATURE, MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION [redacted] LISTS WERE CONFISCATED.

[redacted]

A TOTAL OF 1,225 [redacted] COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED SINCE JULY.

HHM/HEINZERLINGS MISC/9209

A190

NEW YORK, JAN.10-(AP)-DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, BROADCAST TODAY THE EDITORIAL COMMENT OF KOKUMIN, A TOKYO NEWSPAPER, WHICH SAID THAT "THE TIME HAS PERHAPS NOW COME FOR CLARIFYING RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES."

WITH THE ENTIRE JAPANESE PRESS TAKING NOTE OF THE UNITED STATES' EFFORTS TO EXPAND AND STRENGTHEN THE NAVY, KOKUMIN CONTINUED:

"JAPAN SHOULD DEFINE IN SUITABLE FORM HER ATTITUDE TOWARD AMERICA SINCE THE PROJECTED REORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN FLEET PRECISELY AT THE PRESENT MOMENT CLEARLY SHOWS WASHINGTON'S INTENTION TO BE DISAGREEABLE TO JAPAN. THE WHOLE JAPANESE NATION HOPES THAT JAPAN WILL DEMONSTRATIVELY REPLY TO THE AMERICAN CHALLENGE."

0011094ES

A148

MEXICO CITY, JAN.10-(AP)-INFORMED QUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT MAXIMINO AVILA CAMACHO, GOVERNOR OF PUEBLA STATE AND BROTHER OF MEXICAN PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO, HAD BEEN INVITED TO VISIT NASSAU AND THAT IF HE WENT IT WAS POSSIBLE HE WOULD MEET THE DUKE OF WINDSOR.

THE INVITATION WAS CONSIDERED PARTICULARLY INTERESTING HERE BECAUSE OF TALK THAT MEXICO AND BRITAIN WANT TO RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, BROKEN OFF BY THE BRITISH AS A RESULT OF MEXICO'S EXPROPRIATION OF BRITISH-OWNED OIL INDUSTRY IN 1938 ALONG WITH OTHER FOREIGN-HELD OIL HOLDINGS.

0011095ES

30,24-6903

30.24 6903

BOSTON, JAN 10-(AP)-THE DANISH FREIGHTER RITA MAERSK, WHICH HAS BEEN TIED UP AT A WHARF HERE SINCE LAST APRIL, WAS SEIZED TODAY BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL ON A FEDERAL COURT ORDER TO SATISFY A LIBEL FOR $110,000 BROUGHT BY GRAIN IMPORTERS, LTD., OF EIRE.

THE IRISH CONCERN, IN ITS SUIT FILED LAST JUNE, ALLEGES BREACH OF CONTRACT AND DAMAGE TO A CARGO OF GRAIN CARRIED BY THE FREIGHTER WHEN SHE TOOK REFUGE IN BOSTON AFTER GERMANY'S INVASION OF DENMARK.

SAN FRANCISCO,JAN.10-(AP)-JAPAN'S MILITARY ACTIVITY IN CHINA IS PROCEEDING STRICTLY ON SCHEDULE, SAYS YAKICHIRO SUMA, NEWLY APPOINTED JAPANESE MINISTER TO SPAIN.

ARRIVING ABOARD THE LINER NITTA MARU TODAY, THE FORMER FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN TOLD NEWSMEN THAT CONQUEST OF CHINA "WILL TAKE SOME TIME, OF COURSE.

"YOU MUST REMEMBER THAT CHINA IS A VAST COUNTRY."

"ONE OF THE STAGES OF THE EVENTUAL SETTLEMENT OF THE CHINA AFFAIR WAS THE RECOGNITION OF WANG CHING WEI" IN SOUTHEASTERN CHINA, SUMA EXPLAINED, "AND OUR MILITARY ACTION IS ACCORDING TO A SCHEDULE."

AS TO JAPAN'S PRESENT ECONOMIC HEALTH, SUMA LAUGHED AS HE RELATED THAT "ECONOMIC EXPERTS SAID JAPAN WOULD COLLAPSE IN THREE MONTHS, BUT HERE WE ARE AFTER THREE YEARS, FOUR YEARS, AND THE FACT IS MORE ELOQUENT THAN WORDS."

SUMA GAVE THIS FORMULA FOR PEACE IN THE PACIFIC:

"AT SUCH A MOMENT AS THIS, WE SHOULD BE VERY PATIENT AND NEUTRAL TO MANY SORTS OF RUMORS. WE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PEACE OF THE PACIFIC, AND SHOULD BE VERY PATIENT."

ANOTHER PASSENGER, BISHOP JAMES E.WALSH, BISHOP OF SATA AND HEAD OF THE MARYKNOLL CATHOLIC MISSION IN JAPAN AND MANCHURIA, SAID THAT DESPITE REPORTED ANTI-CHRISTIAN MOVEMENTS IN JAPAN, "I FOUND MY MISSIONARIES COMPLETELY HAPPY AND ENCOURAGINGLY SUCCESSFUL IN THEIR WORK."

NEW YORK, JAN 10-(AP)-THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT GENERALISSIMO RAFAEL L. TRUJILLO, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, HAD DONATED 50,000 MORE ACRES OF LAND TO THE ORGANIZATION FOR SETTLING REFUGEES. THE LAND IS ADJACENT TO THE 26,000-ACRE ESTATE HE GAVE LAST YEAR AT SOSUA, PROVINCE OF PUERTO PLATA.

NEW YORK, JAN 10-(AP)-PAULA DAVIS LUCKNER, WHO IDENTIFIED HERSELF AS A FIRST COUSIN OF COUNT FELIX VON LUCKNER, CELEBRATED SEA-RAIDER OF WORLD WAR DAYS, SAID TODAY THAT SHE DOUBTED VERY MUCH THAT HE WAS OPERATING IN THE PACIFIC OR ANYWHERE ELSE IN WAR ACTIVITY.

REPORTS THAT HE HAD BEEN IN THE PACIFIC RECENTLY "JUST COULDN'T BE TRUE," SHE SAID. "I HAVE A LETTER FROM HIM FOUR MONTHS AGO. HE WAS IN A VIENNA SANITARIUM THEN, BECAUSE OF A STOMACH AILMENT, AND HE TOLD ME:

"I'M SICK AND TIRED OF WAR. I'M CERTAINLY NOT GOING TO ENTER THIS ONE. I HAD ENOUGH THE LAST TIME."

MISS LUCKNER, NOW A NIGHT CLUB SINGER, PRACTISED LAW IN NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., AFTER SHE WAS GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. SHE SAID COUNT FELIX'S FATHER WAS THE BROTHER OF HER FATHER, HERMAN THEODORE VON LUCKNER, WHO LIVES IN BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

A108

UNDATED FOOD

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A DOUBLE-BARRELLED SET-UP WHEREBY RUSSIA MAY BECOME A VAST MEDIUM FOR FEEDING WARRING GERMANY IN THE FACE OF THE BRITISH SEA BLOCKADE APPEARED IN PROSPECT YESTERDAY (FRIDAY).

GERMANY OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT SOVIET RUSSIA HAD AGREED TO SUPPLY HER WITH GREAT STOCKS OF RUSSIAN GRAIN AND OTHER MATERIALS UNDER A NEW AND BIGGER TRADE AGREEMENT.

A SHORT TIME LATER INFORMED SOURCES IN BUENOS AIRES SAID A RUSSIAN TRADE DELEGATION WAS EN ROUTE THERE TO NEGOTIATE A "GIANT" TRADE DEAL MAINLY BASED ON THE EXPORT OF ARGENTINE GRAIN TO RUSSIA.

RUSSIA ALREADY HAS BEEN ACCUSED BY THE BRITISH OF TRANS-SHIPPING TO GERMANY COTTON AND OTHER WAR MATERIALS OBTAINED IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE BY WAY OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

A DISPATCH FROM VICHY, FRANCE, SAID FOOD SHORTAGES IN BOTH GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE AND THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE HAD BECOME A MAJOR POLITICAL FOOTBALL BETWEEN THE TWO SECTIONS, WITH THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PRESS IN PARIS COMPLAINING OF THE LACK OF AID FROM THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE, AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN THE LATTER AREA BITTERLY BLAMING THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

VICHY POINTED OUT THAT THERE WAS MUCH AMERICAN SYMPATHY IN A CAMPAIGN TO RELAX THE BRITISH BLOCKADE, BUT ONE PARIS PAPER RETORTED THAT THAT WAS MERELY A SMOKESCREEN FOR AMERICAN COLLABORATION WITH THE BLOCKADE.

THE VICHY GOVERNMENT TOOK EMERGENCY STEPS TO TRY TO SUPPLY PARIS.

GERMANY'S AXIS PARTNER, ITALY, ALSO FEELING THE PINCH OF SHORTAGES, ORDERED A CENSUS OF ESSENTIAL FOOD STOCKS TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR FURTHER RATIONING.

IN EIRE (IRELAND) SEAN LEMASS, MINISTER OF SUPPLY, URGED FARMERS TO DOUBLE THEIR WHEAT PRODUCTION AFTER EXPRESSING FEAR THAT IRISH GRAIN RESOURCES WOULD BE EXHAUSTED BEFORE THE 1941 HARVEST.

PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES WERE URGED TO DISTRIBUTE HOT DRINKS TO THE POOR IN LISBON BECAUSE OF UNUSUAL COLD WEATHER THERE, AND ONE NEWSPAPER QUOTED THE POLICE AS PROMISING TO DISTRIBUTE FOOD DAILY IN ORDER TO STAMP OUT BEGGARY.

BRITONS ALREADY HAD BEEN TOLD THIS WEEK THEY HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN STEAKS AND VICTORIES WHEN A NEW MEAT RATION CUT THE ALLOTMENT FROM THE MID-DECEMBER EQUIVALENT OF 47 CENTS WORTH PER PERSON TO 23 CENTS WORTH.

DIVERSION OF SUPPLIES TO FEED BRITAIN'S NORTH AFRICAN FORCES AND TRANSPORTATIONS DIFFICULTIES WERE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO SHORTER RATIONS.

WE1024PES

A51 BY JOHN EVANS

CHIEF OF FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OUT IN THE FAR EAST WHERE IT IS TOMORROW WHEN IT IS NOON IN THE UNITED STATES, CORRESPONDENTS WATCH AND PATROL A POSSIBLE BATTLEFIELD AS BIG AS THE WHOLE UNITED STATES.

30,24-6905

THE FUTURE OF HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS IS AT ISSUE THERE, LAND WAR IN CHINA IS THREE AND A HALF YEARS OLD. JAPAN IS SPREADING INTO FRENCH INDO-CHINA. SHE MAKES NO THREAT OF FURTHER WAR BUT THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES ARE ANXIOUS BECAUSE THEY ARE RICH IN THE VERY THINGS JAPAN NEEDS AND CONTENDS SHE HAS A RIGHT TO HAVE. ONE OF THESE PRIZES IS OIL - THE SAME BLACK GOLD THAT MAY DECIDE EUROPE'S WORLD WAR WHICH ALREADY HAS BOILED OVER INTO AFRICA AND MAY YET INVOLVE THE WESTERN END OF ASIA. TWO OTHER IMPORTANT PRODUCTS VITAL TO JAPAN - AND DESIRED BY MANY OTHER NATIONS - ARE TIN AND RUBBER.

FOR YEARS

(MORE)AP

MQ554ES

A53

FIRST ADD FAR EAST BY JOHN EVANS X X X AND RUBBER.

FOR YEARS JAPAN HAS LOOKED LONGINGLY AT THE NETHERLANDS' ISLANDS AS A RESERVOIR OF THINGS SHE MUST HAVE TO BECOME A GREATER NATION. JAPAN HAS SENT ECONOMIC MISSIONS TO THE EAST INDIES TO NEGOTIATE DEALS FOR THESE RICHES BUT MUCH OF THE CHIEF EXPORTS HAVE BEEN UNDER CONTRACT TO BRITAIN, THE SAME BRITAIN THAT BACKS CHINA AGAINST JAPAN AND FIGHTS GERMANY WHO IS JAPAN'S AXIS PARTNER. WHATEVER JAPAN'S INTENTIONS, THERE IS UNEASINESS AMONG THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND JAPAN OVER THE FAR EAST AND ITS MANY PROBLEMS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAUS IN TOKYO, SHANGHAI AND MANILA DIRECT SCORES OF CORRESPONDENTS AT THE VARIOUS STRATEGIC POINTS ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND AND ON THE MANY ISLANDS IN AND AROUND THE 1000-MILE WIDE STRETCH

(MORE)AP

MQ601AES

30.24-6905

EVANS X X X WIDE STRETCH

OO MILES SOUTH TO AUSTRALIA. IN THAT

PYARDS, NAVAL BASES, THE PHILIPPINES,

G AND SINGAPORE AND TO THE SOUTH HOLLAND'S

ESENT CAUSE OF INTERNATIONAL HEADACHES.

PRESS CHIEF OF BUREAU IN TOKYO. HE HAS A

EW YORK EXPERIENCE. WITH HIM ARE RUSSELL

AIRS OF THE ORIENT AND AN OFFICE STAFF OF

TERPRETERS. JAPANESE OFFICIALS SPEAK

APPEARS FIRST IN THE NATIVE TONGUE.

RIS, WHOSE LONG YEARS IN CHINA HAVE GIVEN

ERN AFFAIRS AND AN INVALUABLE ACQUAINTANCE

, BUSINESSMEN AND MISSIONARIES OF MANY

ERED OVER ASIA LIKE SO MANY REPORTERS WHO

ROM REMOTE PLACES WHERE THERE ARE NO

ND NO NEWSPAPERS. SUCH LETTERS USUALLY

LER.

A56

SECOND ADD FAR EAST BY JOHN EVA

OF PACIFIC OCEAN FROM JAPAN 3000

VAST AREA ARE THE JAPANESE SHIPYAR

BRITAIN'S STRONGHOLDS, HONGKONG AN

RICH EAST INDIES, THE CHIEF PRESEN

MAX HILL IS THE ASSOCIATED PRES

BACKGROUND OF WASHINGTON AND NEW Y

BRINES, A YOUNG VETERAN IN AFFAIRS

EXPERIENCED TRANSLATORS AND INTERP

ENGLISH BUT MUCH OFFICIAL NEWS APP

IN SHANGHAI IS MORRIS J.HARRIS,

HIM RARE KNOWLEDGE OF FAR EASTERN

WITH THE HUNDREDS OF OFFICIALS, BU

COUNTRIES, MEN AND WOMEN SCATTERED

WRITE LETTERS OF INFORMATION FROM

TELEPHONE OR TELEGRAPH WIRES AND

HAVE TO BE SENT BY SOME TRAVELLER.

IN MANILA, WHERE UNITED STATES FAR EAST DEFENSE FORCES CENTER, THERE IS AN ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU HEADED BY R.P.CRONIN. IT IS THE LAST OUTPOST OF THE UNITED STATES. IT IS THE NEWS CROSSROADS OF THE PACIFIC. A STREAM OF DISPATCHES FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN SAN FRANCISCO GOES TO THE MANILA OFFICE FOR PHILIPPINE NEWSPAPERS. MANILA SENDS BACK ITS OWN NEWS OF THE ISLANDS. IT RELAYS ALSO MUCH NEWS FROM POSTS LIKE SINGAPORE WHERE C.Y.MCDANIEL OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IS STATIONED TO COVER THAT PART OF THE WORLD. IT GETS NEWS ALSO FROM HONGKONG, MCDANIEL'S FORMER STATION, WHERE S.S.MOOSA NOW TELLS OF BRITISH ACTION THERE AND HANDLES ALSO THE NEWS OF CHINESE CHINA, THE GREAT SOUTH AND WEST RULED BY THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT. FROM INDO-CHINA'S HOT SPOTS LIKE SAIGON AND HAIPHONG, NEWS GOES BY WIRELESS TO MANILA OR SHANGHAI FOR FORWARDING TO NEW YORK. FROM BATAVIA, RELMAN MORIN, FORMERLY IN TOKYO, COVERS THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. HE AND MCDANIEL AND SOME OTHERS MOVE FREQUENTLY ON A SORT OF PATROL, LEAVING THEIR ASSISTANTS BEHIND THEM TO CARRY ON THE DAY AND NIGHT WORK OF THE MANY SCATTERED POINTS, THAT GO TO MAKE UP A NETWORK OF TRAINED REPORTERS WHO TELL READERS OF ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWSPAPERS WHAT IS HAPPENING.

IN MOST OF THIS FAR EAST THE CLOCK IS 14 HOURS AHEAD OF NEW YORK AND 17 HOURS AHEAD OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A57

THIS STRANGE FAR EAST IS THE HOME OF THE SOMEWHAT MYSTERIOUS INTER-NATIONAL DATE LINE. THIS IS AN IMAGINARY ONE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH POLES THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN, ALONG THE 180TH MERIDIAN, NOWHERE TOUCHING LAND. IT IS PART OF THE 24-HOUR TIME SYSTEM. TIME IS SUPPOSED TO BEGIN THERE EACH DAY. WHEN IT IS ONE MINUTE AFTER MIDNIGHT AN INCH EAST OF THE LINE IT IS ONE MINUTE AFTER EACH OF THE SUCCEEDING 23 HOURS AS ONE GOES EASTWARD AROUND THE WORLD.

WHEN ONE COMES TO THE 24TH TIME ZONE, IT IS ONE MINUTE AFTER MIDNIGHT AGAIN BUT ONE MINUTE AFTER MIDNIGHT OF TWO DIFFERENT DAYS. THEREFORE THIS 24TH TIME ZONE IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS. IN THE EASTERN HALF IT IS ONE MINUTE AFTER MIDNIGHT OF A MONDAY AND IN THE WESTERN HALF IT ALSO IS ONE MINUTE AFTER MIDNIGHT BUT OF A TUESDAY. THIS SOUNDS COMPLICATED BUT IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE WHEN ONE STARTS THERE - ON A MAP - AND GOES THROUGH THE SUCCESSIVE TIME ZONES, EASTWARD AROUND THE WORLD.

AT SEA, A SHIP THAT CROSSES FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO MANILA OR TOKYO SIMPLY LOSES A DAY OUT OF THE WEEK WHEN SHE CROSSES THE LINE. COMING EASTWARD, THE SHIP GETS AN EXTRA DAY IN THE WEEK AND HAS TWO DAYS OF THE SAME NAME ON THE DAY SHE CROSSES THE LINE.

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NAZIS SET PORTSMOUTH AFLAME

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FIRES FOLLOW HEAVY ASSAULT ON NAVAL PORT

Incendiary Bombs Shower on London in Great Night Attack.

BLAZES IN CONTROL QUICKLY

R. A. F. Strikes at French Coast Anew, Bombarding Brest and Le Havre.

Portsmouth, England, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The German air force, sticking to its one-town-nightly program, concentrated a heavy attack last night and early today on Portsmouth, Great Britain's biggest naval base.

Massed waves of bombers loosed hundreds of incendiary bombs, causing widespread havoc.

Buildings destroyed included several large stores and six large movie theaters were burned out.

[The dispatch showed signs of heavy censorship at this point.]

Good neighbor groups, many from nearby towns, helped fight the fires, smothering incendiaries with blankets, carpets and almost any suitable thing they could lay their hands on. They were credited with preventing scores of fires.

No estimate of casualties was available at once. Homeless persons were collected in buses and taken to special centers. The more fortunate residents shared food and clothing with those bombed out of their homes. Bakers pooled their stocks and distributed all the bread they could produce.

Many of the homeless carried birds in cages and other rescued pets, even poultry from their back yards. A special rescue squad cared for dogs brought from the ruins and co-operated in the search for pets.

Heavy London Raid.

London, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Waves of German planes laden with incendiary and high explosive bombs assailed London tonight in another great fire raid, but this time fire-fighters were reported to have smothered many of the incendiaries before they could gain headway.

Even so, many small fires lighted the sky where British interceptor planes sought to beat off the attackers.

After the first hour of the raid, one fire official said, "There were at least twenty watchers for every bomb that fell and we had them out in no time."

Shortly after the assault started, police said "it looks like a good one."

In its early stages the Germans seemed to be trying to repeat on an even wider scale the destructive fire raid on the night of December 29-30.

The explosive phase of the attack also was heavy. In one five-minute period seven heavy thumps were heard.

The clang of fire gongs penetrated to shelters throughout one area. In one sector alone at least 350 men were fighting fires.

Large numbers of planes could be heard, some of which were believed to be night interceptors. Several London areas felt the thump of bombs.

A shower of incendiaries hit one area of London which already had been heavily bombed.

Fire fighters clambered about on rooftops, or worked through the streets, methodically extinguishing the fire-bombs as fast as they could.

Raids in France.

Royal Air Force planes followed up yesterday's six-hour daylight assault on the big German submarine base at Brest, on the coast of occupied France, with another overnight blast, in the course of which widespread fires were started and direct hits were made in the bow of a big ship, the Air Ministry announced today.

Amplifying the brief communique of the Air Ministry, its news service said that during the attack on Brest many sticks of high explosive bombs were dropped across docks and one pilot saw a very large fire when he arrived, which was still burning as fiercely when he left Brest an hour later.

The announcement said that the attackers encountered light and heavy anti-aircraft shells bursting in a continuous ring around the docks, but were able to penetrate the barrage and escape without being hit.

A ground haze prevented some fliers from observing the full results of their bombs.

Later the Ministries of Air and Home Security said that an enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a town in East Kent in the afternoon and killed a small number of persons.

Shipping at Le Havre also was attacked, the communique said, and all the British planes returned safely.

Meanwhile, Nazi raiders were reported near a northwest of England town shortly before noon today.

Two enemy planes attacking this country were destroyed last night, one by the R. A. F. and the other by anti-aircraft fire, it was officially stated.

LEAD DAY RAID

LONDON, JAN. 11--(AP)-THE "ALL CLEAR" SOUNDED OVER LONDON BEFORE 10 O'CLOCK TONIGHT (4 P.M. E.S.T.) TO END A TREMENDOUS FIRE AND BLAST RAID BY NAZI PLANES WHICH WAS THE WORST SINCE THE GREAT RAIN OF INCENDIARIES ON DEC. 29.

FOR ABOUT FOUR HOURS WAVE AFTER WAVE OF HEAVY BOMBERS HAD SWEPT OVER LONDON IN ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO WIDE SECTIONS OF THE CAPITAL.

BUT, ALTHOUGH THE RAID APPEARED TO BE EVEN GREATER IN POINT OF AIRCRAFT INVOLVED--AND BOMBS DROPPED THAN THE PREVIOUS FIRE BLITZ, THERE WERE INDICATIONS IT WAS NOWHERE NEAR AS DAMAGING.

FIRE FIGHTERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SMOTHERED MANY OF THE INCENDIARIES ALMOST AS SOON AS THEY ALIGHTED.

EVEN SO, ETC., 2ND GRAF SECOND LEAD (DAY)

N423PES

Many Killed in England.

LONDON, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—German raiders pounded Portsmouth with hundreds of high explosive and incendiary bombs last night, killing a number of persons and causing considerable damage to houses and commercial buildings, the Government announced today.

At the same time, the Royal Air Force followed up yesterday's six-hour daylight assault on the big German submarine base at Brest, on the coast of occupied France, with another overnight blast, informed spokesmen reported.

Meanwhile, Nazi raiders were reported near a northwest of England town shortly before noon today.

In the Portsmouth raid a high explosive bomb was said to have registered a direct hit on an air raid precautions post, blasting it to bits, and the casualties were believed heavy there.

Six churches and several theaters were reported damaged and communication facilities suffered, while many persons were made homeless by bombs that fell in residential districts, the official communique said. It added that fires were caused, but that the situation was well in hand.

Elsewhere in England a few bombs fell, but no one was killed and only slight damage resulted, the Government said. London had a quiet night, free of raiders. Planes circled over Liverpool and other Merseyside towns for several hours, but no bombs were reported and no gunfire was heard there.

Two enemy planes attacking this country were destroyed last night, one by the R. A. F. and the other by anti-aircraft fire, it was officially stated.

LONDON'S FIREFIGHTERS RALLY TO SAVE CITY IN 4-HOUR BATH OF FLAME

Nazis In Intensive Raid Use New 'Dynamite Sandwich' Technique

Assault Threatens But Fails To Achieve Devastation Of Dec. 29

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, Jan. 11—This citadel of Britain stood firm tonight against an onslaught of hundreds of fire and explosive bombs dropped by squadrons of heavy German bombers in a short but intense raid.

The attack threatened but never achieved the destruction done in London's great fire of 1940—the "fire *Blitz*" December 29 on The City, London's crowded, old financial district.

If, as it seemed for awhile, the *Luftwaffe* was trying to repeat that devastation on an even wider scale, observers said it failed.

Firemen Keep Pace With Bombs

Volunteer fire watchers and fighters rallied as incendiaries hurtled down. They extinguished fires which were so bright for a time that you could read a newspaper on the blacked-out city's roofs.

An Associated Press reporter saw at least fifty incendiaries swish to the ground at one time and start rows of bright blue lights. One by one they went out as firemen reached them.

The dome of St. Paul's Cathedral once again stood out impressively against the flaming backdrop.

Strain Appears Not So Great

But, unlike the earlier raid the main blazes were speedily put out, even in sections where there are no residents or night workers and even though there were more planes and more bombs in a shorter time.

The strain on fire-fighting apparatus appeared not to be as great and there was no indication that it was necessary to call in fire-fighting apparatus from outlying districts.

Over In About 4 Hours

Changing weather conditions were believed to have caused the abrupt all-clear after about four hours because of the risk of landing crashes for the homing bombers.

It was learned later that raiders also had dropped bombs on three districts of southeastern England.

In London, one bomb crashed through the roof of the subway, causing some fatalities among occupants of an air-raid shelter.

Others were killed by a direct bomb hit on a bus.

"Dynamite Sandwich" Technique

The raiders appeared to have developed a new "dynamite sandwich" technique. First they dropped incendiaries, then high explosives—as they usually do after fire bombs light up targets—but tonight they finally loosed more incendiaries. It was believed they hoped thus to set fire to debris caused by the high explosives.

From the supper hour until almost 10 P. M., an endless chain of Nazis sprayed the city with incendiary and high explosives, apparently intending to make London tonight's target for the *Luftwaffe's* "one-town-a-night" concentrated attack as Portsmouth, the big English Channel naval station, was last night.

It was described as the hardest task so far for the capital's augmented force of fire watchers, charged with quickly snuffing out the barrage of incendiaries and "Molotoff breadbaskets" which scatter clusters of small bombs in midair.

20 Watchers For Every Bomb

One fire officer reported "There were at least twenty watchers for every bomb that fell, and we had them out in no time," but there was the eerie spectacle of hundreds of fire fighters battling incendiaries on roof tops in the glare of hot flame while the raids lasted.

One deafening blast after another at times forced the roof watchers into their observation cubicles or drove them to underground shelter.

Associated Press observers telephoning from widely scattered sections of the London area reported "the heaviest night yet."

"I have been in a shelter and I'm covered with soot loosened by falling bombs," one of them said.

The rumble of exploding bombs came from several areas of the capital soon after the start of the raid, and large numbers of planes could be heard overhead. Some of them were believed to be British night fighters.

A shower of incendiaries fell in one area which already had been heavily bombed.

350 Firefighters In One Area

Volunteer firemen clambered on roofs and worked through the streets in the methodical business of batting out the small but fiercely hot flames of the fire bombs.

In another district the clang of fire bells penetrated to crowded shelters below ground, and surface watchers could see the glow of many small fires against the sky. By conservative estimate, at least 350 men were fighting fires in this one area.

Except for Portsmouth, Britain was virtually bomb-free Friday night, and the only air attack up to the nightfall alarm in London was on one town in east Kent where, the Government said, "an enemy aircraft dropped bombs" and killed "a small number of persons."

Portsmouth Is Hit Hard

PORTSMOUTH, England, Jan. 11 (AP).—This naval station bore deep new scars today after the Nazi attack last night.

Nazi planes streamed in over the south coast throughout Friday night and dropped hundreds of fire bombs and high explosives on Portsmouth and its 250,000 inhabitants.

A government announcement admitted "a number of fatalities" and "considerable damage" to buildings and homes.

[Rigid censorship was applied to reports on the raid. Press from the bombed city contained only one word, "Portsmouth." All else had been deleted.]

Widespread havoc was caused by the massed waves of German bombers. Several large stores and six burned-out theaters were among the damaged buildings. Some residential areas were cleared because of the danger of unexploded delayed-action bombs.

Many casualties were reported in one Air Raid Precautions post, said to have suffered a direct hit. The homeless gathered at special centers to receive food and clothing from bakers' and grocers' pooled stocks and from other inhabitants whose homes survived. "Good neighbor groups" of firemen and rescue workers, many from near-by towns, were credited with having prevented heavier destruction.

R. A. F. Hammers Brest, Hits Ship, Starts Fires

Naval Base Bombed, Le Havre Also Attacked

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Royal Air Force planes scored direct hits on the bows of a large vessel and started "widespread fires" in an attack last night on the naval base at Brest, in German-occupied France, the Air Ministry announced today.

Shipping in the harbor at Le Havre, France, also was attacked by the British raiders, a communique said. All the British planes were reported to have returned safely.

Amplifying a brief communique, the Air Ministry news service said that during the attack on Brest "many sticks of high explosive bombs were dropped across docks, and one pilot saw a very large fire when he arrived which was still burning as fiercely when he left Brest an hour later."

The announcement said the attackers encountered "light and heavy anti-aircraft shells bursting in a continuous ring around the docks," but were able to penetrate the barrage and escape without being hit. A ground haze prevented some flyers from observing the full results of their bombs.

Nazis Lose First Bomber To Briton in U. S. Plane

London Describes It as Initial Victory of Its Kind

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Air Ministry announced today that "Germany has lost her first bomber to an American fighter aircraft flown by a British pilot."

The Ministry told the story this way:

"Three of these (American) aircraft were on patrol when weather conditions necessitated recall to their bases. The leader had actually landed when he caught sight of a Ju 88 (Junkers bomber). He promptly took off again and, climbing back into the clouds, rejoined his two companions just as one of them opened fire on the raider.

"Smoke at once enveloped the raider, and when the leader joined the fight the German machine began to lose height as the pilot apparently searched for a landing place.

"The fight was watched by a retired naval captain and his home-guard son, who farm near by. They reached the wreckage as one of the crew was attempting to set fire to the machine. The captain covered them with a shotgun and the son disarmed the four men and took them prisoner. One had been slightly wounded."

Warns Of Liability For Bombs On Ireland

Dublin Says Government Concerned Must Accept It When Responsibility Is Placed

Dublin, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Irish Government announced today that the "external government concerned" would be asked to accept liability where "the origin of bombs or other weapons of aerial attack dropped on this country can be established" and added:

"Pending the outcome of such representation, the Irish Government takes responsibility for making good damage caused and relieving distress."

After it had announced identification of certain bombs and aerial sea mines dropped last week in the Dublin area as of German origin, the Irish Government ordered a protest at Berlin. German sources denied responsibility.

London Strikers Win In Fire-Watching Protest

East End Dock Rail Workers to Get Raise as Volunteers

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Railroad workers at the East End docks won concessions today in a strike against carrying out "highly dangerous" compulsory fire-watching duties at the ordinary rates of pay. They decided to return to work Monday after the company withdrew the compulsory fire-watching plan and agreed to a readjustment of pay for such duties.

At the same time, civil defense workers—including firemen, stretcher bearers and rescue squads—presented to the Home Office a plea for a $2-a-week pay increase because of mounting living costs. The base pay of the workers is $13 weekly.

Barrage Balloons Trouble Eire

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 11 (AP)—Barrage balloons drifting across Ireland [Eire] fouled cable lines and cut off power today in parts of two counties.

Dalton Asserts Climax Of War Is Approaching

Says Navy Seized Ships Trying to Run Blockade

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, told an audience tonight that the war would move to a climax in the "next few months, perhaps in the next few weeks."

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, he said, "cannot afford much longer to remain passive while his junior partner in crime is being hammered in Africa and Albania, on the seas and in the air." The Axis must face "the steadily increasing support, both moral and material, which comes to reinforce our cause from the United States," he declared.

Speaking of "economic war on all its fronts," he revealed that "only in the last few days the Navy has picked up a number of would-be blockade runners."

Supplies from the United States which Great Britain was allowing through her blockade to unoccupied France would be limited to medical supplies "in the strict sense," Dalton declared, and "there will be strict safeguards against the abuse of these arrangements." Among the blockade-free supplies are vitamin concentrates, preserved milk and children's clothes.

"We reserve the right at any time to stop further shipments if the conditions which we have laid down are not observed," he said.

120,000 More Register For Service in Britain

Men of 20 and 36 Included in New Classes

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Half of Great Britain's "36's"—men born between July 1 and Dec. 31, 1904—and twenty-year-olds born between Nov. 10 and Dec. 31, 1920, a total of about 120,000, registered today for military service.

Although official figures are lacking, it is estimated 4,000,000 men now are registered. A total of 3,675,000 were reported under arms on Dec. 20, 1940.

The men over thirty who registered today were the first permitted to apply for vacancies in civil defense—the auxiliary fire and first aid services and the police war reserve—instead of for the army, navy will register on Jan. 18.

The second half of the "36" class or air force.

World War Hero Receives Medal After 26 Years

LONDON, (AP.)—Twenty-six years ago during the retreat from Mons, James Bristow carried vital information across three-quarters of a mile of open countryside raked by machine-gun fire.

Although twice wounded he saved a platoon from being cut off and was awarded the distinguished service medal.

He received it a few days ago. The War Office letter which accompanied it made no mention of the delay.

British Events Hold American

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—There is one American who does not want to come home from the war zone.

The Foreign Service Journal reveals his story in this letter received by the State Department:

"I have a young brother, an American citizen, resident for some years in England, who flatly refuses to return. First, because he was sick; then, because he fell in love; then, because he was getting married now because a bomb fell on his mother-in-law. What can I do to persuade the boy (and his wife) to return while it is still possible?"

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Ship Convoy System Criticized

Some British Analysts Believe Method of Protection Should Be Abandoned.

BY ROBERT E. BUNNELLE

London, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Losses inflicted by German submarines upon British shipping in recent months have stirred a debate in shipping circles here as to whether the convoy system has outlived its usefulness.

Some quarters, pointing to weekly losses averaging more than 60,000 tons, believe the system needs radical overhauling, while others contend it should be discarded completely.

Before the Germans won a foothold on the Bay of Biscay, with submarine bases outside the English Channel bottleneck, the British boasted that their convoys offered 98 per cent protection for merchant ships.

After the German occupation of the French coast, however, the merchant shipping losses jumped sharply, reaching a peak of 159,288 tons for the week ending September 23, 1940.

During the last week of 1940, losses declined to 37,556 tons, but informed sources attributed the drop to bad weather and a consequent decline in submarine activity rather than to any positive solution of the problem.

Arguments Against Convoys.

Arguments being advanced against the convoy system are:

1. It keeps urgently needed shipping tied up in port awaiting the convoy formation, and then slows the movement of every ship to the speed of the slowest in the convoy.

2. A convoy presents a better target for bombing planes than single ships and is easier to locate when signaling to submarines.

3. Because a convoy moves slowly, planes can shadow it until submarines get on the job or until an air attack is planned.

4. It makes ships in the convoy line vulnerable to spread-eagled discharge of torpedoes.

Defenders of the convoy system contend:

1- British shipping losses from January to June, 1917, were 2,087,000 tons but after institution of the convoys declined to 1,572,000 tons in the last half of that year.

2. That uncontrolled merchant shipping would multiply the problems of patrol and make easier the work of Nazi submarines and planes, which could lie in wait in the areas to the southwest and northwest of the British Isles, through which virtually all sea traffic to the islands has to pass, and attack without fear.

Fast Ships Not Affected.

3. That single fast ships can and do travel alone and do suffer losses.

4. That convoy ships are slow anyway, and in any case would be easy targets.

Britain's Navy, which maritime sources say now has to do three times more work than in 1917 and in 1918, when the United States and French navies were aiding the patrols, would like more destroyers from the United States—or elsewhere—for convoy patrol work.

Many persons in naval circles believe that if the British had an adequate number of destroyers in addition to bases in Ireland, Great Britain would have the shipping issue solved.

LONDON, JAN 11-(AP)-VICE-ADMIRAL EMIL MUSELIER, COMMANDER- IN-CHIEF OF THE "FREE FRENCH" NAVAL FORCES WHICH ARE FIGHTING ON AT BRITAIN'S SIDE, APPEALED IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT TO MEN OF THE INACTIVE FRENCH FLEET AT ALEXANDRIA TO JOIN THE STRUGGLE.

FRENCH UNITS THERE WERE DISARMED AFTER THE FRENCH ARMISTICE.

"WITH US YOU WILL SWEAR TO BE FAITHFUL TO THE EXAMPLE OF ALL OUR COMRADES WHO HAVE FALLEN SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR," THE VICE ADMIRAL DECLARED.

HE SAID THE "FREE FRENCH" FLEET NOW HAD 30 MEN OF WAR AND 80 MERCHANTMEN IN SERVICE AND THAT ALL SAVE 50 OF THE MERCHANTMEN WERE MANNED BY FRENCH CREWS.

NEW YORK, JAN 11-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JAN C.SMUTS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA BROADCAST TODAY THAT SOUTH AFRICA'S ROLE IN 1941 WOULD BE TO HELP CLEAR ETHIOPIA AND BRITISH SOMALILAND OF ITALIAN FORCES.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, HEARD BY CBS, QUOTED SMUTS AS SAYING IN HIS ADDRESS THAT "THAT IS THE TASK TO WHICH SOUTH AFRICA HAS DEDICATED HERSELX AND ALL HER RESOURCES."

No Nazi Factories Out Of Commission, Goering Says

Air Force Head Says R. A. F. Attacks Fail

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 11—Marshal Goering declared tonight that not a single German factory has been "put out of commission by the British." He contrasted this with what he said was the destruction of many plants in Britain.

Goering, head of the German air force and Adolf Hitler's No. 1 lieutenant, speaking before 574 miners honored with the War Service Cross, said that the destruction of munitions plants—not attic fires—was a decisive factor in war.

The German air force, he said, interfered with from 60 to 70 per cent. of British production, and added that theer was "no comparison possible" between the bombs the Germans dropped on Britain adn those the British dropped on Germany.

Birthday Tomorrow

Britain, he dtclared, must see the arrival and departure of between 200 and 300 ships daily to keep up her economy. Meanwhile, the German air force "must and will see to it" that shipping difficlutles become more and more serious, he said.

Goering, who will be 48 tomorrow, recalled that Adolf Hitler had entrusted him with carrying out the first four-year plan and then with a second.

"You have justified my faith in you," he said. "The plan, first ridiculed by our foes, later feared and hated, is lengthened.—it had to be lengthened—in the midst of war."

GOERING BOASTS BOMB SUPERIORITY

Not A Single German Factory Destroyed By British, Says Reichsmarshal

England's War Production Curbed 60 To 70 Per Cent., He Tells Miners

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 11—"No comparison is possible" between the bombs Germans have dropped on Britain and those the British have dropped on Germany, Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering declared tonight.

The German Air Force, he said, has interfered with sixty to seventy per cent. of British production and the British have put out of commission not a single German factory.

The Reichsmarshal, head of the Nazi *Luftwaffe* and Adolf Hitler's No. 1 lieutenant, spoke at the Flyers' Club before 574 miners honored with war service crosses. His speech, on the eve of his forty-eighth birthday, was broadcast.

Cites Britain's Need Of Ships

Goering told the miners that Britain needs the arrival and departure of from 200 to 300 ships a day to keep up her economy and that "when these ships become fewer and fewer and eventually none," difficulties ensue.

And, he added, the German air force "must and will see to it" that Britain's shipping difficulties grow more and more serious.

"Iron and coal are necessary to arm," Goering said. "We are rich in iron and coal."

"Fulfill Function" As Bombs

The Reichsmarshal acknowledged that the iron "is not so good," but he declared he was unconcerned about quality "because so long as it rains down on foes' heads in the form of bombs and shells it fulfills its function."

Calling the miners comrades of Germany's soldiers, Goering told them: "It is not pleasant when bombs fall on dwellings, but not a single German armament works has been put out of operation.... If you ask your comrades how it looks over there they will tell ..."

you it is indescribable.... And here, of course, there are destroyed houses, but not a destroyed factory."

Goering said Germany's 1940 coal production was 500,000,000 tons, while the output of all the rest of the world was 1,000,000,000 tons.

Nazis Declare Planes Strike in Mediterranean

Two British Warships, One an Airplane Carrier, Are Listed Hit in First Blow

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP).—German combat planes participated in their first operations in the Mediterranean yesterday and scored hits on two British warships, including an airplane carrier, the high command announced today, but it disclosed no details.

A German plane sank an 8,000-ton merchantman in the Atlantic west of Ireland today, D. N. B., the official German news agency, reported.

A submarine commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Hans Gerret von Stockhausen was reported by the high command to have sunk 52,800 tons of shipping on a recent trip. In all, the submarine was credited with sinking 101,530 tons of shipping and "so severely damaging" an 8,000-ton armed enemy merchantman "that its loss is certain."

Strong Nazi air units attacked last night the British naval base at Portsmouth, the high command said, among other points in southern England, and caused "extensive fires." The attack on Portsmouth was described as a "large-scale" raid, with formations of bombers participating.

No British warplanes appeared over the Reich during the night, it was said. Authorized Germans said the Royal Air Force appeared only in the vicinity of Brest, France, yesterday and dropped thirteen explosive and fourteen incendiary bombs. These were said to have caused no military damage. One bomb, these sources said, exploded near an anti-aircraft battery but not near enough to be effective.

The German night raid on Portsmouth, it was said, was highly effective. Excellent visibility was reported to have enabled pilots to observe their hits. Some pilots were quoted as saying they saw a large fire and heard explosions northwest of Grosport, across the harbor from Portsmouth, which indicated that a munitions plant might have been struck. Six Nazi craft did not return, it was admitted.

Conquest of Hunger Called Nazi War Aim

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP).—The conquest of hunger and the security of Europe through productive labor were defined today as Germany's war aim by the weekly "Das Reich." The revolution against hunger has been concluded domestically by the Nazi procurement of work for every one, the paper said.

"This revolution is still in store for the English," "Das Reich" said. "No powers on earth, not even Mr. Roosevelt personally, will be able to save them."

NAZIS FAIL TO FILL SOVIET PACT QUOTA

News Service Lays Blame On Time Required To Make Machinery

By PRESTON GROVER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Jan. 11—Germany once more has tapped the pool of Russian resources without resorting to the war which some neutral sources long have insisted is "inevitable."

Under the terms of yesterday's economic agreement between Russia and Germany—made public in part today—Germany claims she will receive increased supplies of much needed food, cotton, minerals and oil.

Promises Machinery

It is precisely these raw commodities which Germany needs to offset the British blockade and preserve her strength for possible trouble with the United States—which, conceivably, lies beyond the horizon.

In return for raw products out of Russia, Germany promises to supply the industrial machinery which Russia has long been wanting in order to make herself to some degree self-supporting and able to make use of her own raw products, now largely usable only for export.

Amount Not Revealed

How greatly Germany's supplies will be augmented has not been given out, nor at any time has there been published any indication of how much material Germany has received from Russia under the terms of the trade treaty concluded February 11, 1940.

One of the reports current at the time that the Soviet Premier, Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, visited Berlin, in November, was that he insisted Germany was not delivering the full quota of machinery and manufactured goods promised Russia in return for raw material deliveries.

Explains Delays

This is supported now by a statement in Dienst Aus Deutschland, a highly placed news commentary service, which explains that delayed deliveries by Germany were due to the fact that it took so long to manufacture the machines wanted by Russia.

Dienst adds, however, that already—before the first year of the treaty has ended—Russia has fulfilled her part of the bargain. Germany, Dienst says, expects to deliver her share of the first year's bargain three months late, or sometime in May.

Increases Called For

In spite of these belated German deliveries, informed sources asserted that an increasing amount of grain, petroleum and other essentials were arranged under the new agreement.

What was described as "the greatest grain deal in history" has been worked out under the pact signed yesterday, and "many billions of marks" are said to be involved in the proposed exchange.

Dienst asserted that, despite the increasing amount of raw materials now used by Russia herself, she still is able to deliver generously such items as oil because of the development of a "second Baku" oil field at Romny, between the middle Volga and the Urals.

Transportation Is Problem

Transportation of the increased supply of goods from Russia, one of the greatest problems on account of limited rail facilities, was declared "a soluble problem" by authorized sources.

While it is true that Germany is in need of Soviet supplies, Dienst asserted Russia, also, has virtually no other source of supply for certain machinery.

England as a supplier for other countries has about fallen out of the race, Dienst contended, and America has made clear her determination to put a great part of her production in the hands of England.

Nazi Baltic Trade Ends

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Jan. 11—Informed sources disclosed today that the German-Soviet agreement signed yesterday in Moscow provides that Germany is to have no direct commercial relations with Russia's absorbed Baltic states after February 11.

Germany heretofore had a big trade and heavy investments in those Baltic states—Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia—and many German citizens were employed there.

When Russia took over the states numerous problems developed, which these sources declared to be solved now "after many difficulties."

Drawing On Surpluses

Germans called the trade accord a "100 per cent. barter agreement—no gold, no credits needed, none wanted."

In a general way the trade pact binds Germany to deliver machinery, as informed sources put it, "for the industrial development" of Russia, while Russia sends products for "sustenance and war production."

Both nations are drawing on surpluses for export to each other, it was said.

Silent About Oil

These quarters said they understood that "Russian grain shipments to Germany, in progress almost a year, had been raised appreciably." As for oil from Russia, these source declined to elaborate, but said simply that "our supply was taken into consideration.'

RUSSIA EXPECTS TREATIES WITH OTHER NATIONS

Paper Says It Will Deal With Any Friend as With Germany.

PACT TO GOVERN TRADE

It Also Fixes Borders and Provides for Exchange of Nationals.

Moscow, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The newspaper Izvestia, organ of the Russian Government, followed up disclosure of new trade and friendship pacts with Germany by announcing today that Russia intends to conclude other economic treaties and agreements with other States, both belligerent and non-belligerent, in 1941.

Izvestia offered this forecast as a sign that Russia shows no favoritism so long as her frontiers and interests are not threatened.

"Attempts made by the press hostile to the Soviet Union to prove that any agreement concluded between the U. S. S. R. and Germany is directed against third Powers cannot stand," Izvestia said.

"It is time it was understood that the Soviet Union, as a non-belligerent power, follows its own independent policy and will continue to follow it regardless of what statesmen of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres may think of this."

Stalin Is Quoted.

Izvestia cited Stalin's statements of March, 1939:

"We stand for peace and strengthening of business relations with all countries. That is our position, and we shall adhere to this position as long as these countries maintain like relations with the Soviet Union and as long as they make no attempt to trespass on the interests of our country.

"We stand for close and friendly relations with all neighboring countries which have common frontiers with the U. S. S. R. That is our position and we shall adhere to this position as long as these countries maintain like relations with the Soviet Union and as long as they make no attempt to trespass directly or indirectly on the integrity and inviolability of the frontiers of the Soviet State."

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, headed its editorial on the accords with Germany, "New Victories of Soviet Foreign Policy."

"Contrary to the efforts and all kinds of tricks by the Soviet Union's enemies endeavoring to drive a wedge between the U. S. S. R. and Germany," it said, "the U. S. S. R. consistently is pursuing its policy of peace and friendship toward Germany as toward all States willing to pursue a like policy toward the U. S. S. R."

Full Settlement Seen.

A Russian communique on the five agreements signed yesterday at the Kremlin declared last night that all economic problems between the countries had been settled.

Besides broadening trade relations, the agreements were said to have fixed mutual boundaries in newly acquired territories and settled resulting repatriation problems.

To carry out the repatriation process, expected to be completed in seventy-five days, simultaneous agreements were signed in Riga, Latvia, and Kaunas, Lithuania, to cover the Baltic States absorbed by Russia.

[An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin states that informed persons disclosed today that the German-Soviet agreement provides that Germany is to have no direct commercial relations with Russia's absorbed Baltic States after February 11.

Germany heretofore had a big trade and heavy investments in them, and many German citizens were employed there.]

Germans to Return to Reich.

In the repatriation process 40,000 Germans were expected to return to the Reich from Lithuania and 10,000 from Latvia and Estonia. Russians living in German Memelland (Northeastern tip of German East Prussia) and the Suwalki District of German-occupied Poland also will return to their homeland.

Provision was made for settlements between Russia and Germany for property owned by their nationals.

Under the trade agreement, Russia promised to send Germany wheat, oil, cotton, flax, manganese and other raw materials in return for German industrial machinery.

The total turnover, Russian sources said, would exceed by far that of the last year under the trade pact of last February 11. The February 11 agreement extended a pact signed August 20, 1939.

The agreement signed yesterday runs until August 1, 1942.

Called Barter Treaty.

Berlin, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—German informants call the new trade accord with Russia a "100 per cent barter agreement—no gold, no credits needed, none wanted."

In a general way, the trade pact binds Germany to deliver machinery, as informed persons put it, for the industrial development of Russia, while Russia sends products for sustenance and war production.

The accord was characterized as the answer to various rumors allegedly started by the "opposition" in the closing days of the German-Russian negotiations in an effort to indicate disturbed relations.

Vichy Lays Anti-Semitic Shop Curbs To Nazis

"Aryanization" In Paris Called Too Severe To Be Work Of The French

Vichy, France, Jan. 11 (AP)—Government spokesmen declared tonight that "Aryanization" of 11,000 Jewish-owned shops at Paris was exclusively the act of German authorities.

While France has her own new anti-Semitic laws, it was said, "France would not push things so far."

Every shop in Paris has been required to report whether its ownership is Jewish. Commissioners are being appointed for firms owned by Jews.

Ambassador Leahy Has Severe Cold

Vichy, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The United States Ambassador, Admiral William D. Leahy, was confined to bed today with a severe cold, but continued his work, associates said, while propped up with pillows.

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Moscow Rebukes American And British Critics Of New Pact With Nazis

SAYS POLICY IS PEACE WITH ALL NEIGHBORS

Red Press Speaks Out In Justification Of Trade Treaty With Reich

Asserts Soviet Will Make More Deals This Year As It Pleases

BY HENRY C. CASSIDY

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Jan. 11—The Government and party press of the Soviet Union spoke out sharply today in justification of the new economic deal between Germany and Russia and rebuked British and American statesmen who may consider it warlike.

Furthermore, the newspapers announced, Moscow will make additional trade treaties in 1941 as she pleases, with nations both at war and at peace.

Soviet's "Independent Policy"

"It is time," said an editorial in *Izvestia*, the Government organ, that the world understands the United States of Soviet Russia follows an "independent policy and will continue to follow it."

Both *Izvestia* and *Pravda* carried editorials which cast some new significance on the expanded German-Russian trade pact signed here Friday, under which Germany is supposed to receive, principally, increased supplies of Soviet wheat.

[Buenos Aires sources have indicated that Russia is sending a mission there to buy much Argentine wheat. This might be transshipped to Germany.]

Russia And United States

"There are," said *Izvestia*, "in Britain and the United States some leading statesmen who believed that the United States, in full conformity with international law and the position of neutrality, may sell to Britain everything — including even warships — whereas the Soviet Union cannot sell to Germany even cereals without violating the policy of peace.

"These strange contentions provide a curious example of juggling with international law and neutrality and can only have the meaning of a political maneuver.

Europe's "Mightiest Powers"

"Economic relations between the U. S. S. R. and Germany and corresponding agreements form, above all, a most effective means of strengthening peace and friendship between the U. S. S. R. and Germany — the two mightiest powers in Europe."

To refute "hostile" press suggestions that German-Russian agreements are directed against third powers, *Izvestia* went on:

"In the course of 1940 the Soviet Union concluded, and intends to conclude in 1941, economic treaties and agreements with other States, both belligerent and non-belligerent."

Cites Stalin's Statement

The newspaper cited Joseph Stalin's March, 1939, statement of foreign policy and said the U. S. S. R. stood on it.

Stalin said at that time:

"We stand for peace and the strengthening of business relations with all countries. That is our position; and we shall adhere to this position as long as these countries maintain like relations with the Soviet Union and as long as they make no attempt to trespass on the interests of our country.

For Peace With Neighbors

"We stand for peaceful, close and friendly relations with all neighboring countries which have common frontiers with the U. S. S. R. That is our position and we shall adhere to this position as long as these countries maintain like relations with the Soviet Union and as long as they make no attempt to trespass directly or indirectly on the integrity and inviolability of the frontiers of the Soviet State."

This policy, said *Izvestia*, was "once again confirmed."

Pravda's editorial was in the same vein. It said the Friday agreements provided "fresh proof of the durability of good-neighborly relations between the two greatest European States."

Reports Traffic Troubles 'Fully Overcome' By Pact

New York, Jan. 11 (AP)—The German radio said tonight that, under the new German-Russian economic agreement, "Russia will be open to the transit of goods from Germany to distant countries."

Ten frontier rail crossings, the Danube and the Baltic will be used to bring Russian grain and other material to Germany, and *vice versa*, it was stated. Traffic difficulties, it was contended, have been "fully overcome."

The new pact runs until August 1, 1942.

Norwegian Gets Death Sentence

Arendal, Norway (via Berlin), Jan. 11 (A. P.).—A twenty-five-year-old workman, Rolf Hansen, was sentenced to death today by a court-martial after being convicted of attacking a German soldier. Another sentence of five years' imprisonment for possession of a pistol was given.

Hansen was said to have left a Christmas party intoxicated. When the soldier asked him what time it was, according to the charge, Hansen struck the German. The soldier drew his bayonet, the court found, and then Hansen pulled out a pistol and shot the soldier through the lung. The soldier is recovering.

BERLIN, JAN. 11-(AP)-WITH ONE BRIEF EXCEPTION, THE GERMAN PRESS TODAY WITHHELD FROM ITS READERS ANY MENTION OF THE PROPOSED NEW UNITED STATES LAW TO GIVE THE PRESIDENT BROADENED AUTHORITY TO LEND AID TO BRITAIN.

THE DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG PUBLISHED A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THAT PART OF THE BILL WHICH WOULD PERMIT WARSHIPS OF BELLIGERENTS DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDENT TO BE REPAIRED IN UNITED STATES SHIPYARDS.

DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND, WELL-INFORMED SPECIAL PRESS SERVICE NOT FOR PUBLIC CIRCULATION, CALLED ATTENTION TO THE 1907 HAGUE CONVENTION UNDER WHICH NEUTRALS WERE TO REFUSE BELLIGERENTS WARSHIPS THE RIGHT TO BE REPAIRED IN NEUTRAL HARBORS BEYOND THE NECESSITIES FOR REACHING A HOME PORT.

THE UNITED STATES, DIENST SAID, CAN HAVE NO DOUBT ABOUT THE INTENTION OF THE 1907 AGREEMENT.

BERLIN, JAN 12-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-A FRONT PAGE EDITORIAL CALLED "THUS SPAKE ROOSEVELT" IN TODAY'S ISSUE OF VOELKISCHER BEOVACHTER, ADOLF HITLER'S NEWSPAPER, CITES EXCERPTS FROM SPEECHES OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND DECLARES IT WOULD BE WORTHWHILE FOR FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT TO RE-READ THAT "ELEGANT BUNDLE OF SPOKEN WISDOM."

THE ARTICLE, WHICH REFLECTS GERMAN PIQUE AT RECENT TALKS BY THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT, QUOTES THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S CHICAGO ADDRESS OF APRIL 2, 1903, IN WHICH IT SAID HE DECLARED THAT "GREAT STATESMEN OF A GREAT PEOPLE OWE IT TO THE NATION'S SELF-RESPECT TO SPEAK POLITELY OF FOREIGN POWERS."

Bardia Dead and Prisoners Put at 44,868; British 'Retrieve' Escaping Italian General

Cairo, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The British disclosed today the full magnitude of their conquest of Bardia—44,868 Italians captured or dead, impressive quantities of armament seized or destroyed—and announced that their compaign to smash Tobruk, Libyan headquarters, seventy miles to the west, was proceeding satisfactorily.

Before Bardia fell, six days ago, it had been generally supposed that there were no more than 20,000 troops there. Today, however, a Middle East Headquarters communique put Italians killed and captured at 2,041 officers and 42,827 men.

This means that about 100,000 Italians by British count have been rendered ineffective since the British blitzkrieg in the desert got into motion a month ago.

Moreover, the British said that they had captured or destroyed at Bardia 368 medium and field guns, 26 heavy anti-aircraft guns, 68 light guns, 130 tanks and 708 transport vehicles.

This material was in woeful shape both from lack of maintenance and from British bombardment, the communique implied.

A special announcement said that one of three generals who escaped from Bardia now has been "retrieved." It was not revealed whether this was Gen. Annibale (Electric Whiskers) Bergonzoli, who was among the missing when the fortress city was captured.

R. A. F. command of the skies over North Africa was said by British military experts today to be forcing the Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani to fight the battle of Libya in the dark. Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, on the other hand, is free to strike at his own time and place against the Italian army of North Africa massed at garrison towns along the Libyan coast from beleaguered Tobruk west of Tripoli, these spokesmen declared.

The R. A. F., the British said, is working with the fleet in an effort to prevent Marshal Graziani from receiving any reinforcements from Italy, and the British Middle East Command reported last night that several tons of bombs were dropped on the harbor of Messina, Sicily, on Thursday night. Sticks of explosives were said to have fallen across Italian cruisers, partly hidden by a smoke screen.

Flyers Keep At It.

The R. A. F. reported today that night attacks on Italian airdromes at Benina and Berka in Libya had resulted in hits on barracks, hangars, runways and grounded planes.

"Our fighters maintained a constant patrol in the Tobruk- Derna area yesterday," the communique also said. "No conclusive engagements were made with the enemy."

R. A. F. bombers also attacked Italian East Africa, scoring firemaking hits in the target area of the Caproni airplane workshops at Mai Adaga, according to the communique, which said of Asmara: "Large numbers of bombs were observed to burst among buildings."

In the Tashai-Tessenei area, it was said, Italian troop concentrations were dive-attacked.

The General Retrieved.

A special communique announced today: "Yet another of the Blackshirt generals who absented himself just before capture of Bardia has been retrieved while trying to escape on foot toward Tobruk." No details were added.

[Three days ago the British announced that Gen. Bergonzoli, commander of Bardia, and two other generals had slipped through their hands. One was soon captured. The new prisoner may be Electric Whiskers himself. The British believed that he had fled in a motor boat, but did not dismiss the possibility that he went on foot.]

Tobruk and Bengasi Raided.

Rome, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today that British planes raided the Libyan coastal bases of Tobruk and Bengasi, killing nine Mohammedans and injuring four. Artillery actions were said to have taken place at Tobruk, which is now under siege by the British, and near Jarabub, more than 150 miles to the south.

The High Command said that Italian planes destroyed some British mechanized equipment in attacks on formations of tanks and armored cars. Raiding British motorized units were said to have been driven back on the Sudan front, and two British planes were reported shot down, one in Libya and the other in a raid on Eritrea.

Congo Troops May Fight.

London, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Reports circulated in London today that Belgian Congo troops may join the fight against the Axis. There was speculation whether, in such a case, they would join Gen. Charles De Gaulle's Free French forces in adjoining French Equatorial Africa for a blow at Libya from the south, or cross the lower tip of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to join in the operations against the Italians in East Africa.

BRITISH JAB AT LIBYAN BASE AND ETHIOPIA

Guns Under Air Protection Plop Shells Into Tobruk Defenses

BY ERIC BIGIO

Italy's Casualties At Bardia Put At 2,041 Officers, 42,827 Men

Donovan At Front

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 11 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, who is regarded as personal representative of Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, set out into the desert today for a tour of the British front in Libya.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Cairo, Jan. 11 — Italy's Marshal Rodolfo Graziani made no move today to relieve his beleaguered garrison at Tobruk, eighty miles inside Libya, but the British moved up troops and guns under massive air protection and plopped shells into the seaport's semicircle of defenses from four carefully placed batteries.

The guns of Tobruk replied, but aside from these artillery duels there was no fighting on the fourth day of the siege.

R. A. F. patrols were out all day yesterday on the road west of Tobruk leading to Derna, where British mechanized ground forces also are operating, but there was no conclusive engagement with Fascist airmen.

Believed Smaller Than Bardia's

Despite his tremendous losses, Graziani still has a considerable army to the west, but the fact that it is not coming up leads the British to believe that Tobruk will fall as did Bardia, Salum and Sidi Barrani before it.

The size of the Tobruk garrison is not known here but it is believed smaller than that of Bardia. The latter turned out to be considerably larger than the British anticipated, for official figures released today put the captured, dead and wounded there at 2,041 officers and 42,827 men.

Of these more than 40,000 were prisoners, for the Italian dead and wounded at Bardia did not exceed 2,000.

Fascist Toll Around 83,500

Total Italian losses in the last month are figured at somewhere around 83,500 dead, wounded and imprisoned, from five regular divisions and three Black Shirt brigades destroyed by the British.

Figures for total equipment captured since the British *Blitz* began in Egypt are:

Light tanks	162
Guns of all calibers	589
Artillery ammunition (rounds)	30,000
Machine guns	600
Light machine guns	700
Rifle and machine-gun ammunition (rounds)	11,000,000
Lorries	1,700

Equipment Seized At Bardia

At Bardia, today's Middle East command report said, 386 medium and heavy field guns were taken, along with 26 heavy anti-aircraft guns, 68 light guns, 13 medium tanks, 117 light tanks and 708 transport vehicles.

Many of the lorries were found to be unserviceable.

In addition, quantities of military stores and foodstuffs have been taken.

The bayonet, used so effectively in the last war, has played a prominent part in this desert campaign.

Fascists Dislike Bayonet

Several positions have been rushed by the British at bayonet point, and the attacking officers say that Italians and Libyans alike have shown a strong dislike of what they have termed this "obsolete" weapon.

While the North African armies maneuvered today for the grand assault on Tobruk, the Middle East command announced a continuance of "vigorous" patrol action against the Italian masters of Ethiopia.

Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, British military observers said, must fight the rest of the battle of Libya "in the dark" because command of the North African skies has been seized by the Royal Air Force.

Too, they pointed out, both the R. A. F. and the fleet are attempting to see to it that Graziani gets no reinforcements from home.

[There were reports in London that troops of the Belgian Congo might join in the fight against the Axis. It was suggested that if they participated it probably would be with the free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.]

Fugitive General Retrieved

A special British communique announced today that "yet another of the Black Shirt (Fascist militia) generals who absented himself just before the capture of Bardia has been retrieved while trying to escape on foot toward Tobruk."

Whether this was the much-publicized Gen. Annibale (Electric Whiskers) Bergonzoli—recently reported unaccounted for by the British—was not stated.

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 11 (AP)—The R. A. F. today reported night attacks on the Italian airdromes at Benina and Berka in Libya had resulted in hits on barracks, hangars, runways and grounded planes.

Italian Victory

200 Storm Greek Isle, Rout Population And Retire In Good Order

I

Attack

New York, Jan. 11 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Company announced this "record of an Italian success" in a program heard today by the C. B. S. shortwave station:

"Last Tuesday morning 200 Italians landed from two destroyers on the tiny Greek island of Tinaros, which is one of a group southeast of the Greek mainland. The island was shelled for half an hour from the sea and then the 200 Italians stormed up the beach. The attack was irresistible and they put to flight the whole population, which consisted of two shepherds.

"After staying a few hours to pinch the victory, the Italians withdrew in good order."

NEW YORK, JAN. 11--(AP)--THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TODAY A BRITISH OFFICER IN CHARGE OF MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS AT EL WAK ON THE KENYA-ITALIAN SOMALILAND FRONTIER HAD CAPTURED AN ITALIAN OFFICER WHO WAS HIDING IN A FLOUR BIN. THE BIN WAS IN A MOBILE BAKERY, AND THE OFFICER AT FIRST SAW ONLY A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF ROLLS. LOOKING CLOSER, HOWEVER, HE SAW THE WARRIOR CROUCHING IN THE BIN. B.B.C. SAID.

AXIS AIRMEN UNITE, CLAIM 4 WARSHIPS HIT

Two Plane Carriers, Cruiser Among Targets In Mediterranean Raid

Rome, Jan. 11 (AP)—Claiming bomb and aerial torpedo hits already on four British warships, the German and Italian high commands issued parallel announcements today that Axis air forces had joined in offensive action against British seapower in the Mediterranean.

The Rome newspaper Il Giornale D'Italia said, "The action is continuing."

Between them the Berlin and Rome communique from the Axis high commands reported that two British aircraft carriers, a cruiser and a destroyer had been hit by torpedo planes and dive-bombers.

They were the first announcements that the German Duftwaffe had come to Italy's aid in the Mediterranean. The Italian High Command called it "fraternal, close cooperation," saying the Nazis "participated brilliantly."

Axis Planes Attack Convoy

The first encounter between joint Axis air power and British seapower in the Mediterranean occurred in the Sicilian Channel, neck of the Mediterranean between the Italian Island of Sicily and French Tunisia, North Africa, 90 miles wide at its narrowest point.

It was an attack on a convoy strongly protected by warships.

Presumably the convoy was one reported previously attacked in the western Mediterranean Jan. 9 when the Italians said their bombs hit a British battleship. (That claim had been denied unofficially in London.)

The convoy had passed through the channel about noon yesterday when the Italians and Germans swept down upon it, said Stefani, official Italian news agency.

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Italians Had Nazi Aid

"For the first time," the communique declared, "units of the German air force, in fraternal, close co-operation with the Italian air units, participated brilliantly in the attack."

"Two torpedo-launching planes hit an aircraft carrier with a torpedo," the communique said. "Three dive-bombers hit the cruiser with two heavy bombs.

"Despite the most violent anti-aircraft reaction and repeated attacks by enemy fighter planes, all our planes returned to their bases."

The high command said the German fliers "succeeded in hitting one of the aircraft carriers with heavy and medium bombs" and "also hit the destroyer."

The port of Valietta, on the British island of Malta, was reported bombed heavily early today.

GERMAN FLIERS HELP ITALIANS, CLAIM 4 SHIPS

BY RICHARD MASSOCK

Rome, Jan. 11 (AP).—Four British warships have been hit in a new joint German-Italian aerial offensive which is proceeding in the Mediterranean, the Fascists announced today.

The "fraternal, close co-operation" of the Nazis was stressed in this first action for the Germans in the Mediterranean. The Italians gave these as the results of the attack in the Straits of Sicily:

An aircraft carrier hit by an Italian aerial torpedo; a cruiser struck by two heavy bombs from Italian dive bombers; a second aircraft carrier hit by heavy Italian bombs; one of these aircraft carriers hit also by both heavy and medium German bombs; a destroyer hit by the Germans.

Stefani, official Italian news agency, said the British warships were protecting a convoy.

The first of three clashes in the Mediterranean engagement, the Italians reported, took place 10 miles northeast of Linosa, an island near Malta and south of Sicily. The second engagement was reported 40 miles southeast of Pantelleria, south of Sicily, while the third bombardment was reported southwest of Malta.

The Italians claimed also to have bombed Malta.

(Italian casualties in Albania up to Dec. 21 were quoted by United Press as 2,081 killed, 6,515 wounded and 3,783 missing. Of the dead, 28 were Albanians, who also numbered 53 wounded and 108 missing.

(Naval casualties in December were listed as 119 killed, 82 wounded.

(Italian casualties in North Africa up to Dec. 31 totaled only 727 killed, wounded or missing, a communique said.)

"No Information" On Bergonzoli

New York, Jan. 11 (AP)—The following was broadcast today by the Rome radio:

"Regarding the whereabouts of General Bergonzoli, it was stated here in competent quarters Saturday that no information was yet forthcoming on the subject."

PAPAL RAID SHELTER READY

Structure Being Tested Before It Is Turned Over To Pontiff's Use

Vatican City, Jan. 11 (AP)—Pope Pius' personal air-raid shelter has been completed and the keys will be delivered to him in a few days after experts test the air-conditioning and the furniture is installed.

Papal gendarmes now stand guard over the steel-encased, heremetically closed apartment on the ground floor of the 500-year-old palace.

Greeks Press Fleeing Italians Toward Berati

Seize More Prisoners and Materiel After Finding Klisura 'Pillaged, Burned'

ATHENS, Jan. 11 (AP).—Paced by low-flying Greek and British planes, reported to be bombing and machine-gunning the retreating Italians, the Greek captors of Klisura pressed onward toward Berati, Albania, today, according to dispatches from the front.

Important heights dominating the road to Berati, north of fallen Klisura, were reported occupied, with additional prisoners and war materials taken by the Greeks. A large number of loaded supply trucks was said to have been abandoned by the Italians. Others were put out of commission by Greek flyers.

Italian casualties in the Klisura sector, about thirty miles south of Berati, were reported heavy. The Athens radio said 400 Italian dead were found in the abandoned lines at one point, indicating desperate resistance while the Greeks were laying siege to the mountain highway town. Many Italian wounded had to be abandoned in the retreat, it was said, and these were cared for by Greek surgeons.

The Italian position at Tepelini, west of Klisura and one objective of the two-pronged Greek offensive based on that captured town, was reported, meanwhile, still strong but becoming more difficult.

In the coastal sector the Italians were making a stubborn defense. They have refrained from counter-attacking for the last few days, it was said. Bad weather over most of the front made operations difficult.

The British Royal Air Force reported that "enemy troops and motorized convoys, including tanks," were "in full retreat" from Klisura, which was occupied yesterday by Greek troops. British airmen, coordinating their attacks with those of the Greek air force, made successful attacks on this column yesterday despite the weather, an R. A. F. communique said.

One fork of the Klisura drive was directed northward toward the oil fields of Berati and the Port of Durazzo; the other pointed westward toward Tepelini and Valona.

Greek troops were reported to have advanced a few miles in the direction of Berati soon after the capture of the "deserted, pillaged and burned town of Klisura yesterday.

The Greek high command said 600 prisoners, including twenty officers, were taken in the occupation of Klisura, which is about thirty miles east of Valona and about half that distance east of Tepelini.

"One military flag, four guns, tanks, more mortars, automatic weapons and all kinds of material have fallen into our hands," a communique said.

The Italian forces which gave up Klisura were said to be in disorderly retreat, and some observers regarded the early fall of Tepeleni as practically a certainty, since its defense was said to hinge to considerable degree on Klisura.

Another Greek column has been striking at Valona along the Adriatic coast, but little word of its progress has been disclosed in the last few days.

A Greek spokesman said the Italian army in Albania was being reinforced steadily and was building new fortifications in an effort to halt Greek advances.

Albanians Battle Fascists.

Struga, Yugoslavia, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Reports here today said that eighty Albanians, captured by the Italians after revolting on the northern front, had been executed by a firing squad.

The revolt is said to have resulted in heavy fighting between the Albanians and the Italians after the natives had refused to continue forced labor on roads and fortifications.

Admits 12,377 Casualties.

Rome, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Italian casualties in the war against Greece from the start of hostilities on October 28 to December 31 were announced officially today to be 12,377 men, of which 2,081 were listed as killed, 6,515 wounded and 3,781 missing. These included fifty-eight Albanians killed, fifty-three wounded and 108 missing.

Italian authorities contrasted the figures with reported British estimates of 35,000 Italians wounded and Greek announcements that 14,000 prisoners had been captured.

PLANES COVER GREEKS' DRIVE ONTO BERATI

British Craft Reported Aiding Thrust North Of Captured Klisura

Mopping-up Operations Yield More Prisoners And War Materials

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Sunday, Jan. 12—Mopping-up operations, in which the Greeks have captured about a hundred more Italians and additional quantities of war material, were reported by the high command today.

Although its communique mentioned only "restricted local cleaning-up operations," dispatches from the front reported progress yesterday from captured Klisura toward Berati under cover of low-flying Greek and British warplanes.

Heights dominating the road toward Berati, about thirty miles north of Klisura, were reported occupied with the capture of additional prisoners and materials, among which the communique listed ten 18-millimeter mortars, "many machine guns and automatic rifles."

Tepeleni Reported Weakening

An earlier Athens radio report had said the Greeks found 400 Italian dead in one part of the abandoned Klisura lines and that many wounded, abandoned in the retreat, were being cared for by Greek field surgeons.

Although no gains were reported elsewhere on the Albanian front, the Italian position at Tepeleni, another stronghold guarding a highway leading to the important port of Valona, was said to be weakening.

Views Fall Of Klisura From Post On Mountain

By J. WES GALLAGHER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Greek Army on the Central Albanian Front, Jan. 9 (Delayed). Here on a misty mountain slope above Devil's Gap, leading into strategic Klisura lay the twisted, green-clad bodies of Italian infantrymen I saw die under a Greek bayonet charge today.

Their cairns were little mounds of bright red unexploded Italian hand grenades.

From nearby mountain posts I saw a two-day battle in which the stocky Greek mountain troops decimated two Italian divisions, captured a great number of prisoners and smashed Fascist communications between Klisura and Berati to the north.

Sweep Beyond Town

As this dispatch was written advance Greek units were sweeping through Devil's Gap into Klisura, and beyond the town other squads had "closed the circle" about the mountain objective.

The final smash against Klisura began yesterday morning with the Greeks sweeping down the mountain sides north of Klisura to pinch off Italian defenders there from their comrades defending Devil's Gap, the southern entrance to the town.

From an observation post 3,000 feet up I watched Greek columns fight their way down into the valley from even higher posts.

Couriers Bring News

The Italians, heavily entrenched, put up a fierce fight, aided by hundreds of mortars and automatic weapons, but at darkness couriers brought back news of the first day's success.

ADD GALLAGHER'S XXX DAY'S SUCCESS.

FLASHES STABBED THE DARKNESS OF THE VALLEY DURING THE NIGHT

ACCOMPANIED BY THE ROLL OF ARTILLERY FIRE, AND AT DAWN THE FIGHTING ON

THE SOUTH SIDE OF KLISURA UNFOLDED BEFORE ME.

BEARDED GREEKS WIELDING THEIR BAYONETS HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO THE

EDGE OF A HILL JUST OPPOSITE ME. ITALIAN MACHINEGUN NESTS ABOUNDED

THERE, WITH HERE AND THERE A LIGHT ARTILLERY PIECE.

DURING A LULL IN THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE, THE GREEKS DASHED ACROSS

AN OPEN FIELD AND STRAIGHT UP THE ITALIAN-HELD SLOPE. THE THIN

LINE OF ADVANCING GREEKS SHOWED GAPS UNDER HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE.

BUT THE ATTACK NEVER WAVERED.

WITH A YELL THE GREEKS DOVE INTO THE ITALIAN POSITIONS.

TEMPORARILY OUT OF SIGHTY THEY APPEARED A LITTLE LATER LEADING A

STRING OF PRISONERS.

The Texts of the Day's Communiques on the War

British

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

In bright moonlight last night aircraft of the Royal Air Force attacked dockyards at Brest. Two direct hits were scored on the bows of a large vessel and widespread fires were caused in the dock area.

Shipping in the harbor of Havre was also attacked. None of our aircraft is missing.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed during last night's attack on Portsmouth, one by our night patrols and one by anti-aircraft gunfire.

A communiqué issued by the Air and Home Security Ministries:

There has been very little enemy air activity over this country today. Early this afternoon an enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a town in East Kent. Some houses were damaged and a small number of persons were killed.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 11 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued the following communiqué today:

Libya—In the Tobruk area operations are progressing satisfactorily.

On the Sudan and the Kenya Frontiers—Vigorous action by our patrols is continuing.

Italian casualties in Bardia in killed and captured amount to 2,041 officers and 42,827 men. In addition we captured or destroyed medium and heavy field guns, 368; heavy anti-aircraft guns, twenty-six; light guns, sixty-eight; medium tanks, thirteen; light tanks, 117, and transport vehicles, 708.

The high degree of unserviceability in the equipment and more especially in the mechanical transport resulted largely from our bombardment of Bardia, but it also shows complete lack of maintenance during and after the Italian rout from Sidi Barrani.

The R. A. F. issued the following communiqué:

During the night of Jan. 9-10 bombers of the R. A. F. raided enemy airdromes at Benina and Berka in Libya. At Benina the runway, hangars, buildings and dispersed aircraft were hit and explosions caused. A number of enemy aircraft were destroyed at Berka as a result of the bombing and considerable damage was done to the barracks, hangars and other airdrome buildings.

Our fighters maintained a constant patrol in the Tobruk-Derna area yesterday. No conclusive engagements were made with the enemy.

In Italian East Africa attacks were made on the Caproni workshops at Mai Adaga [in Eritrea]. Fires were started in the target area. At Asmara large numbers of bombs were observed to burst among buildings, causing heavy explosions, while in the Tashai-Tessenei area dive attacks were carried out on troop concentrations.

The airdrome at Iavello [in Ethiopia] was attacked on Jan. 9 by aircraft of the South African Air Force. A large number of bombs dropped on the target area, resulting in a fire which spread rapidly over the airdrome. Two aircraft were destroyed and others were undoubtedly damaged.

Numerous reconnaissance flights from which most valuable data were obtained were carried out.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

ATHENS, Jan. 11 (AP)—The British Royal Air Force issued the following communiqué today:

Enemy troops and motorized convoys, including tanks, in full retreat from Klisura [in Albania], occupied yesterday by Greek troops, were successfully attacked, despite bad weather conditions, by many R. A. F. bombers.

North of Klisura and on the road to Berat our pilots bombed convoys in retreat and bombs were seen to explode on or in the vicinity of the targets.

All our aircraft returned safely.

Greek

ATHENS, Sunday, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Greek High Command issued this communiqué today:

There were restricted local cleaning-up operations yesterday [in Albania]. About 100 prisoners were taken and much war material has fallen into our hands, including ten mortars of 81 mm., many machine guns and automatic rifles.

The Ministry of Home Security communiqué:

No raids on Greece.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 11 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

Enemy naval formations were subjected to successive intense attacks by our detachments of torpedo-launching planes and dive-bombers in the Sicily Channel.

Two torpedo-launching planes, commanded by Captain Bernardini, with Naval Lieutenant Bassago as observer, and by Lieutenant Caponetti, hit an aircraft carrier with a torpedo.

A section of three dive-bombers commanded by Lieutenant Nalvezzi, Sergeant Mazzei and Sergeant Crespi hit a cruiser with two heavy bombs.

Another squadron of dive-bombers attacked and hit an aircraft carrier with heavy bombs.

Despite the most violent anti-aircraft reaction and repeated attacks by enemy fighter planes, all of our planes returned to their bases.

Simultaneously, for the first time, units of the German Air Corps, in fraternal, close cooperation with Italian air units, participated brilliantly in the attack on the same naval units, succeeding in hitting one of the aircraft carriers with heavy and medium bombs. They also hit a destroyer.

The port of Valletta, on Malta, was bombed early on the day of Jan. 11.

On the Greek front local actions continued in the sector of the Eleventh Army. Attempted enemy attacks in other sectors were repelled.

In Cyrenaica [in Libya] artillery actions took place in the Tobruk zone and near Jarabub.

One of our formations of assault and fighter planes attacked a formation of tanks and armored cars, destroying several. A Hurricane fighter plane was shot down in air combat.

Enemy air raids in the Tobruk and Bengazi zone caused some damage and nine deaths, including seven children, and injuries to four, all Mohammedans.

The crew of an English plane which was forced down was captured.

In the East Africa raid armed motor vehicles were repulsed on the Sudan front.

An enemy plane was shot down during an enemy air raid in Eritrea reported in the bulletin of Jan. 8.

Enemy planes flew over Palermo yesterday evening, dropping some bombs on the port without casualties, but with light damage to the docks. An enemy plane was shot down. Another enemy plane, of the Blenheim type, was shot down by our fighters in the Gulf of Naples.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

One submarine, of whose operation partial results have been previously reported, sank a total of 52,800 tons of shipping during a recent cruise. Thus the submarine, commanded by Commander Hans Gerret[illegible] Stockhausen, has destroyed a total of 101,530 tons of enemy merchant shipping space and also so severely damaged an armed enemy merchantman of 8,000 tons that its loss is certain.

The air force yesterday carried out armed reconnaissance and continued mining of English ports.

An attempt by enemy chasers and bombers to enter occupied French territory during the day was repelled by anti-aircraft and chasers before the enemy could score any success. Chasers downed two and anti-aircraft six enemy planes.

German airplane formations on Jan. 10 for the first time participated in a fight in the Mediterranean region. In this operation several hits were scored by them on two warship units, among which was an airplane carrier.

Last night strong plane units successfully attacked targets in Southern England. Bomb hits caused extensive fires, especially at Portsmouth. Six of our own planes failed to return from the flight against the enemy.

To Fly Serum To Greeks

New York, Jan. 11 (AP)—Serum for 25,000 anti-tetanus and 25,000 anti-gangrede injections will be flown by clipper to Lisbon Wednesday and sent from there to Athens, the Greek War Relief Association, Inc., announced today.

Portugal's African Colonies

[By the Associated Press]

Lisbon, Jan. 11—War has forced Portugal's African colonies to look around for new markets.

Because British maritime authorities are tight-fisted with navicerts, Angola's and Mozambique's warehouses are jammed with hundreds of thousands of tons of merchandise awaiting shipment.

At Lisbon docks, there are perhaps 150,000 tons of goods destined for the colonies—that cannot be moved until the British give the word.

In their search for new outlets, the Portuguese colonies have turned first to their neighbor, the Union of South Africa.

Jose de Almada, colonial adviser of the Foreign Office, is on his way to South Africa to try to negotiate a trade agreement for exchange of coffee, oil-bearing seeds, hardwoods, foodstuffs and other colonial products for the Union's industrial goods.

Cast Off By British

Such an arrangement worked well during the first World War. After the armistice, however, the Union denounced the pact, adhering to the British Empire's post-war policy of fostering imperial trade through advantages to the members of the commonwealth.

Portugal's colonies have always done most of their business with the motherland, shipping their raw materials here and getting back manufactured products.

In 1939, continental Portugal's imports from the colonies were valued at 252,948,942 escudos, 12.15 per cent. of all imports. The escudo is currently quoted at twenty-five to the dollar. Exports to them were worth 172,639,027 escudos, 12.89 per cent. of all exports.

Rich Angola, in West Africa, furnished the bulk of the goods shipped to the Continent, 140,802,786 escudos worth, while Mozambique was second with shipments valued at 74,205,377 escudos.

Spain Opens Negotiations

However, Mozambique was a better market for Portuguese products, buying 79,011,844 escudos' worth against Angola's 73,091,613.

Spain has opened negotiations for the importation of wood from the Portuguese colonies but here again it is up to the British.

A possibility exists also that the United States may ultimately absorb larger amounts of colonial produce. However, the fruits, seeds, coconuts and woods of the African possessions are largely competitive with Central and South American products, and Washington's policy of encouraging trade among the Americas hurts the Portuguese colonies' chances.

BULGAR LOSES HOPE

Politician Says Country Can Not Resist.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—A member of the Government majority in Paliament declared in effect today in a newspaper article that Bulgaria must open her doors if requested to do so by a great Power. Presumably he was referring to speculation over German troop transit through Bulgaria to Greece and the Dardanelles.

Official circles, however, said that the author of the article, Deputy Christo Statev, wrote purely as a private citizen and they reiterated that Bulgaria's policy was one of consistently seeking peace.

Statev wrote that neither political idealism nor political manipulation "can prevent events when, with a bloody fist, they knock on closed doors. We must receive events with open eyes if we want to be realists and guard our own interests."

The German radio reported in a broadcast heard here today by the listening station of the National Broadcasting Company that a new Hungarian decree provides for construction of 1,200 air raid shelters at Budapest in the near future. Hungary is an avenue for troop movements from Germany into Rumania.

Deputy Asserts Bulgaria Must Yield to Force

Government Backer Says 'Realists' Will OpenDoor if 'Bloody Fist' Knocks

BY THOMAS HAWKINS

SOFIA, Jan. 11 (AP).—Apparently referring to the supposition that Germany soon may demand the privilege of sending troops through Bulgaria toward Greece and the Dardanelles, a member of the government majority in Parliament declared, in effect, today that Bulgaria must open her doors if asked by a great power to do so.

The Deputy, Christo Stateff, wrote in the newspaper "Gora": "Under present circumstances the policies and desires of all neutral states are entirely dependent upon the military and diplomatic moves of the great powers."

Neither political idealism nor political manipulation could "prevent events when, with a bloody fist, they knock upon closed doors," he added. "We must receive events with open eyes if we want to be realists and guard our own interests."

Official circles said the Deputy had written only as a private citizen; in general terms they restated the nation's policy as one consistently seeking peace. In what one informant interpreted as a reference to pro-British Turkey, Stateff asserted that if "the storms" came, Bulgaria was prepared—presumably meaning she would resist if attacked as a result of her attitude.

Some looked for a new statement of the government's position in a speech to be made tomorrow by Premier Bogdan Philoff.

The best available semi-official outline at the moment was that Bulgaria saw no probability of material developments in the near future, because of the icy condition of the Danube, but did not rule out the possibility of a German request for transit of troops through this country.

Swiss Sound Raid Alarms

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 11 (AP)—Air-raid alarms which sounded just before dawn today in Bern, Frioourg and Lausanne were reported later to have been caused by one unidentified plane.

A high command communique said the plane crossed the Jura Mountain frontier from France, circled and returned without dropping any bombs.

Bern, Zurich and Lucern had alarms yesterday afternoon caused by the appearance of two foreign planes, described in a communique as German bombers, which apparently lost their way.

5 Air Alarms In Geneva

Geneva, *Sunday*, Jan. 12 (AP)—Five air-raid alarms in Geneva last night and early today set a record for any Swiss city in a single night as waves of unidentified planes were reported over the western tip of this neutral country.

The fifth alarm in Geneva sounded at 12.20 A. M. It lasted fifty minutes.

The planes were said to be passing toward Italy and back.

Reports reaching Bern said the northern Italian industrial city of Turin was being bombed.

This would indicate the planes were British.

Seeks Training Extension

Stockholm, Jan. 11 (AP)—Provisional extension of the training period of Swedish army conscripts from 140 to 360 days was proposed by the Government today on recommendation of King Gustaf.

30.24-6915

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STOCKHOLM, JAN. 11-(AP)-FOUR CREWMEN WERE REPORTED MISSING TONIGHT FROM THE 1,216-TON SWEDISH STEAMER BERTHA WHICH STRUCK A MINE IN THE NARROW ORESUND STRAIT.

French Bomb Warning

[By the Associated Press]

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Jan. 11—The reported threat of the Thailand (Siamese) Government to bomb three French Indo-China cities in current border warfare brought a warning from French officials today that if the cities are attacked French planes will bomb Bangkok, Thai capital.

Officials here announced that French flyers attacked Srazno and Prachimbury yesterday.

French troops also were said to have clashed with Thai forces in "spirited fighting" at three places on the north and west Cambodia fronts.

Cities of Siam Blacked Out as Air War Rages

French Threaten to Bomb Bangkok as Indo-China Fights Advancing Army

BANGKOK, Jan. 11 (AP).—Thailand (Siamese) authorities enforced a strict blackout here and in numerous provincial cities tonight in Asia's undeclared "sideshow" war, as Thai and French Indo-China forces skirmished along the jungle land border between the two countries.

The Thai high command said its forces had crossed into Cambodia Province, French Indo-China, at several points and still were advancing. Gunfire rattled across the Mekong River frontier farther north.

Eleven Thai bombers attacked the Indo-China city of Siemreap, about 100 miles from Thai's order in Cambodia, and shot d n three French pursuit planes, the high command said.

[At Hanoi, the capital of French Indo-China, officials announced their flyers had attacked Srazno and Prachimbury yesterday, and warned that they might, bomb Bangkok should Thai forces carry out a reported intention to bomb a number of Indo-China centers.]

ENGLISH BARRED ON JAP RADIO

TOKIO, Jan. 11 (AP).—The official Japanese broadcasting station announced today it had decided, as a result of the "trend of the times," to eliminate use of the English language for broadcasting within Japan.

JAN 12 1941

Japan Urged To Aid Axis

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 11—The Domei (Japanese) radio today broadcast a letter to the Tokyo newspaper *Nichi Nichi*, quoting Lieutenant General Horinouchi as saying:

"Japan should come to the assistance of her ally, Germany, with the same enthusiasm and to the same extent as the United States is going to the assistance of England."

While the United States is helping Britain far more than if she actually were participating in the war, Horinouchi said, relations between Japan and Germany appeared to be limited to an exchange of New Year's telegrams.

He suggested the dispatch to Europe of a "corps of young Japanese volunteers" to contribute to an Axis victory.

JAN 12 1941

ALASKA ROUTE BASES MAPPED

BY WADE WERNER

Ottawa, Jan. 11 (AP).—Construction of a series of air bases between the United States border and Alaska for American pursuit planes is planned by the Canadian Government, it was reported today.

The bases will be built by Canada, it was said, but will be available for the use of United States military planes.

A commercial route to Alaska already is being flown Winter and Summer, but military pursuit planes of short range need better facilities to insure adequate landing spaces and radio guidance.

The new bases, it was understood, also will be able to accommodate the biggest bombers.

A radio beam, it was said, will be installed over the route. Then, American short-range pursuit ships—vital to Alaskan air defense—will be able to fly from Selfridge Field, Michigan, for instance, to Fairbanks and other Alaskan bases without losing radio guidance.

Canada Plans U. S.-Alaska Link With Chain of All-Year Air Bases

Dominion Project, Extending From Edmonton to Northwest, Will Provide Safe Winter Route for American Pursuit Ships and Bombers

By The Associated Press

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—A plan to construct a series of air bases between the United States border and Alaska will be announced soon by the Canadian government, it was reported reliably today.

The bases will be built by Canada, but will be available for use by American military planes flying to or from the United States and Alaska, in line with the principles of joint Canada-United States defense.

The project will provide the United States with a safe year-round airway to Alaska for fast pursuit planes—not only singly but in large squadrons. A commercial route already is being flown winter and summer, but pursuit planes have a shorter range, and thus better facilities are needed to insure adequate landing space and radio guidance for squadrons flying in short jumps. The new bases will be equipped to handle the largest bombers, which can fly far, but need longer runways when they land.

The commercial line operates two or three times weekly from Edmonton to Grand Prairie to Fort Nelson and thence to Whitehorse by way of Watson Lake and Teslin. From Whitehorse a spur connects at Juneau with Pan-American Airways which, however, suspends operations in winter. From Whitehorse the line runs to Dawson and thence to Fairbanks.

Ships already can fly a radio beam to Edmonton, and it is understood that beams will be installed over the whole route. Small, short-range pursuit ships thus would be able to fly from Selfridge Field, Michigan, for instance, on a radio beam the whole way to Alaskan bases. The route is feasible in summer for seaplanes, because of numerous lakes.

Costa Rica Seizes Nazi Arms

San Jose, Costa Rica, Jan. 11 (AP)—Costa Rican officials have seized a cache of rifles, pistols and knives and a quantity of Nazi emblems at a hiding place in San Isidor, a rural center, it was reported here tonight.

JAN 12 1941

TRIO TO WRITE BASE LEASES

President Names Men to Go to London.

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The State Department announced today that a delegation of American officials would leave for London on January 17 to work out formal leases for American naval and air bases traded by Great Britain for destroyers.

The announcement said:

"The President has designated the following American officials to proceed to London to work out the technical details of the formal leases in connection with the military bases of the United States in Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Antigua, and British Guiana agreed upon in exchange of notes between the governments of the United States and Great Britain under date of September 2, 1940:

"Charles Fahy, Assistant Solicitor-General; Col. Harry J. Malony, Field Artillery, United States Army; Commander Harold Biesemeier, United States Navy."

It added that they would go to Lisbon via clipper plane from New York.

A board of experts has recommended sites for the bases, leased for ninety-nine years, and the State Department and the British embassy have been working out the details.

The Work Goes On.

Pending signing of the formal leases the British Government will permit work to proceed, officials said, to avoid delay.

Construction work has started on the Newfoundland bases, and engineering and survey parties are working on other sites with a view to starting construction at an early date.

Secretary Hull told his press conference today that it was not true that the British Government had charged the United States for the land involved. He also denied that the British Government was charging duties on American materials to construct the bases, and termed untrue reports that the United States would have to pay taxes on the base sites.

Other officials said that the agreement provided that all bases would be leased for ninety-nine years free rent and charges other than compensation to owners of private property who suffer losses.

Swope Lauds Naval Bases

Harrisburg, Jan. 11 (AP)—Guy J. Swope, President Roosevelt's nominee for Governor of Puerto Rico, says that after the United States has finished its Caribbean defenses "a mosquito won't even be able to navigate in one piece."

Swope, former United States Representative from Pennsylvania, who is present Auditor General of the island, came here for a visit at his home.

He added that "I am not at liberty at this time, for obvious reasons, to give any details" about the defense work.

Work Already Under Way

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—With an indication that agreement had been reached with Great Britain on the eight United States base sites, State Department officials said today that actual construction work already had been started on the Newfoundland base and that survey and preliminary engineering work had been completed or was in progress at Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Antigua and British Guiana.

To speed up the construction the British Government granted permission for work to go forward although formal leases had not been signed.

JAN 12 1941

HAVANA, JAN. 11-(AP)--PRIME MINISTER CARLOS SALADRIGAS SAID TODAY THAT CUBA "ALWAYS WILL BE FOUND ON THE SIDE OF THE UNITED STATES IN DEFENSE OF THE IDEALS OF LIBERTY, DEMOCRACY AND JUSTICE," AND DECLARED PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA WOULD ASK CONGRESS TO GIVE HIM POWERS TO SUPPRESS ANY TOTALITARIAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN CUBA.

"PRESIDENT BATISTA DOES NOT WANT WAR," HE SAID. "WE CUBANS ASPIRE TO PEACE. IF CUBA GOES TO WAR, IT WILL NOT BE BECAUSE WE PROVOKED IT, BUT ONLY IF CIRCUMSTANCES AND NECESSITIES TAKE US INTO WAR."

THE ITALIAN MINISTER HAS PROTESTED ITS SHOWING IN THIS COUNTRY

BUT THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED IT COULD BE EXHIBITED WITHOUT CUTTING.

THE INTERIOR MINISTER SAID THAT ALTHOUGH FOREIGN STATESMEN WERE

RIDICULED, IT WAS NOT ANY WORSE THAN THEATRICAL PLAYS IN WHICH

ARGENTINE AND URUGUAYAN PLAYERS RIDICULE THE POLITICIANS OF BOTH

COUNTRIES WITHOUT PROHIBITIONS BEING IMPOSED THUS FAR.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JAN. 11--(AP)--PRESIDENT ALFREDO BALDOMIR, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR PEDRO MANINI RIOS, AND PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT JULIO GUANI AND OTHER OFFICIALS ATTENDED A PRIVATE SHOWING OF THE PICTURE "THE GREAT DICTATOR" TONIGHT.

THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN FILM IS SCHEDULED FOR EXHIBITION NEXT THURSDAY.

(OVER)

JAN 12 1941

NEW YORK, JAN 11-(AP)-THE MAJOR PROBLEM FACING THE UNITED STATES IN ITS PROPOSED CARIBBEAN DEFENSE BASES IS MALARIA, COL. LEON A. FOX, CHIEF ARMY HEALTH OFFICER OF THE OUTPOSTS, SAID TODAY.

COL. FOX SAILED ON THE LINER URUGUAY FOR A HEALTH SURVEY OF TRINIDAD, BRITISH GUIANA AND ANTIGUA.

HE SAID TRACKING OF MALARIA-TRANSMITTING MOSQUITOES TO THEIR SOURCE WOULD BE THE FIRST STEP IN COMBATTING THE DISEASE. HE LISTED ADEQUATE WATER AND HOUSING FACILITIES AMONG OTHER PROBLEMS TO BE MET, CHARACTERIZING THE ENGINEERING JOB IN CONNECTION WITH THIS WORK AS "TREMENDOUS."

U. S. and Britain Agree On Sites for 8 Bases

JAN 12 1941

Hull Reveals Accord and Sending of Mission to London to Sign Leases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Secretary Hull tonight announced that agreement had been reached by the United States and Great Britain on sites for eight American air and naval bases to be constructed on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Formal 99-year, rent-free leases will be signed, officials added, as soon as an American mission composed of Charles Fahy, Assistant Solicitor General; Col. Harry J. Malony, U. S. Army, and Commander Harold Biesemeier, U. S. Navy, work out technical details with British officials. They will go to London via Lisbon on the Clipper leaving January 17.

DELAY AT TRINIDAD.

The principal delay in reaching agreement on the sites resulted from study of several possible bases at Trinidad.

Trinidad officials proposed reclamation of 25 square miles of marsh land, which was found unacceptable for the American military and naval experts.

The State Department announcement included a statemen

by the [illegible]vernor of Trinidad explaining the reclamation proposal, but accepting the American choice of sites.

CITE SACRIFICES.

"In doing so they (the British and Trinidad Governments) have pointed out," the Governor's statement said, "that their decision involves certain sacrifices on the part of the people of Trinidad and have expressed the hope that the United States authorities will do all they can to minimize any disturbance in the normal life of the community which the establishment of the bases may cause. The United States Government have readily given this assurance."

In return for leases on the eight bases, the United States already has turned 50 World War destroyers over to Britain.

Aid-Loan Methods

JAN 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 11—Specific methods by which the Administration would extend aid to Britain under the proposed lease-lend bill began to take shape today even as Congressional critics called for restriction of the vast power which the measure would confer upon President Roosevelt.

Correlated Production Aim

Senator James F. Byrnes (Dem., S. C.), who participated in preliminary conferences on the legislation that was introduced in Congress yesterday, said it was likely that, if approved, the program would be put into operation by the President chiefly through the new Office of Production Management.

This, it was said, would make for complete correlation from start to finish between production for American use and for British use. The office, headed by William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox as members, already has been given full responsibility for American production by the President.

In addition, other sources said that agencies such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation might be called upon to handle some phases of the program.

Survey Seen Needed

The first necessity for making the program effective, Byrnes said, is a survey to determine exactly what kind and quantities of equipment can be supplied to the British. He predicted that the chief items would be airplanes, destroyers and cargo ships.

At the Capitol, with both Senate and House in recess, Administration leaders laid plans for getting quick action on the aid bill which, besides authorizing the loan and lease of war equipment on any terms the President may fix, would permit the communication of "defense information" to warring democracies and allow the repair of British warships and planes in American shipyards and factories.

Collateral Sought

Meanwhile, highly placed Federal officials said that the British Government might be asked to put up about $2,000,000,000 of British assets in the United States as collateral for war materiels President Roosevelt proposes to "lend" Britain.

These authorities, who declined to be quoted by name, reported that the plan was being considered "earnestly" to supplement a proposal by large New York investment trusts to purchase about $600,000,000 of British investments in this country. One said this phase of the deal might "come to a head in a few days."

Roosevelt Okay Hinted

Whatever is left, if this deal goes through, will be American real estate and British-owned companies or subsidiaries operating here. These represent the largest proportion of British holdings in this country and are understood to exceed $2,000,000,000 in value. Under the plan being considered, these would be placed in escrow.

The officials indicated that this procedure had at least tentative approval in administration quarters and did not conflict with President Roosevelt's recent statement that it would be silly to measure British aid in terms of dollars.

Private British Property

It was also said, however, that he took the view that some program for lending materiels was necessary, first, because available assets would not pay for all needs, and, second, because many of the assets would be difficult to convert into cash as speedily as would be necessary.

Nearly all of the British investments once were owned by individual British investors or companies. Most of them have been sequestered and taken over by the British Government.

Opposition Developing

In several quarters, however, opposition was developing to the aid lease bill. One group of opponents including Senators Hiram W. Johnson (Rep., Cal.), Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) and Bennett C. Clark (Dem., Mo.) discussed the bill at an informal conference last night. They were expected to try to defeat the bill and failing that, to propose numerous restrictive amendments.

Senator Warren R. Austin (Vt.), the acting Republican leader of the Senate, said he was in sympathy with basic Administration foreign policy but believed there should be some check on the President's powers. He said life of the legislation should be limited to two years and the army's chief of staff and the navy's chief of operations should be required to certify the desirability of shipping military equipment abroad.

Fight Over Jurisdiction

The House was expected to act first on the measure, and Chairman Sol Bloom (Dem., N. Y.) called his Foreign Affairs Committee to consider it Monday. Bloom said he hoped to complete hearings by Thursday. However, Chairman Andrew J. May (Dem., Ky.) of the Military Committee, contended that the bill was "a national defense measure and should go to our committee."

Bloom's committee met today, and afterward he announced that it had authorized him to move in the House Monday that the measure be transferred from the Foreign Affairs Committee to his group.

In the Senate, the bill was sent to the Foreign Relations Committee, which Chairman Walter F. George (Dem., Ga.) said would decide on procedure Wednesday. George said one provision might need revision to make it completely clear that the President could not give away any war material. The measure now pro-

introduced in Congress yesterday, said it was likely that, if approved, the program would be put into operation by the President chiefly through the new Office of Production Management.

This, it was said, would make for complete correlation from start to finish between production for American use and for British use. The office, headed by William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox as members, already has been given full responsibility for American production by the President.

In addition, other sources said that agencies such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation might be called upon to handle some phases of the

Aid To Allies' Leaders Back President's Powers

Gibson And Douglas Say They Are Needed To Meet Threat To Safety

New York, Jan. 11 (AP)—The two new leading officers of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies said tonight that "the powers proposed to be given the President are broad, but only large powers will serve to meet the growing threat to our safety."

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Ernest W. Gibson, national chairman and former Republican United States Senator from Vermont, and Lewis W. Douglas, chairman of the board, added in a joint statement, "We need not fear that these powers will undermine our own liberties."

"The time has come for Congress and the people to prove that they mean what they say when they agree that our security demands that the aggressors be defeated," their statement said: "We must show that our democracy will not allow itself to be paralyzed by inertia, suspicion and internal strife."

30.24-6917

30.24-6917

SENATE GROUP BACKS WAR AID

Opposition Grows; Seek Restrictions

JAN 12 1941

Even Some Supporters of Bill Demand Amendments as Strong Fight On 'All Out' Measure Looms In Upper House Action

FOES RALLIED BY WHEELER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP). — A poll indicated today that the Administration could count on a majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to support its legislation giving President Roosevelt broad powers to send war supplies to nations resisting "aggression."

Eight committee members said they were for the measure; four declared against it; four said they had not made up their minds, and five were either unavailable or made no statement.

In addition, it was indicated that the Administration would receive the votes of at least three of those now uncommitted, making a total of 13 of 21 members for the measure.

HOUSE TO ACT FIRST.

The House will act first on the legislation, and on meeting Monday will have to settle a dispute over which of its committees should handle it.

The Military Committee decided, 15 to 4, today to demand control of the measure, which already had been assigned to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Chairman Bloom (D-NY) of the latter group said there was "no doubt" that his committee [illegible] had received the bill.

[illegible] leaders expressed confi[illegible] bill would remain with [illegible] committee, and the latter called his group to meet Monday to begin consideration of it.

Bloom said that Secretary Hull probably would be the first witness and that Secretaries Morgenthau, Stimson and Knox would be heard.

Speaker Rayburn told reporters there was not a "particle of doubt" that the House would approve the legislation.

SENATE FIGHT LOOMS

A strong fight was in the making on the Senate side, however, and a group led by Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) began organizing to oppose the bill. A meeting of opponents was scheduled tentatively for next Wednesday.

Even among some supporters of the measure there was talk of restrictive amendments. Chairman George (D.-Ga.) of the Foreign Relations Committee predicted that it would be amended to require that nations receiving war materials post nominal security for future payments.

"If we could acquire some interest in the tin and rubber business of the British," he said, "it wouldn't be a bad deal for us."

Senate Poll Divided on War Aid

JAN 12 1941

Views Range from 'Our Defense' To 'War'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—A poll of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today on the war aid bill, with statements from individual members, revealed the following:

FOR THE BILL

SENATOR GEORGE: **"I am unqualifiedly in favor of the objectives of the bill.**

SENATOR BARKLEY (D.-Ky.): **"The bill is designed for our own defense."**

SENATOR HARRISON (D.-Miss.): **"I'm for the bill."**

SENATOR THOMAS, (D.-Utah): **"I will support the bill."**

SENATOR CONNALLY (D.-Tex.): **"I favor supplying arms and munitions to the nations fighting aggression."**

SENATOR GREEN (D.- R.I.): **"This is a bill to aid the United States, using Great Britain to help us while we prepare our defense."**

SENATOR GUFFEY (D.-PA.): **"I will support it all the way."**

SENATOR MURRAY (D.-MONT.): **"I favor the measure generally. I am willing to fight this war to the last Englishman, because I feel that the defense of Great Britain is important to our future security."**

AGAINST THE BILL

SENATOR CLARK (D.-MO.): **"It is simply a bill authorizing the President to declare war."**

SENATOR NYE (R.-N. D.): **"It amounts to a request for a grant of power to the President equal to a declaration of war."**

SENATOR JOHNSON (R.-Cal.): **"I regard the bill as monstrous."**

SENATOR LAFOLLETTE (Prog.-Wis.): **"This is a demand that Congress abdicate vital and important powers."**

Undecided

SENATOR GILLETTE (D. IOWA): **"I want to study it further."**

SENATOR VAN NUYS (D. IND.): **"I want to look into it before I decide."**

SENATOR WHITE (R.-ME.) **"I haven't made up my mind."**

SENATOR CLAPPER (R.-KAN.: **"We ought to go slow."**

Unavailable or no comment

SENATORS WAGNER (D.-N. Y.), PEPPER D.-FLA.), REYNOLDS (D.-N. C.), VANDENBERG (R.-MICH.) and SHIPSTEAD (R.-MINN.).

HARD FIGHT SEEN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (By International News Service).—A survey by International News Service disclosed that approval of the "all out" aid to Britain program will come after a terrific battle.

The fight will be centered largely in the Senate, where anti-interventionists marshalled their militant forces to make the issues of "dictatorship," "undeclared war," and the "end of Democracy" to the country in a radio campaign.

The fight will be along non-partisan lines. Eastern Seaboard Republicans, with few exceptions, favor "utmost effort" to aid the British, Chinese and Greeks in their wars against Axis powers, while the anti-intervention bloc is composed largely of Mid-Western Democrats and Republicans.

ROOSEVELT WAITS.

Strategy of the Administration in calling for virtual dictatorial powers for the President to handle the program, estimated to cost between five and ten billion dollars, was learned to be that the President will accept and sign any "arsenal for the democracies" legislation, Congress sends to him, whether it limits his authority or not.

Drastic revision of the bill to limit powers conferred on the President to two years was projected by Democratic and Republican Congressmen.

Senators Austin (R.-Vt.), acting minority leader, and Bridges (R.-N. H.), both endorsing the British aid program, favored the two-year limit on Presidential authority, which is approved by the anti-interventionist bloc headed by Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.).

Senator Austin said he would oppose the provision in the bill eliminating the Munitions Control Board and the repeal of the 1917 Espionage Act to permit transfer of American warships to the British.

"I favor," Austin said, however, "repair of British warships in American navy yards."

"What if this means war?" he was asked.

"What of it?" he retorted. "The conquered nations did not commit acts of war and the ruthless conquerors ignored their innocence. The time has passed to give such considerations any credence whatever."

OUTRIGHT GIFTS.

Bridges said he favored giving war supplies outright to the British, saying, "the United States is not going to get anything back anyway."

Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), a member of the no-war bloc, refused to comment on the aid bill, but said with emphasis, "I'll have plenty to say about it on the floor."

Senator Wheeler announced he would go on the radio tomorrow night to denounce the measure as leading the nation into war.

Asserting the lease-lend proposal means "dictatorship" and "is a monstrosity" comparable to "Hitler's demands for complete dictatorial power from the Reichstag," Rep. Fish of New York, ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, declared:

"Unless it is drastically amended, the bill will give the President the power to abrogate any existing law, not only including the Johnson and Neutrality Acts, but any law relating to either foreign or domestic problems.

"Under the specious guise of aiding democracies abroad, it is a complete and total abrogation of democracy at home."

Fish warned a radio audience that "if this bill passes in its present form the Congress might as well dissolve, as it would give the President full and complete control over the destinies of our people" and would be a "complete blackout of our free institutions, representative government and our American system of free enterprise."

TINKHAM FIGHTS.

a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, declared, "This bill gives President Roosevelt the dictatorship power he has sought ever since he was first elected to

Rep. Tinkham (R.-Mass.), also the White House and I am going to fight, not British aid, but for the survival of our Government."

ROOSEVELT IS SAID TO BE SURE OF BILL

Described as Confident He Will Get Arms Power.

JAN 12 1941

Hyde Park, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt was described by aids today as confident that Congress would grant him the unprecedented powers proposed in an administration bill to authorize the lending or leasing of billions in war equipment to Great Britain and other democracies.

Mr. Roosevelt rested at his home, apparently relying on the word of Democratic congressional leaders that the legislation would be approved. Asked whether the President was confident that the legislators eventually would enact the bill, one White House official replied: "Oh, certainly."

There was speculation in some quarters that the measure was framed broadly enough to allow room for compromise and smooth the way for acceptance of its primary features.

Mr. Roosevelt talked with Washington officials over his di-

rect telephone line during the day. He looked over the library in which his private and official papers will be deposited, and explained its features to his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger of Seattle, Wash. They had not seen the gray, fieldstone structure before. Later, the President took a long drive over Dutchess county's back roads.

LANDON SEES WAR BEING IMPORTED

Says Roosevelt Is Jumping Over the Ocean.

JAN 12 1941

Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Alf M. Landon said in an interview today that administration plans to allow repairing and outfitting of British warships in United States ports would import the war into America.

The 1936 Republican nominee for President came here to address a banquet. His talk will be broadcast on the NBC Blue network starting at 7:30 P. M., New York time.

He said that he had made a preliminary study of the administration's lend-lease-sale plan and had concluded that President Roosevelt was "jumping over the ocean."

"In such a provision," Mr. Landon said, "he's removing our only natural barrier of defense. He's certainly bringing the war close to home. Step by step, he's working us into war."

He said that the proposal was unusual "coming from a man who sixty days ago was promising peace," and added that the broad powers sought in the bill would result in a national dictatorship.

ROOSEVELT SEEKS WAR, SAYS LANDON

Asserts His Message Means U. S. Must Fight To Make Good His Word

JAN 12 1941

G. O. P. Leader Finds Attitude Taken During Campaign Has Changed

[By the Associated Press]

Tulsa, Jan. 11—Alf M. Landon said tonight President Roosevelt "committed himself to a war policy" in his message to Congress by urging full support of peoples resisting aggression.

"If this policy is to prevail, we must fight, if need be, in order to make the President's word good," the 1936 Presidential nominee asserted in a speech prepared for the Alexander Hamilton Club's annual dinner.

"What then becomes of his pledge not to send an armed expeditionary force to Europe?

"Here is a new and entirely different interpretation of national foreign policy than he stressed during his preelection campaign.

Attitude Changed

"Then he advocated 'all aid to Britain, short of war.' Now he says we do not intend to let the dictators win.

"Instead of 'aid short of war' the President further committted himself to a war policy by urging 'full support of all those resolute people, everywhere, who are resisting aggression.'"

Landon said that those desiring "all aid to England short of war ould specifically say: 'No convoying. No American ships in war zones.'

"This is a vital issue, because the minute an American ship is sunk, and the American flag is fired upon, and Americans are killed, we are in the war, with men."

Urges Subsidies To Britain

At the outset, Landon said that "for the first time in some years, what I have to say commits no one but myself."

"Early in December," he recalled, "I advocated subsidies to Great Britain. I said we were thinking and acting too softly; that practically everyone wanted the Government to help Grent Britain.

"In a nutshell, that was what the President said three weeks later in his fireside chat. The President also proposed a subsidy but camouflaged it as a lend and lease program, with the slick scheme in mind of fooling the American taxpayers into believing that we would get the unused materials or our money back."

Like Indorsing Blank Note

Landon asserted the "lend and lease program" was like "indorsing a blank note for a friend. We never know how much it is going to cost. And when."

By giving subsidies to Britain, he added, "we will know at all times exactly to a penny how much it is costing. We can stop it whenever we want to. . . . It runs no risk of involving us in war."

He said the American people "have a great and very real interest in English success, but to say our national security rests on her victory is a misstatement.

"Even if England wins this war, and the President assures us she will, we are bound to suffer great economic and social disturbances for many years to come.

"If Hitler wins, it will be a new and terrible era for a time, and we will suffer still greater economic and political disturbances for many years.

Free Labor Will Win In End

"But in the end free labor will always whip forced labor, and without going to war to do it.

"But if we get into this war with fighting forces, when the end comes, we will suffer the greatest economic, social and political disturbances."

Landon said that Republicans, "as the opposition party," have the responsibility of planning for the post-war period.

"But we have immediate jobs ahead of us. The United States is facing a decision: whether we in the Western Hemisphere shall try to preserve intact here in the New World the democratic principle of Government, or whether we shall become, forever and a day, a party to Old World power politics. . . .

"I believe our way of life may be made easier if England wins. But the all-important determination for us is to make ourselves strong enough to preserve that way of life, no matter who wins the war."

Oil Industry Seizure Charged

Landon also charged that the President was "maneuvering behind the screen of national defense to seize control of the oil industry."

"Where is there the slightest foundation for his statement of last week of the 'urgent need' of Federal control?" Landon asked.

The Kansas oil man and 1936 Republican Presidential nominee said he supported the Federal oil-control bill when it was first proposed by the Administration eight years ago.

Later, he added, he supported the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, an independent body of oil State representatives seeking to conserve the nation's oil supplies without Federal supervision.

The commission, Landon asserted, "has grown stronger with the years" and the States have learned how to handle the conservation problem, thus ending the "urgent need" for Federal legislation.

Nye Says 35 Senators Would Vote for War

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, declared today that there now are between thirty and thirty-five Senators ready to vote for a declaration of war if the President asks it. Senator Nye said this sentiment resulted "from the short steps toward war which the administration has been taking for a number of months."

He added that "unless the public makes its sentiment known, the administration may be able to increase the number of Senators who would be willing to go to war."

ENGLAND'S VICTORY CHANCE HELD 55-45

Gen. Strong, Seventh Corps Area, Shifts Odds From 70-30 On Nazis In June

JAN 12 1941

His "Personal And Private Opinion" Given After Serving As Observer

[By the Associated Press]

Omaha, Jan. 11—Brig. Gen. George V. Strong, former chief of the general staff's War Plans Division, offered his "personal and private opinion" today that on January 1 England stood a 55-45 chance to win the war with Germany.

General Strong, now commander of the Seventh Corps Area, with headquarters here, explained in an interview that his odds were 70-30 on Germany last June 1, but by September 1 they had dropped to 55-45, still on Germany. Then they switched and England became his favorite.

He was in England as an American observer for several months last fall.

Says Nazi Oil Is Short

He predicted that a balance of military factors shifting toward the British, plus a possible critical shortage of German oil and gasoline supplies, will cause Germany to try desperately for a knockout by summer.

The most serious menace to England, General Strong said, is Germany's counter-blockade and the sinking of British ships by submarines, surface raiders and planes.

He said any invasion of England would be a desperation move and added there was no reason to believe rumors that an invasion had been started last fall and turned back.

BRITAIN MAY GIVE 2 BILLION ASSETS FOR COLLATERAL

Washington Likely to Ask Securities Here for Loan of Munitions.

JAN 12 1941

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Federal officials said today that the British Government might be asked to put up about $2,000,000,000 of British assets in the United States as collateral for war materials President Roosevelt has proposed to lend to Great Britain.

These authorities reported that the plan was being considered earnestly to supplement a proposal by large New York investment trusts to purchase approximately $600,000,000 of British investments in this country. One said this phase of the deal might come to a head in a few days.

The investment trusts were reported to be interested chiefly in buying British-owned stocks and bonds of American corporations.

Whatever is left, if this deal goes through, will be American real estate and British-owned companies or subsidiaries operating here. These represent the largest proportion of British holdings in this country and are understood to exceed $2,000,000,000 in value. According to the plan under consideration, these would be placed in escrow with a Government corporation, as collateral for the war material.

The officials indicated that this procedure had at least tentative approval in administration quarters and did not conflict with President Roosevelt's recent statement that it would be silly to measure British aid in terms of dollars.

The President was reported to have told various persons that the British should dig into their barrel of financial assets in order to justify the material loans he proposed. He was described as believing that it would be unfair for the British to own billions of wealth in this country yet plead inability to pay for war materials.

It was also said, however, that he took the view that some program for lending materials was necessary, first because available assets would not pay for all needs, and second because many of the assets would be difficult to convert into cash as speedily as would be necessary.

Could Be Liquidated Gradually.

Presumably, informed persons said, the slow assets that might be put up as collateral for munitions eventually would become American property and be liquidated gradually.

The British investments nearly all represented what individual British investors or companies once owned. Most of them have been sequestered and taken over by the British Government.

The investments sought by the American investment trusts are all well-known stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock and Curb exchanges. But the other assets range all the way from ownership of large industries in this country to title to thousands of acres of Texas range land.

The Treasury and the Securities Commission were reported to be consulting with the investment trusts, who have been represented by Cyril Quinn of New York, described by officials as an officer of Tri-Continental Corporation.

U. S. May Hold British Assets For Collateral

Investment Trusts Seeking 600Million inSecurities; 2 Billion Would Be Left

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Highly-placed Federal officials said today that the British government might be asked to put up about $2,000,000,000 of British assets in the United States as collateral for war materials President Roosevelt has proposed to lend to Britain.

These authorities, who declined to be quoted by name, reported that the plan was being considered "earnestly" to supplement a proposal by large New York investment trusts to purchase $600,000,000 of British investments in this country. One said this phase of the deal might "come to a head in a few days."

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Fire On British Vessel Is Listed As Accidental

Flame On Black Heron Which Ruined War-Relief Material Due To Riveters

New York, Jan. 11 (AP)—After a lengthy inquiry, Thomas P. Brophy, Chief Fire Marshal, today officially listed as an accident a fire which did $150,000 damage to war relief material aboard the British freighter Black Heron.

He said it was "definitely established" that last night's fire was started when welders accidentally burned a hole through a steel deckplate, igniting cargo below.

Red Cross war relief supplies and supplies from the British War Relief Society were damaged but officials said it was believed some could be salvaged.

Three airplanes lashed to the deck were undamaged.

Atlantan to Give Yacht to 'Bundles'

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP).—Elsas Phillips, of Atlanta, Ga., disclosed today he planned to give his 45-foot motor cruiser Amberjack to the Miami "Bundles for Britain" committee next week. The cruiser is valued at about $4,000.

Could Seize Ships, Experts Believe

Aid Bill Seen Giving Power to President Over 266 Craft

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—A study of the administration's British aid bill led some legislators to the conclusion today that it would empower President Roosevelt to seize foreign merchant ships in American ports and turn them over to Britain, if he desired.

There were 266 such vessels—refugees from the war—tied up in American ports on Jan. 1.

Most Congress members took the view that the extent of power proposed for President Roosevelt was a delicate question of law, but Chairman May (D.-Ky.) of the House Military Committee told newsmen the Administration's bill would "without question" confer power on the President to take over the ships if they were needed by any government whose defense he deemed vital to the defense of United States.

Plane Builders And Auto Plants In Partnership

General Motors, Ford and Chrysler to Make Parts for Aircraft Companies

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (AP).—A national defense production partnership between some of the major automobile and airplane manufacturing plants took shape today.

Dr. George Mead, aircraft production head of the National Defense Advisory Commission, said in an interview that it was the commission's intention to have the three large automotive corporations, Ford, General Motors and Chrysler, make assemblies for 1,200 planes each—a total of 3,600.

Ford, he said, would manufacture parts for heavy bombardment craft—four-engined bombers to be assembled at a new Consolidated Aircraft Corporation plant at Forth Worth, Tex., and a new Douglas plant at Tulsa, Okla. Consolidated's planes are being built at San Diego and Douglas's at Santa Monica.

"Chrysler will build parts for Glenn L. Martin's B-26 medium bomber," he added, "and General Motors will do the same for North American Aviation's similar B-25 medium bomber. They'll be assembled at Mid-Western and Southwestern plants."

Martin ships are produced at Baltimore, and North American has its plant at Inglewood, Calif.

Dr. Mead said the commission recently perceived "that the demand for military planes would be so great in the future that we must find entirely new means of acquiring them—and we know we've found the solution in these three great automotive corporations." He added that Congress would appropriate money for the 3,600 planes, the smallest of which will cost $100,000.

Edsel Ford, who has been surveying aircraft production facilities here this week, said "the chances of our meeting the demand for 1,200 bombers look excellent," but said he would have to await a report of his engineering staff before making a definite commitment. He and his two sons, Henry 2d and Benson, and his production manager, Charles Sorenson, plan to return to Detroit tomorrow.

Donald Douglas, head of the Douglas company, also said the arrangements were indefinite but "we have told the Army and the Defense Commission that we are ready to undertake any additional task for national defense any time the government assigns it to us."

At Detroit, K. T. Keller, Chrysler president, said his company, the Martin company and the Defense Commission had reached a tentative agreement on the production plan.

Meanwhile Walter A. Hamilton, Douglas company's chief of materiel, announced the signing of sub-contracts for production of airplane sub-assemblies with the Murray Corporation of America and Briggs Manufacturing Company, both of Detroit; Fleetwings, Inc., of Bristol, Pa., and McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, of Robertson, Mo. Mr. Hamilton said the largest of the orders exceeded $30,000,000, while the total probably would exceed $100,000,000.

The Eastern plants are to manufacture wing sections, tail groups, landing gear, engine nacelles and other major units to be assembled into completed airplanes at the new Douglas factory under construction at Long Beach, Calif. The Fisher Body division of General Motors already is producing jigs, fixtures and other tooling for the new plant.

Mr. Hamilton said Transcontinental "shuttle trains" would operate between the Eastern factories and the Long Beach plan on the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Sante Fe and their connecting railway systems. They will use 150 or more cars especially equipped for carrying airplane sub-assemblies.

Hudson to Build Ordnance

DETROIT, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Hudson Motor Car Company announced today it had contracted with the United States Navy to build and operate a $13,000,000 ordnance plant near Detroit.

A 114-acre tract of land already has been purchased by the Navy Department, and construction work, under supervision of Hudson engineers, will begin immediately, the announcement said.

Stockholders of the company, at a special meeting today, voted to amend the company charter to permit fuller co-operation in defense work. Informed sources said Hudson is negotiating at present with aircraft and engine companies for subcontract work.

CHRYSLER TO MAKE PARTS OF BOMBERS

Agrees to Manufacture for Martin B-26 Planes.

Detroit, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Plans of the National Defense Commission for speeding up volume production of bomber types of aircraft moved a step nearer realization today with Chrysler Corporation tentatively agreeing to produce parts and sub-assemblies for the Martin B-26 medium bomber.

Earlier this week, Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, said in San Diego, Cal., that his company would undertake, if possible, to manufacture such parts and sub-assemblies for the Douglas and Consolidated Aircraft bombers.

The announcements are in line with a proposal laid before the automobile manufacturers last October by William S. Knudsen, in charge of the production phase of the National Defense Program. Mr. Knudsen asked the car makers to ascertain what plane parts they could manufacture on a volume basis.

At the time Mr. Knudsen said that contracts would be awarded this spring for 12,000 huge bombers. The number later was increased to 24,000.

Recent discussion of the plan in automotive circles had Chrysler planning to co-operate with the Martin Company; Ford with Douglas and Consolidated, and General Motors undertaking to produce parts and sub-assemblies for North American Aviation bombers.

ROBOT PLANE WORKS, ARMY TESTERS FIND

Can Be Directed by Radio From the Air or the Ground

By The Associated Press.

DETROIT, Jan. 11—Robot planes, controlled by radio from another airplane or from the ground, are being tested by the Army Air Corps at Selfridge Field, headquarters of the Sixth Pursuit Wing Squadron.

Long talked of as an eventual force in aviation, radio control is already being used successfully on an everyday basis in flights from the Army airfield.

Four ships equipped for robot flight are stationed at the field now and more are expected to arrive from the Texas base where they were developed.

The planes in use are rebuilt BT-2 training biplanes, long obsolete for active Air Corps service. Originally two-place ships, they have been converted into single-seaters and carry the intricate radio-receiving apparatus in the fuselage behind the pilot's cockpit. A tricycle landing gear has been added to simplify landings and take-offs.

For test purposes a "safety" pilot is carried in the robot plane during flight. A flip of a switch permits him to take manual control.

Sending apparatus installed in the observer's cockpit of an observation plane, or in a truck on the ground, enables a pilot to manoeuvre the robot plane from a distance. Practically speaking, he can control the robot plane as long as it remains within sight.

Before him the control pilot has a wheel resembling that of a transport or bombing plane. Movements of the wheel corresponding to those used in normal flight control the radio impulses which activate the receiving unit directing the plane.

Rudder movements also are controlled by the wheel, instead of by foot pedals as in the conventional plane. Thus in a single movement of the control wheel the distant plane can be banked and turned. Coordination of the aileron and rudder control into a single unit limits manoeuvrability to the extent that most acrobatic manoeuvres become impossible.

Pilots who have operated the controls say the ship responds normally to the wheel, but that the greatest difficulty lies in the fact that they cannot "feel" the plane's response. The sensitive touch developed by an experienced pilot is of little use when he is sitting in one plane in flight and controlling another at a distance.

The uses to which robot planes may be put remain a military secret, if any specific uses have as yet been decided upon. A popular conjecture is that the ships may be used for practice in aerial gunnery or anti-aircraft fire.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda Bought for U. S. Defense

300,000 Short Tons Ordered for $5,400,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Jesse Jones announced today the Defense Supplies Corporation had contracted with the Chilean Nitrate and Iodine Sales Corporation, of Santiago, for 300,000 short tons of nitrate of soda, defined as a strategic material by the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

The Federal Loan Administration said the price would be $18 a ton, which would make the total cost around $5,400,000. Delivery at the Chilean ports of Iquique, Tocopilla and Antofagasta must be made before June 30.

Of the total, 100,000 tons will be shipped directly to the United States for storage, and the balance will be stored temporarily in Chile.

Mr. Jones added that the Chilean company would pay the Chilean government $10 a ton of the purchase price in United States currency, in addition to 25 per cent of its profit on the deal, as required by a Chilean law.

U. S. Allots $10,000,000 For Gas-Attack Defense

Army Discloses Contracts for Charcoal and Chemicals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—War Department plans for extensive defense preparations against poison-gas attacks were disclosed today with an announcement that contracts for gas-mask charcoal and other chemicals used in gas defensive appliances amount to $10,000,000.

Some of the contracts have already been concluded, the department said, and negotiations are proceeding on the others.

More than half of the total will cover the cost of building plants which will be owned by the government, although constructed by the firms concerned on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis. The companies which will operate such plants are the Monsanto Chemical Company, of St. Louis, at a new plant to be constructed at East St. Louis, Ill.; the Dow Chemical Company, of Midland, Mich., and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Other firms with whom the chemical warfare service is negotiating contracts are National Carbon Company, of New York; Barnaby-Cheney Engineering Company, of Columbus, Ohio; Atlas Carbon and Clay Company, of Glendale, Calif.; Carlisle Lumber Company, of Seattle; Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, of Cambridge, Mass., and Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation, of New York.

The department said that none of the projects involved injurious chemicals which would constitute a danger to persons living near the factories. Officials observed that modern gas masks and other gas defensive appliances required materials for which there was little or no commercial need, but which were required in quantity to meet the defense program.

Stettinius Appoints 'Crackdown' Staff

New Defense Group to Assure Adequate Flow of Materials

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—A new Government agency empowered to use "crackdown" methods to secure industry's compliance with defense orders took form today with appointment of staff officials to the Priorities Division of the Knudsen-Hillman production management office.

Edward R. S. Stettinius, Jr., director of the division, named several assistants and also a joint army-navy-industry special group to assure an adequate flow of steel products for defense and other needs.

Officials said the division would carry out any "crackdown" orders of the Knudsen-Hillman board, by means of priorities which govern the delivery of materials and use of transportation.

For assistant director of the vision in charge of administra Stettinius named James T. T member of a New York fir dustrial engineers.

Workers Are Given 5% Wage Increase

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 11—A threatened strike involving orders for $7,750,000 worth of army and navy aircraft engines was averted today after weary negotiators—urged by insistent National Defense Commissioners—finally cracked a wage dispute deadlock at a Fairchild Airplane and Engine Corporation plant at Farmingdale, Long Island.

Shortly before dawn John R. Owens, labor relations assistant of the National Defense Commission, emerged from a conference that had lasted almost continuously for thirty-six hours to announce a settlement.

Agrees To Increase

Owens said the company voluntarily agreed to a basic union demand for a general five per cent. increase in wages for all employes, and agreed to a compromise providing 50 cents an hour for beginners for the first four months, 55 cents for the next four and 60 cents thereafter.

The union originally demanded 50 cents to start, 57½ after two months and 65 after four months. About a month ago it reduced the 65-cent figure to 60 cents. The company originally offered 50 cents to start, 55 cents after six months and 60 cents within a year.

To Be Submitted Today

The settlement terms will be submitted to the workers for ratification today.

An announcement by Donald B. Cox, vice-president and general manager of the plant, that Owens' statement was "premature" sent the negotiators, who had been in session all night, back into another huddle. From this, Cox emerged a half hour later to say:

"The agreement tonight speaks for itself and we have been assured that it will be ratified. I feel confident that the negotiations have not b i up production nor impaired the . de of the employes in their company and in their work. The country needs more of that spirit."

A point stressed by Owens was that Ranger craftsmen would be paid for eight holidays annually. He said this was the "only contract yet egotiated with any company in the automobile o. air ft fields under which men would be paid for legal holidays."

Ship Starts On Cruise With Anti-Mine Device

U. S. Passenger Vessel Carries Magnetic Belt Almost Entirely Inside Its Hull

New York, Jan. 11 (AP)—The United States liner America, first American passenger ship to be equipped with a magnetic mine-repelling belt, sailed today with 751 passengers on a twelve-day Caribbean cruise.

The anti-mine device, developed by the British, is almost entirely inside the ship, contrary to the British practice of installing it outside the hull.

A company spokesman said it was installed in a routine overhaul at the Norfolk Navy Yard in the record time of three and a half days. He expressed belief that, because the liner is subject to immediate call by the navy, installation of the belt was a precautionary measure.

Deferred Men Still Face Draft

ALBANY, Jan. 11 (AP).—Classificatoin deferments under the selective service act are temporary and subject to revision, Brigadier General Ames T. Brown reminded registrants today.

Brown, dir tor of State selective service, explains the only registrants immediately available for induction are those classified as 1-A and 1-B. Thus far, only those under 1-A have been called.

Graduate of Skidmore Wins Croix de Guerre

By The Associated Press.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Jan. 11—Miss Elizabath Adams of Providence, R. I., a graduate of Skidmore College here in 1939, has received the Croix de Guerre for "courage and devotion in transporting refugees under difficult conditions and violent bombardment" last May, friends learned today.

Miss Adams went to France on March 2, 1940, as a volunteer chauffeur in the American Friends of France Truck and Ambulance Unit.

Indicative of the perils Miss Adams faced, was a letter to her family in Providence, dated May 14, "at the front." It said in part:

"At 1:30 A. M. one black early morning we were awakened with—'Get out. * * * There isn't time to wait for the old and sick, but save the children.'

"Without lights, airplanes zooming overhead—bombs dropping about—we drove about evacuating people. * * * We are now in another town farther away, but bombs drop here just as much. One went down just this second."

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NEW YORK, JAN. 11-(AP)-A FLEET OF FAST FREIGHTERS TO BE OPERATED FOR THE "COMMON CAUSE" OF BRITISH AND ALLIED SHIPPING WILL BE BUILT AT THE OLD GROTON IRON WORKS SHIPYARDS AT OLD GROTON, CONN., ALFRED HOLTER, A REFUGEE NORWEGIAN INDUSTRIALIST AND HEAD OF A PRIVATE AMERICAN-NORWEGIAN COMBINE WHICH ACQUIRED THE YARDS, SAID TODAY.

HOLTER SAID THE COMBINE PURCHASED THE YARDS FOR "AROUND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS" FOR CONSTRUCTION OF 12 TO 15 AND "MAYBE EVEN 18" FREIGHTERS A YEAR.

PLANS CALL FOR 9,500-TON FREIGHTERS, HE SAID, PREDICTING THAT THE FIRST SHIP COULD BE TURNED OUT WITHIN 11 MONTHS.

HE SAID THE COMBINE ACQUIRED THE YARDS INSTEAD OF BUILDING NEW ONES BECAUSE "THE ESTABLISHMENT ALREADY THERE WOULD PERMIT US TO SAVE FROM SIX TO EIGHT MONTHS IN GETTING OUT THE FIRST SHIP."

JAN 12 1941

UNDATED PLANE LOSSES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
PLANE CLAIMS BY BOTH BRITISH AND GERMAN AIR FORCES ROSE SLIGHTLY LAST WEEK BECAUSE OF A SPURT OF RAIDING ON FRIDAY AFTER A PERIOD OF BAD WEATHER ON THE CONTINENT.
THE GERMANS CLAIMED DESTRUCTION OF 13 BRITISH PLANES WHILE THE BRITISH CLAIMED 11 GERMANS. THE GERMANS ADMITTED 7 LOSSES AND THE BRITISH 2.
IN THE PREVIOUS WEEK, THE GERMANS CLAIMED 9 BRITISH AND ACKNOWLEDGED TWO GERMANS, WHILE THE BRITISH CLAIMED FOUR GERMANS AND ACKNOWLEDGED 10 LOSSES.
THE BOX SCORE:

	GERMAN CLAIMS		BRITISH CLAIMS	
	BRITISH	GERMAN	GERMAN	BRITISH
JAN. 5	2	0	1	0
JAN. 6	0	1	0	0
JAN. 7	1	0	0	0
JAN. 8	0	0	1	0
JAN. 9	2	0	3	0
JAN. 10	8	6	5	2
JAN. 11	--	—	1	0
TOTAL	13	7	11	2

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UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 12 1941

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 71ST WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM JAN. 5 TO JAN. 11, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWM	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	7	0	2	34,479(X)	0	19
NORWAY	2	0	0	16,637	0	0
GREECE	1	0	0	2,883	0	0
ITALY	0	0	1	(Y)	3	0
TOTAL	10	0	3	53,999	3	19
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	626	233	359	4,461,355	8,560	7,215
GRAND TOTAL	636	233	362	4,515,354	8,563	7,234

(X) TONNAGE TWO SHIPS UNKNOWN.

(Y) TONNAGE UNKNOWN.

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

BRITAIN---566; NORWAY---141; GERMANY---105; SWEDEN---80; GREECE---59; FRANCE---54; NETHERLANDS---45; DENMARK---44; ITALY---41; FINLAND---27; BELGIUM---21; ESTONIA---12; YUGOSLAVIA---8; PANAMA---8; SPAIN---5; LITHUANIA---3; POLAND---2; ARGENTIAN, EGYPT, HUNGARY, IRAN, JAPAN, LATVIA, PORTUGAL, RUMANIA, SOVIET, UNITED STATES---1 EACH. TOTALO 1,231.

NEW YORK, JAN. 11-(AP)-JAMES G.WEIR, CONTROLLER-GENERAL OF THE BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION IN THE UNITED STATES, DECLARED TODAY ENGLAND "VITALLY" NEEDED AMERICAN MUNITIONS--BUT NOT THIS COUNTRY'S MANPOWER.

SAILING FOR LISBON ABOARD THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER, EXETER, WEIR SAID, "WE CAN HANDLE GERMANY ALL RIGHT, BUT WE CAN'T FIGHT WITH OUR BARE HANDS."

A24WX (SIMPSON, FOREIGN BOATS)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AMS BUDGET)

JAN 12 1941

(WX)--INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

BRITISH SEIZURE IN THE LIBYAN CAMPAIGN OF A FLEET OF GROUNDED ITALIAN PLANES RAISES AGAIN THE QUESTION OF FASCIST OIL RESOURCES, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH ITALIAN REVERSES BOTH IN AFRICA AND ALBANIA MAY BE TRACEABLE TO LACK OF FUEL.

THIS SEEMS THE MAJOR EXPLANATION FOR THE POOR SHOWING ITALY HAS MADE IN THE AIR AND AT SEA, IN LIBYA AND IN ALBANIA. INDEED, THERE APPEARS TO BE AN OIL SCARCITY FOR BOTH MEMBERS OF THE AXIS.

THE RELATIVE LULL FOR THREE NIGHTS IN NAZI AIR ATTACKS ON ENGLAND LAST WEEK WELL MIGHT BE DUE MORE TO OIL AND GASOLINE DIFFICULTIES THAN TO BAD WEATHER. THE WEATHER DID NOT PREVENT BRITISH BOMBERS FROM CROSSING THE CHANNEL TO BATTER THE INVASION COAST THOSE SAME NIGHTS. BERLIN ITSELF NOTED THAT THE NAZI AIR ATTACK ON ENGLAND WAS CONFINED TO "INDIVIDUAL" PLANE RAIDS.

IT MAY BE THAT NAZI LEADERSHIP WELCOMED A WEATHER EXCUSE FOR SLOWING UP THE LUFTWAFFE WHILE OIL AND GASOLINE STOCKS WEGE ACCUMULATED FOR LATER OPERATIONS BY AIR AND SEA. A HEAVY RAID FOLLOWED THE LULL.

LOW VISABILITY AT SEA IS THE RULE OVER THE NORTH ATLANTIC IN WINTER. IT COMPLICATES THE TASK OF NAZI SUBMARINE COMMANDERS. THEY USE A LOT OF FUEL OIL GROPING BLINDLY FOR CONTACT WITH BRITISH SHIP CONVOYS.

ITALIAN PLANES TAKEN BY THE BRITISH AT ABANDONED AIR BASES WEST OF TOBRUK WERE REPORTED LEFT BEHIND BY THE RETIRING FASCISTS BECAUSE OF DAMAGE INFLICTED BY BRITISH AIR RAIDS. THAT DOES NOT EXPLAIN, HOWEVER, HOW THEY HAPPENED TO BE CAUGHT ON THE GROUND IN THE FIRST INSTANCE.

EVERY CIRCUMSTANCE OF THE FIGHTING CALLED FOR ALL-OUT USE OF ITALIAN PLANES IN AFRICA TO STALL THE ADVANCING BRITISH. YET AT ONE BASE THE ATTACKERS FOUND 40 SHIPS, CRIPPLED BEFORE THEY COULD GET INTO AIR, AT ANOTHER 35 OR SO. THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE IT WAS LACK OF FUEL THAT GROUNDED THEM.

A SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN INVASION OF GREECE TO REACH PORTS ON THE GREEK AEGEAN COAST MIGHT HAVE OPENED NEW OIL RESOURCES FOR ITALY EVEN IX THE BRITISH RETAINED CONTROL, FROM CRETE, OF THE MOUTH OF THE AEGEAN SEA. THE NORMAL ROUTE FOR RUMANIAN OIL IS SEA, FROM DANUBE DELTA PORTS VIA THE BOSPORUS AND DARDANELLES INTO THE AEGEAN AND THENCE TO DESTINATION. FAR MORE PLENTIFUL RUSSIAN OIL FROM THE CASPIAN FIELDS ALSO WOULD HAVE BEEN REACHABLE FOR THE ITALIANS AT BLACK SEA PIPE-LINE TERMINALS. CONTROL OF THE UPPER AEGEAN WOULD HAVE GIVEN ITALY A GASOLINE FILLING STATION.

A25WX

AS IT IS, HOWEVER, SHE IS COMPLETELY CUT OFF FROM RUMANIAN OR RUSSIAN SOURCES EXCEPT VIA GERMANY. AND SHE HAS SQUANDERED MUCH OF HER OIL AND GASOLINE RESERVE ON THE ILL-STARRED GREEK CAMPAIGN. THE BRITISH PROBABLY TOOK OR DESTROYED AT SIDI BARRANI AND BARDIA THE BULK OF ITALY'S AFRICAN GASOLINE STORAGE.

ITALY'S AIR AND SUBMARINE FLEETS WERE HER MAIN RELIANCE IN ENTERING THE WAR. NEITHER HAS SERVED HER EFFECTIVELY, NOR HAS HER OIL-POWERED SURFACE NAVY FIGURED IMPORTANTLY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA CAMPAIGN. IT SEEMS WHOLLY PROBABLE THAT OIL SHORTAGE ACCOUNTS FOR FASCIST NAVY HARBOR-HUGGING TENDENCIES.

IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT THE AXIS WAR EFFORT AGAINST BRITAIN REQUIRES FROM 200 TO 300 MILLION BARRELS OF OIL A YEAR. THAT IS TWICE OR THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS OIL FIELDS IN AXIS HANDS IN POLAND OR RUMANIA PRODUCE.

THERE ARE SHARP HINTS THAT RUSSIA IS CURTAILING, NOT EXPANDING, OIL DELIVERIES TO GERMANY. THE MOSCOW PRESS COMPLAINS OF FAILURE OF SOME RUSSIAN FIELDS TO ATTAIN 1940 SCHEDULED OUTPUT. IT VOICES DEMANDS FOR STEPPING UP PRODUCTION TO MEET RUSSIAN, NOT GERMAN ARMY NEEDS.

OIL IS THE LIFE BLOOD OF THIS WAR AND BRITISH ULTIMATE VICTORY HOPES ARE PINNED LARGELY TO THE BELIEF THAT GERMANY SOME DAY WILL BE OIL-STARVED.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

- - -

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

THE DANGER THAT ITALY MAY LOSE HER WHOLE AFRICAN EMPIRE IN THE FAST MOVING ANGLO-ALLIED OFFENSIVE WAS POINTED OUT IN THIS COLUMN YESTERDAY.

THIS IDEA WAS PUT FORWARD MERELY AS A POSSIBILITY, SINCE ANYTHING MORE DEFINITE WOULD BE COUNTING UNHATCHED CHICKS. THE POSSIBILITY IS STRONG ENOUGH, HOWEVER, SO THAT WE ARE ENTITLED TO TAKE A LOOK AT WHAT THE RESULTS OF SUCH A LOSS MIGHT BE.

LONDON MILITARY CIRCLES ALREADY ARE DISCUSSING ONE POTENTIAL EXFECT--AN OFXENSIVE AGAINST ITALY PROPER, WITH ULTIMATE INVASION

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IN VIEW. THAT CERTAINLY WOULD BE A NATURAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES, BUT ITS FRUITION MUST DEPEND ON WHAT HERR HITLER DOES TO COUNTER THE ALLIED SUCCESSES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

IF MUSSOLINI SHOULD BE KNOCKED OUT OF AFRICA, BRITAIN WOULD HAVE IMPROVED HER POSITION SO IMMEASURABLY AS TO PERMIT OF AT LEAST A POWERFUL OFFENSIVE BY AIR AND BY SEA AGAINST ITALY.

SO FAR AS CONCERNS ROME, BRITANNIA WOULD BE ABSOLUTE MISTRESS OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND POSSESSED OF PLENTIFUL BASES. WITH ALL FASCIST THREATS TO EGYPT AND THE SUEZ CANAL REMOVED, BRITAIN WOULD BE ABLE TO SPARE WARPLANES AND WARSHIPS FOR SUCH AN OPERATION.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE BRITISH COULD RAISE HAVOC IN ITALY BY AIR RAIDS OVER THAT CONGESTED LITTLE COUNTRY, AND BY BOMBARDMENT OF HER ATTENUATED COASTLINES. WHEN IT COMES TO TALKING ABOUT ACTUAL INVASION, HOWEVER, I FOR ONE BEGIN TO VISUALIZE MANY IMPEDIMENTS TO ITS ACHIEVEMENT. SHOULD THE FASCISTS MAKE A VIGOROUS DEFENSE, INVASION WOULDN'T BE EASY, AS WE HAVE SEEN FROM THE MANNER IN WHICH THE BRITISH HAVE BALKED HERR HITLER THUS FAR.

AN EQUALLY IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE SITUATION IS THE FACT THAT THE LOSS OF THEIR AFRICAN POSSESSIONS WOULD BE A TERRIBLE SHOCK TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE. SHOULD THE LOSS BE PERMANENT IT WOULD LOWER ITALY FROM THE RANK OF FIRST CLASS POWER.

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APART FROM ANY ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE MORALE OF THE POPULATION, THE BRITISH COULD USE POSSESSION OF THE COLONIES AS A POTENT BARGAINING POINT. A THREAT TO TREAT THESE POSSESSIONS AS PRIZES OF WAR WOULD BE CALCULATED TO LEAD MANY ITALIANS TO CONSIDER THE WISDOM OF QUITTING THE CONFLICT AND SALVAGING WHAT THEY COULD. HERE IT IS WORTH NOTING THAT A LOT OF THEM NEVER HAVE HAD ANY LIKING FOR THE WAR FROM THE START.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT BENEFIT WHICH WOULD ACCRUE TO THE ALLIES WOULD BE THE INCREASE IN BRITISH PRESTIGE ABROAD. IN THIS CONNECTION WE SHOULDN'T OVERLOOK THAT ENGLAND'S INFLUENCE OVER THE POWERFUL ARAB PEOPLES WOULD BE STRENGTHENED. SUPPORT OF THESE MOHAMMEDAN STATES WOULD MEAN MUCH IF THE LAND WAR SHOULD SPREAD IN THE NEAR EAST.

FRENCH-CONTROLLED SYRIA ALSO MIGHT SWING OVER TO THE ALLIED SIDE ONCE MORE. THIS WOULD MAKE THE FRENCH FIGHTING FORCES IN SYRIA AVAILABLE--A GREAT ASSET.

THEN BRITISH DOMINATION OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN OF COURSE MEANS THAT THE IMMENSELY IMPORTANT TERMINALS OF THE GREAT OIL PIPE-LINES TO THE COASTS OF PALESTINE AND LEBANON FROM IRAQ WOULD BE PROTECTED.

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AGAIN, IN EVENT OF A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE DARDANELLES, BRITAIN WOULD BE ABLE TO GIVE TURKEY AID WITH LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES.

BY THE SAME TOKEN WE HAVE THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ALLIED ATTACK ON GERMANY THROUGH THE BALKANS. THIS IS ONE OF THE "IF" SITUATIONS, HOWEVER. IT WOULD DEPEND ON VARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES, INCLUDING THE ATTITUDE OF TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

FINALLY, ONE EXCEEDINGLY IMPORTANT GAIN FOR THE ALLIES WOULD LIE IN THEIR INCREASED DEFENSIVE STRENGTH IN EVENT HITLER SHOULD MAKE A DRIVE AGAINST THE DARDANELLES WITH THAT BIG ARMY HE HAS MASSED IN RUMANIA. ALLIED SUCCESS HERE WOULD MEAN THE OPENING UP OF A BALKAN FRONT FOR THE ATTACK ON GERMANY'S EASTERN FRONT.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN 12)

71ST WEEK OF THE WAR (ADD AND LEAD TO COME)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, JAN. 5--BRITISH SMASH LAST DEFENSES OF BARDIA, REPORTING CAPTURE OF "MORE THAN 30,000" ITALIAN PRISONERS. FASCIST EDITOR GIOVANNI ANSALDO ACKNOWLEDGES IT'S "A SAD PIECE OF NEWS FOR US." BUDAPEST HEARS THAT RUSSIAN MINISTERS TO BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA, RUMANIA AND HUNGARY HAVE BEEN CALLED TO MOSCOW CONFERENCE ON GERMANY'S INCREASED MILITARY STRENGTH IN BALKANS. RUMANIAN COMMUNICATION SERVICES TO OTHER NATIONS ARE HALTED. LONDON IS TARGET OF NAZI FIRE RAID; LIVERPOOL AND OTHER CITIES BOMBED. RAF HITS AT SHIPPING AND AIRDROME AT BREST.

MONDAY, JAN. 6--TURKISH SOLDIERS ARE REPORTED MASSING ALONG BULGARIAN BORDER AS PRECAUTION AGAINST GERMAN THRUST SOUTHWARD. BRITISH SAY ADVANCE TROOPS ARE SWIRLING AROUND ITALIAN STRONGHOLD OF TOBRUK, 70 MILES WEST OF BARDIA. GERMANS IN BELGRADE CIRCULATE RUMORS THAT HITLER IS GIVEN "FREE HAND" IN BALKAN THRUST BY RUSSIA; SOVIET CIRCLES IN BALKANS CONTEND MOSCOW WARNED NAZIS AGAINST ANY STEP ENDANGERING RELATIONS. GREEKS ANNOUNCE GAINS IN DRIVE ON VALONE, ITALIAN-HELD ALBANIAN SEAPORT AND 200 MORE PRISONERS IN KLISURA SECTOR. BRITISH AIR MINISTRY CLAIMS RAF BOMBINGS DAMAGED ITALIAN SUBMARINES AT BORDEAUX. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT URGES INCREASED AID TO BRITAIN IN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7--BRITISH CREDIT AMERICAN-MADE BOMBERS WITH "GOOD WORK" IN AFRICAN CAMPAIGN. CAPTURE EL ADEM, TOBRUK'S MILITARY AIRPORT, SEIZING 40 DAMAGED ITALIAN PLANES. GERMAN AIRCRAFT MAKE THREE-HOUR DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON LONDON. GREEKS CAPTURE HEIGHTS NEAR KLISURA, THREATEN ITALIAN COMMUNICATIONS FROM TEPELENI TO VALONA. GREEK DESTROYERS SHELL VALONA.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8--BRITISH FLEET AND DESERT ARMY MEN IN 30,000 ITALIANS AT TOBRUK, LAST FASCIST STRONGHOLD IN EASTERN LIBYA. WEEKLY MEAT RATION IN BRITAIN IS CUT TO 23 CENTS. BERLIN SAYS GERMAN PLANES AND SPEEDBOAT SANK TWO BRITISH MERCHANTMEN AND LEFT MINESWEEPER BURNING. GERMAN AIRCRAFT MAKE SCATTERED RAIDS OVER ENGLAND. NAZI PRESS ASSAILS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS, URGING INCREASED AID TO BRITISH, FOR "UNSCRUPULOUSNESS AND UNTRUTHFULNESS." THAILAND (SIAM) TROOPS ARE REPORTED PENETRATING FRENCH INDO-CHINA AS BORDER FIGHTING ASSUMES STATUS OF UNDECLARED WAR.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 12.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 12)

(ADVANCE)...UNDATED--FIRST ADD 71ST WEEK OF THE WAR (PREVIOUS MOVED THURSDAY NIGHT) XXX UNDECLARED WAR.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9--GERMANS TRADE HEAVY BOMBING BLOWS WITH BRITISH ACROSS ENGLISH CHANNEL. ETHIOPIAN REVOLT AGAINST ITALIANS IS REPORTED FROM CAIRO; BRITISH DESERT TROOPS KNIFE 120 MILES INTO ITALIAN LIBYA. PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER, DESCRIBES APPARENT LULL IN NAZI MILITARY OPERATIONS AS "CREATIVE," AND "ONLY APPARENT." WINSTON CHURCHILL, BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, SAYS FINAL VICTORY OVER "TOTALITARIAN INTOLERANCE" DEPENDS ON COOPERATION BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. HARRY HOPKINS ARRIVES IN LONDON AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL ENVOY.

FRIDAY, JAN 10--RUSSIA AND GERMANY SIGN NEW TRADE AND FRIENDSHIP PACTS. NAZI PLANES STRIKE HARD WITH EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS AT ENGLAND'S NAVAL BASE OF PORTSMOUTH; ROYAL AIR FORCE FOLLOWS UP DAYLIGHT ASSAULT ON BREST WITH NIGHT ATTACK. GELSENKIRCHEN, FLUSHING, ROTTERDAM AND DUNKERQUE ARE AMONG OTHER TARGETS OF BRITISH OFFENSIVE. CAIRO REPORTS AIR RAID ON ITALIAN CRUISERS ANCHORED AT MESSINA, SICILY. ITALIANS SAY FASCIST PLANES HIT

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ABOUT 100 BRITISH MECHANIZED VEHICLES IN WESTERN DESERT, CLAIM SINKING OF TWO SUBMARINES AND BOMB HIT ON BRITISH BATTLESHIP. GREEKS ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF THE ALBANIAN MOUNTAIN TOWN OF KLISURA; PUSH ON NORTH AND WEST.

SATURDAY, JAN 11--BERLIN AND ROME COMMUNIQUES DISCLOSE GERMANY'S FIRST AIR ACTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, COOPERATION WITH FASCIST FLIERS IN AN ATTACK ON BRITISH NAVAL UNIT IN WHICH HITS UPON TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, CRUISER AND DESTROYER ARE CLAIMED. MOSCOW NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA SAYS SOVIET RUSSIA "FOLLOWS ITS OWN INDEPENLFNT POLICY" IN ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS AND TREATIES. BRITISH BATTERIES ARE REPORTED POUNDING OUTER FORTIFICATIONS OF TOBRUK. BOOST REPORT OF ITALIAN DEAD AND CAPTURED AT BARDIA TO 44,868. REICHMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING DECLARES NOT A SINGLE GERMAN ARMAMENT FACTORY HAS BEEN PUT OUT OF COMMISSION BY BRITISH BOMBERS, WHEREAS NAZI PLANES HAVE INTERFERED WITH FROM 70 TO 70 PER CENT OF BRITISH PRODUCTIO

PUT OUT OF COMMISSION BY BRITISH BOMBERS, WHEREAS NAZI PLANES HAVE INTERFERED WITH FROM 70 TO 70 PER CENT OF BRV
INTERFERED WITH FROM 60 TO 70 PER CENT OF BRITISH PRODUCTION. GERMAN PLANES START SERIES OF LONDON FIRES WITH INCENDIARY BOMBS IN A N
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INTERFERED WITH FROM 60 TO 70 PER CENT OF BRITISH PRODUCTION. GERMAN PLANES START SERIES OF LONDON FIRES WITH INCENDIARY BOMBS IN A NIGHT RAID.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 12.)

30.24-6925

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 12)

SHELTERS FOR ART WORKS

OCCUPIED NATIONS'
FAMED TREASURES
HIDDEN AWAY (650)

(ADVANCE) BRUSSELS (VIA BERLIN)-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-BELGIUM'S PRICELESS ART TREASURES WILL EMERGE FROM THE WAR UNSCATHED -- BUT NOT UNTIL EVEN THE SLIGHTEST POSSIBILITY OF DAMAGE THROUGH BOMBARDMENT OR OTHER WAR ACTS IS REMOVED.

BOMB-PROOF SHELTERS WERE PROVIDED FOR THE LITTLE KINGDOM'S PAINTINGS LONG BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN. AS EARLY AS AUGUST, 1939, WHEN WAR THREATENED, PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKEN BY THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE CELEBRATED RUBENS COLLECTION OF THE ANTWERP MUSEUM WAS TAKEN INTO SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED UNDERGROUND VAULTS OF THE MUSEUM ITSELF, AS WERE OTHER MASTERPIECES OWNED BY THIS MUSEUM. A SPECIAL MECHANISM MADE IT EASY TO SLIDE THE PAINTINGS WITH THEIR HEAVY FRAMES DOWN INTO THE VAULT OR BACK INTO THEIR PLACES AT WILL. IT TOOK THREE WEEKS TO COMPLETE THE "EVACUATION" INTO AIR RAID SHELTERS OF THE ANTWERP COLLECTION. SOME RUBENS PAINTINGS WITH THEIR HEAVY FRAMES WEIGHED UP TO TWO TONS.

VAN EYCK'S (CORRECT) "WORSHIP OF THE LAMB," CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MOST PRECIOUS WORKS OF ART IN EUROPE, WAS QUIETLY REMOVED FROM THE SIDE ALTAR OF THE CATHEDRAL AT GHENT AND "TRANSPORTED SOMEWHERE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD." AUTHORITIES DECLINE TO SAY JUST WHERE.

MOST ART TREASURES HAVE BEEN STORED AWAY FOR SAFETY AND WILL REMAIN WHERE THEY ARE, ALTHOUGH REOPENING OF SOME MUSEUMS IS CONTEMPLATED.

HE SAID THE GERMAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HAD FORBIDDEN MOVING OF ART OBJECTS VALUED AT MORE THAN 5,000 FRANCS WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMITS.

"EVERYTHING THAT COULD BE DONE TO PROTECT ART HAS BEEN DONE," HE SAID.

MANY FRENCH ART OBJECTS WERE STORED DURING THE WAR IN CHATEAUX IN THE LOIRE DISTRICT, WHERE THEY ARE UNDER CARE OF GUARDIANS. THE MEDIEVAL WING OF THE LOUVRE MUSEUM IS BEING RESTORED AND MAY BE REOPENED SOON, THE COUNT SAID. THE MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF PARIS IS TO BE OPENED SOON AND THE TROCADERO MUSEUM NEVER HAS BEEN CLOSED.

-DASH-

JAN 12 1941

(ADVANCE) AMSTERDAM (VIA BERLIN)-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-HOLLAND'S PRICELESS WORKS OF ART ARE INVISIBLE BUT SAFE "FOR THE DURATION."

GO THROUGH THE RIJKMUSEUM OF AMSTERDAM, OR THE MAURITSHUIS OF THE HAGUE, OR TO SANY OTHER OF HOLLAND'S FAMED GALLERIES IN ROTTERDAM, DELFT, HAARLEM, UTRECHT, AND ELSEWHERE, AND YOU WILL LOOK IN VAIN FOR REMBRANDTS, VERMEERS, VAN GOGHS, FRANZ HALLS, OR JAN STEENS.

VACANT SPACES STARE AT YOU. THAT DOES NOT MEAN, HOWEVER, THAT SOMEONE HAS WALKED OFF WITH THESE WORLD FAMED ART TREASURES. IT SIMPLY MEANS THAT CAUTIOUS DUTCH MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY CUSTODIANS RECOGNIZED THE DANGER OF AIR ATTACK AND ARTILLERY FIRE, AND PUT THE PAINTINGS INTO BOMB-PROOF SHELTERS LONG BEFORE MAY 10, WHEN THE GERMAN ARMIES CROSSED THE BORDER.

GENERALLT SPEAKING, ONLY THE WORKS OF DEAD ARTISTS WERE HIDDEN. THE NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL GALLERIES THEREFORE STILL ATTRACT VISITORS, FOR CONTEMPORANEOUS MASTERS ARE STILL ON EXHIBITION.

EVEN THE ROTTERDAM MUSEUMS REMAINED INTACT DESPITE THE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY. DAMAGE TO ART THERE WAS CONFINED TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAGNIFICENT CITY HALL OF MIDDELBURG, IN THE ROTTERDAM AREA, AND TO SEVERAL OTHER MASTERPIECES OF DUTCH ARCHITECTURE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 12--SENT JAN 11)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, JAN. 11)

- - -

JAPAN TO TAKE AWAY
VOTE FROM MILLIONS

- - -

REVISING ELECTION LAWS
ALONG LINE OF TREND
TO TOTALITARIANISM (540)

- - -

JAN 12 1941

BY MAX HILL

(ADVANCE) TOKYO--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--JAPAN HAS UNDERTAKEN A DRASTIC REVISION OF HER ELECTION LAW WHICH IS EXPECTED TO STRIKE THE KEYNOTE OF THE CURRENT TREND TO TOTALITARIANISM.

DEMOCRATIC FORMS BORROWED FROM THE OCCIDENT ARE BEING DISCARDED. EMPHASIS IS BEING SHIFTED TO THE FAMILY AND MILITARY SERVICE, CONCEPTS IN HARMONY WITH ANCIENT JAPANESE IDEALS AS WELL AS THOSE OF MODERN FASCISM.

COMMITTEES OF THE DIET (PARLIAMENT) AND THE HOME OFFICE ARE DRAFTING THE REVISION, MAIN PRINCIPLES HAVING BEEN GENERALLY AGREED UPON.

30.24-6927

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THE MAIN CHANGE WILL BE FROM UNIVERSAL MANHOOD SUFFRAGE TO A FRANCHISE LIMITED TO MALES OF MORE THAN 25 WHO ARE HEADS OF FAMILIES OR HAVE SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES.

GREAT NUMBERS OF JAPANESE FEEL THAT THE NEW LAW WILL CHANGE INEVITABLY THEIR WAY OF LIFE. IT HAS THE SUPPORT OF ALL POWERFUL FORCES; THE OPPOSITION IS SLIGHT AND TIMID.

OFFICIALS ESTIMATE THAT IT WILL DISFRANCHISE SOME 4,000,000 OF THE 14,000,000 NOW ELIGIBLE TO VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL DIET (THE ONLY EFFECTIVE OFFICES OF IMPORTANCE.)

FOREIGN OBSERVERS SEE EVEN GREATER IMPORTANCE IN THE FACT IT WILL PLACE TREMENDOUS VOTIN

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POWER IN THE HANDS

WILL PLACE TREMENDOUS VOTING WER IN THE HANDS OF EX-SERVICE MEN, TAKING THE VOTE AWAY FROM ELEMENTS THAT MIGHT OPPOSE THEM.

IMPERIAL POLICY IN RECENT YEARS HAS BEEN LARGELY DIRECTED BY ARMY [illegible] SEA

IMPERIAL POLICY IN RECENT YEARS HAS BEEN LARGELY DIRECTED BY ARMY AND NAVY LEADERS WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE RESERVISTS' ASSOCIATIONS WHICH ARE THE MOST POWERFUL ELEMENTS IN MOST JAPANESE COMMUNITIES OUTSIDE THE BIG CITIES.

JAPAN'S CONSCRIPT ARMY SYSTEM IN NORMAL PEACE TIMES RETURNS TO CIVIL LIFE EACH YEAR ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILLION MEN WHO GO INTO THE RESERVISTS' ASSOCIATIONS TO BECOME SUPPORTERS OF POLICIES FRAMED BY ADMIRALS AND GENERALS.

BEFORE THE RESURGENCE OF NATIONALISM AND MILITARISM THAT BEGAN WITH THE CONQUEST OF MANCHURIA IN 1931, JAPAN MADE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS TOWARD ESTABLISHMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT. AN ELECTION LAW REVISION OF 1925 REMOVED TAXPAYING QUALIFICATIONS AND INCREASED THE ELECTORATE OF ABOUT 3,000,000 TO FOUR OR FIVE TIMES THAT FIGURE. WITH CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS EVERY MALE OF 25 OR MORE COULD VOTE.

THE ELECTIVE, AND MORE IMPORTANT, CHAMBER OF THE DIET, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WITH 466 MEMBERS, WAS CONTROLLED ALTERNATELY BY TWO MAJOR PARTIES FAIRLY RESPONSIVE TO PUBLIC OPINION.

NOW JAPAN HAS SWUNG FAR TO THE RIGHT. SHE IS BUILDING A "NEW NATIONAL STRUCTURE" ON FASCIST LINES. SHE IS ALLIED WITH GERMANY AND ITALY.

ELECTION LAW REVISION IS PART OF THIS PROCESS. IT MAY BE ENACTED BY THE CURRENT THREE-MONTH SESSION OF THE DIET WHICH BEGAN LATE IN DECEMBER.

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THE DIET MAY BE CALLED UPON ALSO TO PASS A DEATH SENTENCE ON ITS PRESENT FORM. PROPOSED CHANGES CALL FOR REDUCTION OF SEATS IN THE ELECTIVE HOUSE FROM 466 TO 300 OR 350. ALREADY THE OLD-LINE POLITICAL PARTIES HAVE BEEN DISSOLVED.

THE IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER NICHI NICHI SAYS THE ELECTORAL LAW CHANGE "AIMS AT PRESERVING NIPPON'S FAMILY SYSTEM AND HAS THE SUPPORT OF THE MILITARY AND RIGHTIST CIRCLES." IT EXPLAINS SOME DETAILS:

"BY 'HEADS OF FAMILIES' THE PERSONS WRITTEN DOWN AS SUCH IN THE CENSUS REGISTERS ARE MEANT. IT FOLLOWS THAT EVEN THOUGH AN ELDEST SON IS OVER 25 HE CANNOT VOTE AS LONG AS HIS FATHER IS ALIVE. HIS YOUNGER BROTHERS WHO ARE OVER 25 MAY, HOWEVER, VOTE IF

THEY ESTABLISH BRANCH FAMILIES (THAT IS, MARRY AND LIVE UNDER DIFFEREN ROOFS.)"

BUT THE BACHELOR WHO HAS NOT DONE MILITARY SERVICE HAS NO PLACE IN THE "NEW NATIONAL STRUCTURE."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, JAN.11-- SENT JAN.10)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 12)

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AFTER THE BOMBS FALL

--

AIR RAID WARDENS

FIRST ON SCENE

--

RESCUES, FIRST AID

ALL IN A NIGHT'S WORK (790)

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: HERE IS A TYPICAL NIGHT'S WORK OF LONDON AIR RAID WARDENS, TOLD BY ONE OF THEM--EDWARD ROBINSON, A BRITISH MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF IN LONDON.)

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE) LONDON--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--I SHUT THE RADIO OFF. I CAN'T HEAR IT ANYHOW. THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY NEARBY IS FIRING EVERY MINUTE OR SO, AND THERE IS THE STEADY

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OF GERMAN PLANES OVERHEAD.

I SIT FOR A MINUTE SMOKING MY PIPE. THE WH-U-U-U-SH OF A BOMB FALLING, A HEAVY BOMB, SENDS ME DIVING INTO OUR SHELTER IN THE DINING ROOM. MY WIFE IS ALREADY THERE.

THE HOUSE SHAKES. WE HEAR THE CRACKLING OF TIMBERS, BREAKING BEFORE THE EXPLOSION. I COUNT "ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX," WAITING FOR THE NEXT ONE. IT DOESN'T COME. I RUN INTO THE HALL, GRAB MY TIN HAT AND GO OUT INTO THE STREET.

ANOTHER WARDEN, A SHADOWY FIGURE IN THE BLACKOUT, DASHES BY.

"THIS WAY, I THINK," HE PANTS.

WE RUN THROUGH THE BLACKNESS TOGETHER.

AROUND THE CORNER WE FIND A TWO-STORY HOUSE ON FIRE, THE FLAMES JUST STARTING TO GAIN A REAL FOOTHOLD. SOMEONE IS SCREAMING STEADILY. THERE IS A CONFUSED SOUND OF VOICES. ABOVE THESE AND THE CRACKLE OF FLAMES, THE SLAM OF GUNS AND THE DRONE OF THE GERMAN BOMBERS CONTINUE.

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ORDER AND EFFICIENCY COME INTO THIS WELTER OF PAIN AND CONFUSION ON THE HEELS OF THE AMBULANCE SQUAD. MOVING AS THOUGH THEY WERE AT DRILL, THE STRETCHER BEARERS BREAK OUT THEIR STRETCHERS. THE DOCTOR MOVES AMONG THE DEAD AND WOUNDED. THE SMELL OF ANTI-SEPTICS BITES THROUGH THE AIR FETID WITH SMOKE AND CORDITE AND THE MUSTY SCENT OF BLOOD.

THE FIRE TRUCK, A CONVERTED TAXI, ROLLS UP. WE ALL DROP FLAT AS ANOTHER BOMB COMES SCREAMING TO EARTH. BITS OF BRICK, EARTH, WOOD AND GLASS FALL ABOUT US SOON AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

A MAN GRUNTS HIS SURPRISE, THEN SWEARS SOFTLY WITH PAIN. WE GET

30.24-6929

30.24-6929

UP, AND THE FIREMEN START TO PLAY THEIR HOSES ON THE FIRE. ITS HEAT HITS US, AND THE FLAME DAZZLES OUR EYES...

I (MORE)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN.12).

(ADVANCE)..LONDON--FIRST ADD "AFTER THE BOMBS FALL" (BY ROBINSON)-(FIRST PART SENT JAN.7) XXX DAZZLES OUR EYES...

I CUT ACROSS THE PARK ON MY WAY HOME. SUDDENLY DOZENS OF INCENDIARY BOMBS START TO FALL IN THE PARK. I BEAT ONE OUT WITH MY HELMET, KICK DIRT ON TWO MORE. THEN THERE IS A BURST OF LIGHT. THE FIRE BOMBS HAVE SET FIRE TO A ROW OF WORKING CLASS HOUSES FRONTING ON THE PARK.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, MANY OF THEM IN THEIR NIGHT CLOTHES, ARE TRYING TO BEAT OUT THE FLAMES. SOME HAVE STIRRUP PUMPS, MOST OF THEM ARE USING RUGS, COATS, EARTH.

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FROM SOMEWHERE COMES A GREAT SHOUT "DUCK!" I FALL FLAT. THERE IS THE CRUNCHING NOISE, HORRIBLY FAMILIAR, THEN A GREAT WIND OF SOUND AND THE SENSATION OF A BLINDING LIGHT AND FIRE. IT IS EXACTLY AS IF SOMEONE HAD THROWN OPEN THE DOOR OF A TREMENDOUS BLAST FURNACE.

THE FIREFIGHTERS ARE SHOWERED WITH DEBRIS. SOME OF THEM, WOMEN AND CHILDREN AMONG THEM, LIE IN STRANGE, TWISTED HEAPS. THESE ARE THE DEAD. THE SCREAMING OF THE WOUNDED STARTS AGAIN.

A WARDEN HOLLERS, "ED, CALL THE AMBULANCE. HARRY, GO FOR THE FIREM SECOND TURNING LEFT ABOUT THREE HUNDRED YARDS UP. RUN LIKE HELL."

WE MOVE TOWARD THE BUILDINGS STILL BURNING FIERCELY--THE BOMB HAS WRECKED FOUR HOUSES IN THE ROW.

THE SAME VOICE CONTINUES, "STEADY NOW. THE INNER WALL LOOKS LIKE THE ONLY THING HOLDING OUT. IT WON'T HOLD FOR LONG. I DON'T THINK THOSE PEOPLE IN THE BOMBED HOUSES HAD ANY SHELTER BUT THE CELLAR. WE GOT TO GET THOSE BRICKS AND DEBRIS OFF THEM. BUT WATCH THAT WALL."

HIS VOICE IS FULL AND CHEERFUL.

A GROUP OF PEOPLE STRAGGLE PAST. THEY HAVE LOST THEIR HOMES, SOME OF THEM HAVE LOST MOTHERS, FATHERS, HUSBANDS, WIVES, SONS AND DAUGHTERS IN A SPLIT SECOND.

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WE START TO REMOVE THE WRECKAGE. SOMEONE CALLS FROM ONE CORNER, "HERE'S SOMEONE." THEN A PAUSE. THEN HE MUMBLES, "DON'T TROUBLE, IT'S TOO LATE." WE DIG ON THROUGH SPLINTERED WOOD, BROKEN BRICKS, FURNITURE SMASHED TO BITS.

THERE'S A SHOUT. "SOMEONE'S CALLING FROM UNDERNEATH."

A DOCTOR GETS OFF A NEWLY ARRIVED AMBULANCE. THERE'S A HOLE IN THE DEBRIS NOW. HE GOES ON HIS HANDS AND KNEES. CRAWLING, PULLING, PUSHING, HEEDLESS OF THE ROCKING WALL ABOVE, SOMEHOW HE GETS TO THE PEOPLE IMPRISONED IN THE CELLAR BELOW. HE GIVES THEM WHAT AID HE CAN--ANTISEPTICS, MORPHINE, BANDAGES, A TORCH TO ROUT THE AWFUL DARKNESS.

HE STANDS UP AND DUSTS HIS HANDS. "BETTER WORK FAST, IT'S BAD DOWN THERE."

AFTER A HALF HOUR OF WORK, WE HAVE THEM OUT. THE WALL STILL STANDS. ONCE MORE I TURN TOWARDS HOME. YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT YOU'LL FIND.

AGAIN THERE'S THE SWISH OF A FALLING BOMB. MECHANICALLY I FALL FLAT. THE GROUND SHAKES SLIGHTLY BUT THERE'S NO EXPLOSION.

I HEAR SOMEONE CALL FROM A NEARBY HOUSE, "IT'S IN OUR ALLEYWAY, BEHIND THE HOUSE."

"STAY WHERE YOU ARE," SHOUTS ANOTHER VOICE. THE NEAREST WARDEN TAKES CHARGE. SHIELDING HIS TORCH, HE SCOUTS AROUND, FINALLY FINDS THE CRATER AND PEERS DOWN. THE BOMB IS THERE, ENORMOUSLY BIG IN THE HALF LIGHT.

"DELAYED ACTION," HE SAYS QUIETLY. THEN HE SHOUTS, "WAKE UP EVERYONE WITHIN 90 YARDS. WARN 'EM AND GET 'EM OUT. I WANT EVERY DAMN' PERSON OUT. PHONE THE POLICE, GET SOME LANTERNS, STAND IN THE ROAD AND DIRECT TRAFFIC."

WELL THAT'S HOW IT IS, ONE NIGHT OF MANY. THE COMMUNIQUE WILL SAY, "SOME BOMBS WERE DROPPED CAUSING SOME DAMAGE. SOME CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED." BUT THIS IS HOW IT IS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY JAN.12--SENT JAN 8).

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN 12).

A DUAL ROLE

SPAIN, ONCE "LABORATORY" FOR THE PRESENT WAR, NOW HOLDS KEY GIBRALTAR SPOT

CIVIL WAR DEMONSTRATED THE AERIAL BLOCKADE

A "STEREOSCOPIC" PICTURE LINKING THE TWO WARS, BY A REPORTER OF BOTH (1,300)

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DWIGHT PITKIN HAD THE RELATIVELY RARE EXPERIENCE OF COVERING BOTH THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR AND THE CURRENT GERMAN ASSAULT ON ENGLAND, FROM WHICH HE RETURNED LESS THAN THREE WEEKS AGO. ON THE BASIS OF THIS EXPERIENCE, HE PRESENTS HERE AN UNUSUAL ANALYSIS OF THE BACKGROUND AND POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PRESENT WAR FROM THE NEW AND SIGNIFICANT ANGLE OF THE SPANISH CONFLICT.)

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BY DWIGHT PITKIN

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, JAN 11-(AP)-BRITAIN MIGHT DRIVE GERMANY'S MERCHANT RAIDERS AND SUBMARINES FROM THE SEAS AND STILL BE CHOKED BY A STRINGENT BLOCKADE--FROM THE AIR.

PEOPLE ORDINARILY THINK OF A MARITIME BLOCKADE AS A STRUGGLE BETWEEN WATER CRAFT. BUT ONE WELL-PLACED BOMB FROM AN AIRPLANE CAN DO AS MUCH DAMAGE TO A SHIP AS A TORPEDO.

AND THIS FORM OF HARASSMENT CAN BE INTENSIFIED UNTIL IT BECOMES A VITAL FACTOR IN A CONFLICT.

THIS IS ONE OF THE MANY SIGNIFICANT HIGHLIGHTS ON THE EUROPEAN WAR WHICH WAS PROVIDED BY THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR--THE "LABORATORY," THE VEST-POCKET PREVIEW OF THE CURRENT CONFLICT.

IN THE SPANISH WAR, GENERAL FRANCO DID NOT HAVE CONTROL OF THE SEAS AROUND THE IBERIAN PENINSULA. HE FAILED TO SEIZE THE SPANISH FLEET AT THE OUTSET. HE MIGHT HAVE WAGED SEA WAR THROUGH AID FROM HIS "NEUTRAL" SUPPORTERS, GERMANY AND ITALY, BUT THEY EVIDENTLY DID NOT CARE TO--POSSIBLY FOR FEAR OF ANTAGONIZING THE BRITISH.

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SO FRANCO, AS SOON AS HE BUILT UP AN EFFECTIVE AIR FORCE WITH GERMAN AND ITALIAN HELP, RESORTED TO AN AIR BLOCKADE OF PORTS LIKE BARCELONA AND VALENCIA. IT PROVED SUCCESSFUL, FOR THE DOWNFALL OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC WAS DUE IN PART AT LEAST TO THE STRANGULATION OF ITS ECONOMIC LIFE THROUGH THE CUTTING OFF OF TRADE AT ITS PRINCIPAL PORTS.

BY SINKING OR DAMAGING SHIPS ATTEMPTING TO ENTER REPUBLICAN PORTS, FRANCO'S AIR FORCE PUSHED UP INSURANCE RATES AND MADE IT UNPROFITABLE FOR ANY ONE TO DO BUSINESS WITH THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT UNLESS AT SKY-HIGH PRICES TO COVER THE RISK.

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IN 1938 WHEN THE INSURGENT GOVERNMENT HAD UNPLEASANT INCIDENTS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OVER THE SINKING OF BRITISH SHIPS I HAD A CHAT WITH A GERMAN AGENT IN BURGOS, SPAIN. HE FRANKLY TOLD ME, "EVERY TIME LLOYDS UNDERWRITERS IN LONDON PUT UP THE RATES ON CARGOES TO SPAIN IT'S JUST AS IMPORTANT TO US AS WINNING A BATTLE. OBVIOUSLY, THE BLOCKADE HAS TO BE APPLIED CAREFULLY AND GRADUALLY, BUT IT WILL WIN THE WAR."

NOW THE GERMANS AND THE ITALIANS ARE TRYING TO DO THE SAME THING TO GREAT BRITAIN--ON A MUCH BIGGER SCALE, SINCE THEY CAN CO-ORDINATE SUBMARINE AND AIR ATTACK.

THIS IS ONLY ONE RESPECT IN WHICH THE SPANISH WAR CASTS AN ILLUMINATING LIGHT ON POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PRESENT WAR.

THE SPANISH WAR WAS A STRANGE MIXTURE OF THE MODERN AND THE ANCIENT,-... LONG TRAINS OF PACK MULES STRUGGLING UP MOUNTAIN SIDES UNDER THEIR HEAVY BURDEN OF CANNON...SOLDIERS IN NON-DESCRIPT UNIFORMS AND CANVAS SANDALS RUSHING TO THE FRONT IN TRUCKS CHALKED WITH THE SLOGAN "VIVA LA MUERTE" (LONG LIVE DEATH!)...COMPANIES ADVANCING ON A HORIZON AGLOW IN A PURPLISH SUNSET AND HEROICALLY DISPLAYING THEIR BANNER WITHIN RANGE OF ENEMY GUNS!...SWARTHY MOORS ALMOST COMICAL IN THEIR BAGGY PANTS STEALTHILY CREEPING THROUGH AN OLIVE GROVE TO STORM A MEDIEVAL CASTLE...MACHINE GUNS CRACKLING IN ORANGE ORCHARDS LIKE COLD MUSH FRYING IN BACON GREASE...ARTILLERY FLASHING FROM PINE COVERED HILLSIDES AS STOLID FACED PEASANTS TEND THEIR CROPS AND FLOCKS WITHIN SOUND OF THE BATTLE.

THE SPANIARDS WAGED WAR LEISURELY AND AT TIMES EXTRAVAGANTLY, BUT THERE WAS NOTHING PHONEY ABOUT IT AT ANY PERIOD.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE AXIS POWERS IN HELPING GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO CRUSH THE SPANISH REPUBLIC GOT VALUABLE PREPARATION FOR THE BIG WAR TO COME.

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IT SHOWED THAT THE BEST MACHINES WIN MODERN WARS.

FROM MY OWN PERSONAL OBSERVATION, THE MATERIEL CAPTURED FROM THE REPUBLICANS WAS NO MATCH FOR THE MACHINES I SAW THE INSURGENTS PUT INTO BATTLE.

THE SPANISH WAR WAS WON BY FRANCO PRINCIPALLY THROUGH AIR STRENGTH SUPPLIED BY THE AXIS POWERS. IN RETURN, THE AXIS COUNTRIES DISCOVERED WEAKNESSES IN THEIR WARPLANES AND IDEAS FOR DEVELOPING THEM INTO MORE EFFECTIVE WEAPONS. THEY ALSO WERE ABLE TO TRAIN MANY AVIATORS UNDER ACTUAL WAR CONDITIONS.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES ALSO GOT IDEAS FROM THE SPANISH LABORATORY. FOR THEY HAD MILITARY OBSERVERS IN SPAIN TO MAKE NOTES ON THE PERFORMANCE OF WARPLANES AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF BOMBS. AND AIR RAID PRECAUTION IN LONDON AND BERLIN IS MERELY A DEVELOPMENT OF WHAT WAS FOUND PRACTICAL IN SPAIN.

(MORE) MISSAKS

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 12)

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK--FIRST ADD "A DUAL ROLE" (BY PITKIN) XXX IN SPAIN.

IT WAS SUPERIORITY IN AIR STRENGTH THAT ENABLED FRANCO TO PUT OVER HIS IMPORTANT OCCUPATION OF TERUEL. THE REPUBLICANS HAD ENTRENCHED THEMSELVES FIRMLY IN CONCRETE DUGOUTS IN A MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN THAT LENT ITSELF EASILY TO DEFENSE. BUT THEY WERE LITERALLY BLASTED OUT FROM THE AIR. ARTILLERY WAS SECONDARY TO THE AIRPLANES.

THE GERMANS THREW THEIR MESSERSCHMITTS INTO THE BATTLE AND DROVE THE OUT-MODED REPUBLICAN FIGHTERS FROM THE AIR. THEN THE GERMAN AND IT

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THE OUT-DATED REPUBLICAN FIGHTERS FROM THE AIR. THEN THE GERMAN AND THE ITALIAN BOMBERS WENT INTO ACTION--MANY OF THEM FLOWN BY SPANISH PILOTS WHO HAD BY THIS TIME BEEN TRAINED--AND THEY RELENTLESSLY POUNDED THE REPUBLICAN TRENCHES.

IN THE DECISIVE CAMPAIGNS WHICH FOLLOWED, MACHINE STRENGTH GAVE THE MOTLEY-CLAD FRANCO ARMIES SUCCESS. WITH HIS AIRPLANES, FRANCO CONTROLLED THE AIR, AND HIS FLEETS OF MODERN TRUCKS PROVIDED THE MANEUVERABILITY FOR SURPRISE BLOWS AGAINST THE REPUBLICANS ALONG A THOUSAND-MILE FRONT THINLY HELD EXCEPT AT LARGE TOWNS WHERE HIGHWAYS CONVERGED.

IN FLANDERS AND IN FRANCE, THE GERMANS EMULATED FRANCO'S MARCH TO THE SEA--A BLITZ ON A SMALL SCALE.

FRANCO'S FORCES STRUCK THE WEAKEST SPOTS AND THEN FORMED POCKETS TO SURROUND WHOLE DIVISIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY. THE REPUBLICAN COMMUNICATIONS WERE SO BAD THAT SOME OF THEIR GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS, WHEN CAPTURED, CONFESSED IN AMAZEMENT THEY THOUGHT THE FRONT LINES WERE 100 MILES AWAY.

FROM SPAIN, THE GERMANS LEARNED THAT TANKS BUILT ALONG LINES OF WORLD WAR ONES WERE HIGHLY VULNERABLE AGAINST INFANTRY WHICH HAD THE COURAGE TO STAND THEIR GROUND AND BLOW THEM UP WITH GASOLINE BOMBS AND HAND GRENADES, AND GOT VALUABLE POINTERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF BIGGER AND BETTER TANKS FOR THEIR PANZER DIVISIONS TO USE IN THE BLITZKRIEG ON FRANCE.

THE BRITISH FLEET CONTROLS THE HIGH SEAS, BUT IT CAN'T KEEP GERMAN BOMBERS BASED ON THE FRENCH COAST FROM ATTACKING THE ATLANTIC SHIPPING LANES LEADING TO ENGLISH PORTS.

IF THE GERMANS ARE ABLE WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS TO STEP UP THE INTENSITY OF THE AIR AND SUBMARINE ATTACKS ON SHIPPING IN THE ATLANTIC GREAT BRITAIN MAY FIND HER LOSSES TOPPING THE HIGH MARK OF THE WORLD WAR WHEN SHE NARROWLY ESCAPED BEING STARVED OUT.

THE PROBLEM IS MORE SERIOUS THAN IN THE WORLD WAR BECAUSE THE BRITISH ARE HANDICAPPED BY NOT BEING ABLE TO USE NAVAL BASES ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF IRELAND. THE GERMANS KNOW THIS. THAT MAY BE WHY BOMBS RECENTLY HAVE BEEN DROPPED IN THE DUBLIN AREA. PERHAPS IT WAS A WARNING, "IF YOU DON'T WANT TO BE BLITZED, DON'T LET BRITAIN USE THOSE BASES."

THE GERMANS, ON THE OTHER HAND, ENJOY A MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE STRATEGIC POSITION THAN IN THE WORLD WAMOAGHELNOW O

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THE GERMANS, ON THE OTHER HAND, ENJOY A MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE STRATEGIC POSITION THAN IN THE WORLD WAR. THEY NOW OCCUPY THE ENTIRE FRENCH WESTERN COAST. FROM THE FRENCH COASTAL SPEARHEAD IN THE ATLANTIC, GERMAN BOMBERS BASED ON LORIENT AND OTHER PORTS ROAM OUT OVER THE ATLANTIC IN SEARCH OF BRITISH SHIPS.

30.24-6933

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THEY DON'T HAVE TO USE LATEST-TYPE PLANES FOR THIS WORK.
DORNIERS WHICH MAKE ONLY 150 MILES AN HOUR ARE GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE JOB. THEY CAN OPERATE IN DAYTIME Y TAMOLUUHNEVLOTOKVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVIX

DORNIERS WHIKHS

IRBT WUPN

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DORNIERS WHICH MAKE ONLY 150 MILES AN HOUR ARE GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE JOB. THEY CAN OPERATE IN DAYTIME BY TAKING COVER IN CLOUDS WHEN SIGHTED BY BRITISH FIGHTERS, AND IT IS ONLY A SHORT FLIGHT BACK TO THE FRENCH BASES.

ENROUTE FROM ENGLAND TO LISBON IN DECEMBER, OUR FLYING BOAT SIGHTED ONE OF THESE DORNIERS. IT TOOK NO CHANCES ON WHETHER WE CARRIED ARMAMENT OR NOT, AND QUICKLY SPED AWAY WITHOUT MOLESTING US.

THE GERMAN COASTAL BOMBERS NOT ONLY ATTACK SHIPPING, BUT PERFORM VALUABLE RECONNAISSANCE SERVICE FOR THE U-BOATS, PROWLING THE ATLANTIC, RADIOING THE POSITION OF CONVOYS.

THE PROBLEM MIGHT BECOME EVEN GRAVER, IF THE GERMAN MECHANIZED DIVISIONS CONCENTRATED NORTH OF THE PYRENEES MOVED INTO THE SPANISH PENINSULA AND OCCUPIED THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN SPANISH COASTS AS WELL AS PORTUGAL AND THE COAST DOWN TO GIBRALTAR.

A WELL-INFORMED BUSINESS MAN WHO HAS JUST COME OUT OF SPAIN TOLD ME SPAIN WOULD RESENT A GERMAN OCCUPATION OF ANY PART OF HER TERRITORY, BUT SHE IS TOO WEAK TO RESIST. IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT SPAIN WOULD PUT UP ANY KIND OF A FIGHT, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE FALANGIST PARTY--MANY OF WHOSE LEADERS ARE PRO-GERMAN--HAS BEEN GAINING IN POWER OVER THE MORE CONSERVATIVE SPANIARDS.

IT IS QUITE LIKELY, THIS OBSERVER TOLD ME, THE SPANISH FALANGISTS WOULD OPENLY JOIN IN AN ATTACK ON GIBRALTAR. A YEAR AGO, I WAS RELIABLY INFORMED WHEN I WAS IN MADRID THAT AT LEAST FIVE SPANISH DIVISIONS WERE SECRETLY STATIONED WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF GIBRALTAR. AT THAT TIME, RANK AND FILE FALANGIST MEMBERS GOOKILY PREDICTED THE "ROCK" COULD BE CAPTURED IN A SHORT CAMPAIGN. TRAVELERS WHO HAVE COME RECENTLY FROM SOUTHERN SPAIN TOLD ME THE SPANISH DIVISIONS ARE STILL STATIONED NEAR GIBRALTAR, AND THAT ANY OFFICERS SUSPECTED OF BRITISH LEANINGS HAVE BEEN WEEDED OUT.

OBSERVERS WHO HAVE A CLOSE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PRESENT SITUATION IN SPAIN BELIEVE THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT WILL NOT MOVE FROM NON-BELLIGERENCY TO BELLIGERENCY UNLESS CONVINCED BY THE GERMANS THAT THE BATTLE FOR BRITAIN IS VIRTUALLY WON AND ONLY A KNOCKOUT BLOW IS NEEDED TO SEND THE EMPIRE TOPPLING.

AND WHETHER HITLER DECIDES ON OCCUPYING AT LEAST THE COAST REGIONS OF SPAIN WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF FRANCO DEPENDS ON WHETHER HE CONSIDERS IT IS WORTH THE RISK OF FURTHER SPREADING OUT HIS HUGE ARMY.

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PORTUGAL IS NINETY PERCENT PRO-BRITISH, OBSERVERS IN LISBON SAY, BUT LACKING AN EFFECTIVE AIR FORCE AND ADEQUATE GROUND DEFENCES THE LITTLE COUNTRY WOULD FIND IT SUICIDAL TO ATTEMPT RESISTANCE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, SENT JAN. 6).

SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 12.

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LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS SET PATTERN FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION.

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EUROPE CLOSED BY
WAR, THEY WORK AS UNIT
TO FIND NEW MARTS (1,000)

BY ALBURN WEST

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JAN.11-(AP)-WITHOUT BENEFIT OF SCREAMING HEADLINES OR WIDE ACCLAIM, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS HERE IN WASHINGTON ARE PLAYING A MAJOR ROLE IN FASHIONING A FOUNDATION FOR PRECEDENT-SETTING ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

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THESE REPRESENTATIVES ARE MEMBERS OF THE 13-MONTH-OLD INTER-AMERICAN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE CREATED BY THE PANAMA CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS. THEY INCLUDE AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS AND FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC EXPERTS ATTACHED TO THE VARIOUS EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

ALREADY THE COMMITTEE HAS MARKED UP THESE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AS ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONCERTED ATTACK ON THE PUZZLING PROBLEM OF FINDING BUYERS FOR A HALF BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF LATIN AMERICAN PRODUCTS FORMERLY SOLD TO EUROPE:

1-CREATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN BANK--AN AGENCY IN WHICH THE VARIOUS AMERICAN NATIONS WOULD POOL CERTAIN AMOUNTS OF CAPITAL TO BE AVAILABLE FOR FINANCING NEW INDUSTRIES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

2-CREATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION--A GROUP OF FIVE INDUSTRIALISTS REPRESENTING NORTH, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA WHOSE AIM IS TO ANALYZE THE PRESENT ECONOMIC PLIGHT OF THE CONTINENT FROM THE PURELY BUSINESS VIEWPOINT AND FORMULATE REMEDIES.

3-NEGOTIATION OF A QUOTA SYSTEM ON COFFEE IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES WHEREBY THE14 COFFEE PRODUCING COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA AGREE, NOT WITHOUT SACRIFICE IN MANY CASES, TO DIVIDE A 16 MILLION BAG NORTH AMERICAN COFFEE MARKET AMONG THE PRODUCERS OF 27 MILLION BAGS OF COFFEE, THUS WIPING OUT CUT-THROAT COMPETITION FOR THAT MARKET.

4-SUMMONING OF THE FIRST INTER-AMERICAN MARITIME CONFERENCE TO TACKLE THE PROBLEMS OF OCEAN-GOING COMMERCE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. IT RECOMMENDED ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTER-AMERICAN MARITIME COMMISSION TO DEAL WITH PERPLEXING PROBLEMS OF HEMISPHERIC COMMERCE GROWING OUT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

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WITH ITS FIRST MEET, THE COMMITTEE INITIATED A THREE-PHASE ATTACK ON THE PRIME PROBLEM OF SURPLUS PRODUCTS NOW PILING UP IN THREATENING PROPORTIONS THROUGHOUT LATIN AMERICA.

ONE GROUP HEADED BY DR.CARLOS PARDO, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE ARGENTINE EMBASSY, IS STUDYING THE GENERAL SUBJECT OF SURPLUS PRODUCTS; ANOTHER HEADED BY DR.LEON DEBAYLE, NICARAGUAN MINISTER, SEEKS MEANS TO AID THE AILING LATIN AMERICAN COTTON PRODUCING INDUSTRY, WHILE THE THIRD, HEADED BY ANDRES PASTORIZA, MINISTER OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, SEEKS WAYS TO IMPROVE THE LOT OF CACAO PRODUCERS.

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SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 12.

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD AMERICAN REPUBLICS BY ALBURN WEST

X X X CACAO PRODUCERS.

A RADICALLY NEW DEPARTURE IN INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS, THE COMMITTEE STARTED "FROM SCRATCH" THIRTEEN MONTHS AGO.

"X X X THE GROUP HERE ASSEMBLED IS ATTEMPTING A TASK NEW IN THE HISTORY OF WORLD AFFAIRS," UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES AT THEIR FIRST SESSION IN THE CHAMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, NOVEMBER 15, 1939.

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"THIS IS AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO FORWARD THE CAUSE OF COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC LIFE IN OUR HEMISPHERE. IT MEETS, NOT IN A SPIRIT OF COMPETITION, BUT IN THE DESIRE TO WORK OUT METHODS OF ACTION BY WHICH THE TWENTY-ONE AMERICAN PEOPLES RECOGNIZE THE JUST RIGHT OF ALL THE MEMBER NATIONS TO LIVE THEIR NORMAL LIVES, AND TO HAVE MADE AVAILABLE TO THEM THE MEANS BY WHICH THEY MAY IMPROVE THE CONDITION OF THEIR PEOPLE. THIS HAS COME ABOUT NOT THROUGH EMPIRE OR CONQUEST, BUT THROUGH COMMON SENSE AND REASON. IF WE SUCCEED, AS I FEEL WE WILL, OUR SUCCESS WILL STAND AS A GREAT MILESTONE ON THE ROAD TO A PEACEFUL, A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW WORLD."

THE WAR WAS BARELY TWO MONTHS OLD WHEN WELLES SPOKE. SIX MONTHS LATER GERMAN LEGIONS SWEPT THROUGH THE LOW COUNTRIES AND THEN ITALY ENTERED THE WAR--LATIN-AMERICA'S $525,573,000 (IN 1938) EUROPEAN MARKET FOR EXPORTS WAS VIRTUALLY WIPED AWAY.

IN RAPID SUCCESSION PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE AMERICAS MET IN HAVANA TO OUTLINE A BROAD PROGRAM OF MILITARY AND ECONOMIC DEFENSE OF THE HEMISPHERE. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKED FOR AND WAS GRANTED A $500,000,000 INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES' EXPORT-IMPORT BANK'S CAPITAL FOR LOANS TO THE HARD-PRESSED "GOOD-NEIGHBORS."

DOLLARS WAS THE IMMEDIATE NEED. BEFORE THE WAR THESE COUNTRIES IN MANY INSTANCES HAD SOLD RAW MATERIALS TO EUROPE AND THERE OBTAINED EXCHANGE WITH WHICH TO OFFSET THEIR UNFAVORABLE TRADE BALANCES IN THE UNITED STATES. WITH THE LOSS OF EXPORT MARKETS CAME THE LOSS OF SOURCES OF SUPPLY FOR NEEDED IMPORTS. AS A RESULT THEY WERE FORC-ED TO BUY HEAVILY IN THE UNITE

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OF SOURCES OF SUPPLY FOR NEEDED IMPORTS. AS A RESULT THEY WERE FORC-ED TO BUY HEAVILY IN THE UNITED STATES. THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK EXTENDED CREDITS TO PROVIDE THE NEEDED EXCHANGE TO PAY FOR MANY OF THESE PURCHASES. BRAZIL, CHILE, PERU AND ARGENTINA, AMONG OTHERS, RECEIVED SUCH LOANS.

THE EXTENSION OF CREDITS BY THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK AND THE TREASURY WERE MEASURES FOR TEMPORARY RELIEF. THE INTER-AMERICAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE CONCENTRATED ON REMEDIES OF A MORE PERMANENT CHAR-ACTER.

TWO SUCH MEASURES, THE INTER-AMERICAN BANK AND THE COFFEE QUOTA SYSTEM OF IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, ARE EXPECTED TO RE-CEIVE APPROVAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS SOON. XX

WILLKIE URGES PASSAGE OF ALL-OUT AID BILL; TO LEAVE FOR BRITAIN SOON

Believes Extraordinary Powers Must Be Granted President, But For A Fixed Term—Says Congress Should Not Be Harried

[*Copyright by New York Times*]

New York, Jan. 12—Indicating the probability of a rift in the Republican party on the aid-to-Britain bill, Mr. Landon, by telephone from Topeka, Kan., commented on Mr. Willkie's statement as follows:

"There is no essential difference between Mr. Willkie's position and Mr. Roosevelt's position, which is to go to war, if necessary, to help England win. If Mr. Willkie had revealed it before the Republican National Convention, he would not have been nominated, and, if Mr. Roosevelt had revealed it before election, he would not have been reelected."

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[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Jan. 12—Wendell L. Willkie declared today he favored "with modification" President Roosevelt's "lend-lease" arms bill, and announced he would fly soon to England for a private survey of the international situation.

He asserted the bill should grant powers to the President "for a fixed term, not too far in the future" and that Congress should not be "harried" in its passage.

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Extraordinary Powers

The defeated Republican Presidential candidate expressed the belief the nation faced an emergency under which "extraordinary powers must be granted to the elected Executive."

His announcement was contained in a 1,200-word statement given out at his office in the Hotel Commodore and amplified through questions and answers at a press conference.

Concerning his trip abroad, Willkie made it clear he would go solely as a private citizen, and said he sought personal contact with the situation abroad "just as I did when I was practicing law and wanted to know the facts of a case."

Approval In Three Hours

He disclosed that he had applied for a passport three days ago directly to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and had received the Secretary's approval within three hours. He said he intended to travel to Europe by clipper, would stay in England two or three weeks, and would probably return to the practice of law when he came back.

Inferentially, Willkie took exception to Alfred M. Landon's recent statement on British-American relations with the words:

"I refute the statement that our national security is not involved in a British defeat. The difference between a British defeat or victory is not only military but economic."

Willkie said he had few concrete suggestions to make now concerning modifications of the lend-lease bill but might make suggestions later.

To See Most Anybody

Asked whom he intended to see in Europe, Willkie replied:

"Most anybody who wants to see me."

He added that he would try to make appointments abroad during the coming week, probably indicating that he hoped to start during the week of January 19. He said he knew no British Government leaders personally.

Willkie said he hoped to return in time to speak February 12 at the Lincoln Day dinner here of the National Republican Club.

Still Venturesome

Asked if he might try to visit unoccupied France, he replied:

"I don't expect to, but I still am young enough to be venturesome, I hope."

The text of Mr. Willkie's statement follows:

"The so-called 'lend-lease' bill now before Congress asks for an enormous grant of executive power. Under a democratic system, in which the people's power is preserved by limiting the powers of government, every such grant of power should be jealously scrutinized.

"That is a general rule for democracy, and that rule should be applied doubly to this bill. We must not lose our democracy at home while seeking to preserve democracy abroad. It is therefore the duty of the opposition to examine every provision of the bill thoroughly.

Asks Modification

"I have examined this bill in the light of the current emergency, and I personally have come to the conclusion that with modification it should be adopted.

"This is a critical moment in history. The United States is not a belligerent and we hope we shall not be. Our problem, however, is not alone to keep America out of war, but to keep war out of America.

"Democracy is endangered. And the American people are so aware of the danger that they have endorsed the policy of giving full and active aid to those democracies which are resisting aggression. At the same time the people are virtually unanimous in their desire to build for the United States the strongest defense system in the world.

Certain Considerations

"It is the history of democracy that, under such dire circumstances, extraordinary powers must be granted to the elected Executive. Democracy cannot hope to defend itself from aggression in any other way. It is for this reason only that I favor grant of power at this time to the present Administration.

"However, there are certain considerations that ought to be taken into account:

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1. "Congress must not be harried into passage of this bill. Some of these days by that process we will be rushed right out of our democracy. The bill should be subjected to thorough debate, and such amendments should be made as Congress, representing the people, may deem necessary to retain in its own hands the fundamental power to declare war.

2. "In a democracy, every grant of extraordinary power should contain a clause automatically giving that power back to the people. In the case of this bill the powers should be granted for a fixed term, not too far in the future, at which time Congress will automatically have a chance to review the bill and either continue the powers or revoke them.

Temporary Powers

"Likewise the bill should specifically provide that the powers granted are of a temporary and not a permanent nature.

3. "It is hoped the discussion of this bill does not take the form of opposition to granting power to this Administration just because it is this Administration. We could all wish that this Administration loved power less and that it more readily relinquished it when the purpose for which it was granted had ceased to exist.

"I think I can say without boast that no man in this country has done more to stress the record of this Administration in this regard, or to paint the dangers of it.

"Perfectly Serious Charges"

"I was, moreover, perfectly serious in my charge that the reelection of this Administration would jeopardize the continuation of the democratic process in the United States. And I believe many of its acts since reelection sustain my position.

"Yet the people chose this Administration, and we must abide by that choice. We must not fall into the fallacy of depriving it of powers necessary to defend us in order to preserve the mere forms of democratic procedure. We must give it the power to act in this emergency, while at the same time assuring ourselves, by competent amendments, of a reversion of that power to us after the emergency is over.

4. "It is to be hoped that the national debt concerning the bill will not assume a partisan aspect. This should be true even though the Administration pointedly excluded Republicans from the formulating and drafting of the bill and daily continues its partisan attacks. The Republicans will gain much in public esteem if they ignore this confusion of partisanship with patriotism.

5. "While the debate over this bill is going on, the Administration can well devote itself without loss of time in the accomplishment of our national objective to concentrating on organizing the defense program.

"Defense Is Lagging"

"This program is obviously lagging. The Administration has failed to make simple organizational moves that would bring about more rapid production. There is still too much politics, public showmanship, and cheap propaganda in the defense program and the plans are still obscure. Big industrial names do not build a defense. Organization, planning and hard work will. We must place more confidence in industry—whether labor or management—and set ourselves higher goals.

6. "I hope the debate concerning this bill is confined to the merits of the bill. Appeasers, isolationists, or lip-service friends of Britain will seek to sabotage the program for aid to Britain and her Allies behind the screen of opposition to the bill.

"It makes a vital difference to the United States which side prevails in the present conflict. I refute the statement that our national security is not involved in a British defeat.

Economic And Military

"The difference between a British defeat or victory is not only military but economic. For many years now, owing to the restrictive economic legislation of the New Deal and to the unrest and uncertainty of Europe, we have been maintaining our standard of living by lavish deficit spending. In the long run this expedient won't work. It will end in national bankruptcy, inflation, collapse and the supplanting of the democratic system by a totalitarian system in this country.

"If Germany wins the present war and the trade routes of the world are closed to us or opened only on a totalitarian base, we shall inevitably suffer either such a collapse or the adoption of totalitarian controls of our economic life. We shall be driven back to a controlled economy as to both foreign and domestic trade.

Hope For Democracy

"The hope for democracy is the victory of those powers which believe in our way of life, and in a peace that really assures the principle of free enterprise throughout the world, the reopening of the trade routes, the reestablishment of the open markets and the rebirth of the confidence of men in one another.

"The present bill, I believe, must be considered in the light of the total situation. We must see the world whole, and we must recognize the dangers that face us, not alone from within, but also from without.

"For this very reason I am personally planning in the near future a trip to England. I shall take the trip in order to see what conditions are over there, and to obtain a broader perspective on such matters as this current bill, and other problems with which the American people will inevitably be faced while democracy is under attack."

Wins Hyde Park Approval

Hyde Park, N. Y., Jan. 12 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie's qualified endorsement of the Administration's "lease-lend" bill for aid to Britain produced expressions of gratification at the temporary White House tonight, but officials said they were unable to obtain immediate comment from President Roosevelt.

BULGARIA TERMED OPPOSED TO 'ISMS'

Philoff Says His Nation Is No Place For Red, Nazi Or Fascist Tenets

Premier Warns, However, That Country May Be Forced Into War

[*By the Associated Press*]

Ruse, Bulgaria, Jan. 12—Premier Bogdan Philoff told his people tonight that they might yet be brought into the war, but he said he was sure they "would not forgive anybody who tried to make Bulgaria National Socialist (Nazi), Communist or Fascist."

In a speech at this frontier town, just across the Danube from Rumania (where hundreds of thousands of German soldiers are massed), the Premier avoided reference to reports abroad of German pressure on Bulgaria, but said specifically that Bulgaria wants to follow her own traditions.

Not To Be Transplanted

"National Socialism, Fascism and Communism may be good for Germany, Italy and Russia," he said, "but they cannot be transplanted to Bulgarian soil," he declared.

President Roosevelt's recent statements, he said, reflects the dangers of the present "gigantic battle which threatens to go around the whole world."

The President's message to Congress, he went on, "unquestionably" is an indication of a long war which is likely to spread to other parts of the world.

To Guard Against War

The aims of Bulgarian foreign policy, he said, are "to guard the people from the terror of war and in general to keep Bulgaria and all the Balkans at peace," but he added:

"To keep the peace does not depend on Bulgaria. We must realize that one day we may have to enter the war."

Stressing that "the people must be prepared to defend their vital interests," the Premier thanked Italy, Germany and Russia for settlement of the Dobruja question. Southern Dobruja, by Axis arbitration, was returned to Bulgaria by Rumania some weeks ago.

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Friendly To Rumania

He spoke in friendly fashion of Rumania and said Bulgaria hoped to obtain her other revisionist claims by peaceful means.

The general impression among Bulgarians was that Philoff foresaw that a power such as Germany might enter Bulgaria but it would be under Bulgarian protest. Should this involve other powers, they said, Bulgaria must defend her interests, if need be.

Philoff said the army is better equipped than even in the last war when Bulgaria was a German ally or in the Balkan wars, although rearmament has been under way only two years.

Philoff's address was broadcast. His audience was estimated at 10,000 persons. Other Ministers of the Government spoke along similar lines in other cities.

NAZI RAIDERS TRY AGAIN TO BURN LONDON

Capital Second Night In Row Fights Off 4-Hour Fire Bombardment

Defense Guns Force Many German Planes To Jettison Their Bombs

[By the Associated Press]

Geneva, Monday, Jan. 13—An air-raid alarm sounded in Geneva at 3.55 A. M. today. Air-raid alarms in Switzerland usually mean British planes are en route to or from raids on Italy.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 12—The Nazi air force made another attempt to burn London tonight, showering down high explosives and incendiaries on certain districts while scores of regular firemen and auxiliary fire service men, aided by hundred of civilians, risked their lives to prevent the spread of flames.

Great numbers of planes passed over the city at intervals to the accompaniment of violent anti-aircraft fire.

Raiders also spread their operations over other parts of England, attacking a southwest town for some hours while the ground defenses tried to drive them off.

Many Raiders Turned Back

Reports said scores of Nazi planes were turned back at the Thames Estuary and jettisoned their loads in the marshes under the heavy anti-aircraft fire.

The incendiaries which dropped on one town in the Thames Estuary area were reported to have done little property damage and all fires were quickly controlled.

A dozen incendiary bombs fell on houses in a town near London and were quickly extinguished. Auxiliary territorial service girls and volunteer watchers helped extinguish these bombs.

On Heels Of Earlier Attack

The raiders began coming over early in the evening while the capital was still clearing away the debris of last night's four-hour raid which, due to the quick work of hundreds of citizens, fell in fire damage far below the big raid of December 29-30, when London's firemen found it impossible to cope with all the bombs.

As with last night, however, the all-clear sounded after the attack had lasted about four hours.

German planes also were reported over Liverpool and a town in northeast England.

Relays of bombers roared across the south coast and were reported to have fanned out for attacks as far as western England.

Heavy Explosions Frequent

Some time after the London sirens sounded, British fighters were heard circling overhead, indicating that an R. A. F. night combat force was taking the air against the raiders.

Heavy explosions were heard at frequent intervals rumbling over the steady clatter of anti-aircraft fire.

The authoritative Press Association said the Nazi invaders were flying in relays over the Thames Estuary at intervals of about three minutes.

Firefighters Run To Posts

Fire engines, sirens and anti-aircraft guns in London and the outskirts set up a terrific clamor and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

thousands of volunteer fire watchers ran to their posts.

Even as the guns roared and the Nazi planes could be heard high overhead, reports were still coming in on the extent of last night's raid, and people were still being dug out of the debris, some alive and some dead.

One report said eight pedestrians were killed and many injured by a bomb which fell in a London street. Eight persons were killed and many buried in a hit on a hospital and three were killed at another hospital.

Watcher Conscription Forecast

As a result of Saturday night's fire raid, the Press Association's lobby correspondent said today, there is likely to be further pressure on the Government for conscription of men for air-raid precaution duty.

The Ministry of Home Security announced that more than 100,000 Londoners had answered the urgent call of Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, for fire-bomb fighters to man the roofs and streets, but said the total "was far short of the number required."

Morrison urged "at least one member of every family to volunteer to insure that not a single house, office, factory or building" be left unprotected.

The Air Ministry communique said one of last night's German raiders was shot down.

Nazis Report 3 British Planes Downed In France

Berlin, Jan. 12 (AP)—Military objectives in London and other British cities were subjected to a heavy German air bombardment early tonight, informed sources said.

Earlier in the day three British Hurricane planes attempting to fly into northern France in the region between Calais and Boulogne were shot down, they said.

A British raid on the piers of Zeebrugge Saturday did not cause any military damage, it was asserted. Four bombs were dropped and they all fell into the sea, the Germans said.

British Raids On Germany

British bombers attacking Northern Germany last night damaged buildings with high explosives and incendiary bombs, informed sources declared today.

"Not a single military objective was hit," these sources added.

The attack was said to have followed intensive Nazi raids directed against objectives in the London area.

Returning German pilots said they saw huge fires started in the British capital.

British Ship Declared Sunk

A 3,000-ton merchant vessel was reported sunk at the mouth of the Humber river by a German bomber who said he also scored direct hits on buildings and destroyed an unidentified British airport.

A later announcement said the wrecked airport was at Ramsgate.

This announcement said two German planes, attacking at low altitudes, bombed hangars and the administration building. One hangar was said to have been smashed by a direct hit.

Portsmouth Digging Out

PORTSMOUTH, England, Jan. 12 (AP).—Soldiers, sailors and civilians of this navy town passed the week end digging victims from buildings blasted during the heavy air attack Friday night.

Historic buildings and art treasures were among the things destroyed, but already a new civic center is planned to replace the old. All public services are expected to be working fully within a few days.

MOSCOW DENIES GIVING CONSENT TO NAZI TROOP PASSAGE INTO BULGARIA

Says Germany Never Asked Permission To Cross Danube

Asserts Sofia Made No Inquiries About Invasion Threat

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Jan. 12—Soviet Russia has not consented to any passage of German troops into Bulgaria, nor has she been informed of such a move if it has occurred, it was announced officially late tonight.

A special communique distributed by Tass was broadcast by the Moscow radio at 11 P. M., an hour ahead of the usual news bulletin.

The official news agency's statement, in denial of foreign press reports, asserted Germany never has asked Russia's consent to the entrance of German soldiers into Bulgaria and Bulgaria never has approached Russia with an inquiry regarding the passage of German troops through her borders.

Case Of Rumania Cited

A similar communique was issued at the time of the entry of the Germans into Rumania last fall.

Russia and Bulgaria traditionally have maintained close and friendly relations as "sister Slavic" nations.

[Tass denials of reports allegedly published outside Russia usually constitute the Kremlin's method of making its position known by indirection rather than by a direct statement.]

The Tass statement said that if German troops actually are in Bulgaria and if the further dispatch of German troops to Bulgaria is under way, "all this has occurred without the knowledge and consent of the U. S. S. R., since the German side never raised before the U. S. S. R. the question of the presence or dispatch of German troops to Bulgaria."

Moscow "Never Approached"

"In particular," Tass added, "the Bulgarian Government never approached the U. S. S. R. with an inquiry regarding the passage of troops to Bulgaria and consequently could not receive any reply from the U. S. S. R."

The Tass statement began with an assertion that the foreign press, "referring to certain Bulgarian circles as the source of information," had circulated a report that a certain number of German troops already had been sent to Bulgaria, that the dispatching of Nazi troops to Bulgaria was continuing with the knowledge and consent of Russia and that the Russian Government had "replied by consent to an inquiry by the Bulgarian Government concerning the passage of German troops to Bulgaria."

Molotoff Dines Nazis

Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Soviet Russian Premier-Foreign Commissar, was host last night at a dinner at his official residence, Spiridonovka, to the German trade mission headed by Karl Schnurre and the German Embassy staff, headed by Ambassador Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenberg.

The dinner also was attended by A. I. Mikoyan, Commissar of Foreign Trade; Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs; Marshal Gregory Kulik, Vice Commissar of Defense, and other high Soviet officials.

British Hopeful They Can Curb Night Bombers

Progress Seen in Germans' Admission of Losses; High Raiders a Problem

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP).—The British Press Association's air correspondent said today that Germany's admission that six planes had failed to return from Friday night's raids, in which the British claimed only two, may mean "progress is being made in the search for a thoroughly convincing answer to the night bomber."

The writer added that a search was being made by the best brains of Great Britain for methods of locating high-flying raiders, and that there was reason to believe British instruments already in use were "in advance of anything yet evolved by the enemy."

Opinion varies as to the proportion of losses which any effective reply must entail. The Press Association's correspondent quoted one senior army expert as saying: "I shall not be content until we bring down 10 per cent of all night raiders."

Experts, the correspondent added, were not overlooking the possibility that the German air force might be using sub-stratosphere raiders when lower altitudes became too hot for them.

Already, against low-flying raiders, the Bofors gun, equipped with a new predictor, had shown itself to be an absolute "killer," scoring a hit in every twenty rounds, the correspondent said.

"There is evidence," he continued, "that concentration of fire on the estimated position of the raiders, as distinct from a barrage or 'wall of fire,' has proved effective. For instance, a high percentage of raiders in the later stages of the Coventry 'blitz' were thus turned away. Incidentally, rumors that the City's guns ran out of ammunition are groundless.

"Finally, it is calculated that the expenditure of British anti-aircraft shells instead of increasing, as the night blitz goes into its fifth month, has in fact dropped two-thirds."

British Leftists Open Drive for A 'People's' Rule

Pritt, Rebel Laborite, Asks Public Ownership, Peace 'Without Annexations'

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP).—A campaign for a "people's government," with power to take over banks, land transport and big industries, was launched today by a "rebel" Laborite, Denis Pritt, at a meeting here of 2,000 workers' representatives.

Pritt, fifty-three years old, a lawyer educated at Winchester, one of England's most exclusive schools, offered a resolution demanding also a higher standard of living, adequate air-raid shelters, restoration of all trade-union rights, independence for India, friendship for Soviet Russia and "a people's peace."

Pritt is a former associate of Sir Stafford Cripps, now Great Britain's Ambassador to Russia. Pritt represents an extremist element of the British labor movement. A member of the House of Commons, he was expelled from the Labor party last March because he refused to join in condemnation of the Russian invasion of Finland.

"Our policy," he declared, "is to offer to the peoples of the enemy a peace of no annexations, no reparations or indemnities, with liberty to all peoples to determine their own destiny. "We know that the German people, freed from fears based on the declarations of British propagandists, will no longer be willing to fight and suffer for Hitler's aims but will accept such an offer, if it is made by a people's government in whom they have confidence."

In a disclaimer that the movement is pro-Hitler, Pritt said he and his followers had been enemies of the German Fuehrer for years, while "ministers, press lords, bankers and industrial bosses have been licking his boots, indorsing his submarines, financing him, building up his strength and presenting him with one country after another, one armament factory after another."

The resolution introduced by Pritt was adopted, as well as a resolution by W. J. R. Squance, former general secretary of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Union, calling for a campaign to win support of workers in the struggle for a "people's government" and to end the policy of collaboration between Labor party leadership and Conservatives.

Sponsorship of the convention apparently was vested in no particular

organization, but was merely that of a number of Leftists, with the Communist newspaper "The Daily Worker" giving prominence to accounts of its doings.

Church Services As Usual

London, Jan. 12 (AP).—Services as usual were conducted today in an 800-year-old London parish church, bombed last week, although a gaping hold in the roof let in a chilly wind, the heating-plant was out of order and crushed pipes silenced the organ.

British Meat Ration Stands

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Food Ministry announced today that the meat ration for the week starting tomorrow and until further notice would be the equivalent of 23 cents weekly for adults and of sightly more than 11 cents for children. Thus the ration allowance is to remain at the level set last Wednesday, when it was reduced twopence (a little more than three cents).

Additional U.S. Stocks Taken Up By British

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP).—The British Treasury announced tonight it had taken over all individual British holdings in another large block of American dollar securities in an order dated yesterday, listing prices to be paid their owners in six weeks.

The list included forty-five stocks and sixty bonds.

Holders of foreign securities were required to register them with the Treasury early in the war. The purpose was to give the Treasury an opportunity to obtain foreign exchange by assuming the securities and paying their owners in sterling.

The stocks affected by the new order include American Tobacco 6 per cent cumulative preferred, First National Bank of New York capital and General Motors $5 cumulative preferred.

The bonds include various issues of United States Treasury bonds and certain Union Pacific bearer and registered bonds.

Swiss Batteries Shell Waves of Foreign Planes

Geneva, Zurich and Basel Seek Shelter 5 Times, a Record

BERNE, Jan. 12 (AP).—Swiss anti-aircraft guns fired at waves of foreign planes which flew over Switzerland last night. There was no report of bombs dropped on Swiss soil but unconfirmed reports indicated bombs fell on the French town of Valence, on the Rhone River.

One plane described as British was said to have made a forced landing in France just across the Swiss border. The Italian high command said planes which last night attacked Turin and Savigliano, in northern Italy, were British.

Residents of Geneva, Zurich and Basel took shelter five times during the night, the most alarms in Switzerland on any night since the war started.

Tepelini Is Reported Captured By Greeks, With Italians Fleeing

Belgrade Hears Main Fascist Army Is Streaming Northward, Central Albanian Front Broken; Little Resistance Encountered in Town

By The Associated Press

BELGRADE, Jan. 12.—Capture by Greek soldiers of the mountain village of Tepelini, which the Greeks said meant a definite break of the whole Italian front in central Albania, was reported tonight in Yugoslav border dispatches. They said the little town had fallen with hardly any Fascist resistance and that the main Italian army in that sector was fleeing to mountains northwest of Tepelini.

[A United Press correspondent with the Greek forces near Tepelini reported that a battle for heights surrounding it was continuing, but said that Greek scouts had entered the village on Saturday, to find it looted and abandoned.]

The fall of Tepelini, if verified, means that the Greeks have achieved the object of a two-pronged offensive against Tepelini and Klisura, ten miles eastward of Tepelini. Klisura was captured Friday. Tepelini is fifty-five miles south of the important Fascist port of Valona, on the Adriatic Sea, and is connected with that city by a highway built by the Italians during the World War.

Border reports said the Greeks had entered Tepelini from the south and had encountered little resistance. The city already had been evacuated by the Italians, it was said.

The Greeks, after taking Klisura, were reported yesterday as driving onward toward Berati, thirty miles north of Klisura.

Commands River Valleys

[Tepelini commands the valleys of the Viosa (Aoos), Drin and Bensa Rivers. It has a population of 500. It possesses what the National Geographic Society describes as the most extensive ruin in Albania, the great castle of Ali Pasha, the "Lion of Tepelini," who became the most powerful pasha of the Ottoman Empire and an ally of Napoleon. Ali garnered great treasures, and the fortress at Tepelini was said to have been valued at one time at $10,000,000.]

Pursuit of Italians Continues

ATHENS, Jan. 12 (AP).—Italian troops, driven out of Klisura when the Greeks took that Albanian town Friday, continued their northward retreat tonight with the Greeks in close pursuit, it was reported here.

There was no confirmation that the Greeks had captured Tepelini, as reported in advices received on the Yugoslav frontier, but the town's fall had been expected.

Reports from the Albanian front said Greek planes again had machine-gunned the fleeing Italian columns, which included hundreds of trucks, tanks and other motorized equipment.

An Italian officer captured near Klisura was reported as saying the "Italians are in a most critical situation as a result of the break in their lines at this key point."

The Greeks continued to clean up isolated Italian detachments in the Klisura area while others fought around Tepelini.

In the coastal sector, the Greeks made further advances toward Valona despite desperate Fascist resistance, it was said.

The government spokesman gave this picture of the fighting:

"Despite difficulties of terrain and other difficulties governing operations in Albania, our units continued their attacks successfully and threw back the enemy from fortified positions which he was holding after extremely rapid action which took the Italians by surprise.

"The enemy left in our hands ten mortars of 81 millimeters, eight heavy and one light machine-gun and much material not yet counted. The Italian surprise was so great and the retreat so quick the enemy had no time to take away materials and suffered heavy losses, leaving forty dead.

"At another point of the front, we took seven officers and 114 prisoners. They are in very bad shape. Their feelings betrayed that they considered themselves happy the ordeal was over.

"The Italians during their retreat abandoned stores of clothing, food and supplies."

500 Greeks Abducted

Whole Families Reported Taken by Retreating Italians

ATHENS, Jan. 12 (AP).—Whole families of Greeks in the Albanian border region of Konitza were among a total of approximately 500 Greeks abducted by the retreating Italian army, the Ministry of Home Security declared tonight.

"Among those abducted are men, women, children, babes, priests, scientists, and agriculturists," the communique said. "Of these families, all members have been abducted in some cases. . . . Their fate is unknown."

Rome Reports 2 Cruisers Hit In Axis Attacks

Says One British Ship Was 'Seen Sinking' in Raids on Mediterranean Flotilla

ROME, Jan. 12 (AP).—In the continuing German-Italian Mediterranean offensive against Great Britain's naval might, the Italian high command reported today, a British cruiser was "seen sinking" after a torpedo attack and another cruiser was hit by German bombers from the air.

One of two Italian torpedo boats which attacked an array of British ships, the Italians said, was sunk, but their torpedoes left a cruiser in a sinking condition and two destroyers with flames visible on board.

"Units of the German Air Corps," the communique said, "continuing the brilliant action begun yesterday, carried out a scouting offensive against English squadrons. Two important groups of warships were attacked. One cruiser of the Birmingham type (9,100 tons) was hit for certain with a heavy bomb."

[The German high command said "one cruiser and several other warships suffered heavy bomb hits" during a "repeat attack on a British flotilla in the Mediterranean."]

The earlier attack was the first action for the Nazi air force in the Mediterranean, and the Italian communique yesterday listed these results attained by Axis airmen: A British aircraft carrier hit by an Italian aerial torpedo, another hit by Italian bombs and one also hit by German bombs; a cruiser hit twice in Italian dive-bomber attacks; a destroyer hit by German bombs.

The attacks reported today were said to have occurred "in the central Mediterranean"; those yesterday in the Sicilian channel, between the Italian island of Sicily and French Tunisia, in North Africa.

The battle between surface forces was placed Friday in the Straits of Sicily. The communique said it began when a patrol of two torpedo boats "sighted an important enemy naval formation composed of numerous surface units" at dawn.

A new overnight British air raid on the northern Italian industrial city of Turin and also on Savagliano was acknowledged. It was charged that the raiders had passed over neutral Switzerland to deliver the attack, but the results in both places were minimized.

At Turin, the communique said, "some civilian factories were hit," three persons were killed and four wounded; at Savagliano, "a military hospital, some dwellings and a parochial church" were damaged, but there were no casualties.

In the Palermo raid, the R. A. F. reported, shipping was the main objective.

"One bomb fell very close to a merchant vessel of about 8,000 tons," it said. "Of twelve ships along the outer mole, one received a direct hit and four others were believed to have been damaged. Fires and explosions were caused among warehouses."

The R. A. F. also raided Benina and Berka airdromes again and told of bombs straddling buildings, "causing large fires and a number of explosions near dispersed aircraft."

Other aircraft raided Bengasi, capital of Cirenaica, and, the British said, "one heavy bomb hit a large building of military importance. Fires were started on the jetty and shipping was believed to have been badly damaged."

The Caproni workshops and gasoline dumps were bombed in another raid on Maiadaga, Italian East Africa, the communique said. It also reported air attacks on Berbera, Somaliland, captured by the Italians last summer, and the Jig-Jiga landing ground. From these widespread operations, the British added, all planes returned safely.

British Step Up Tobruk Shelling With New Guns

Artillery Hauled 70 Miles Over Sands; Italians Quit Five Bombed Air Bases

By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Jan. 12.—Fresh British guns hauled across the Libyan sands joined the shelling of the besieged Italian seaport base of Tobruk tonight while the Royal Air Force continued to raid Fascist centers in Africa and reported that Italian planes had been chased from five air bases in eastern Libya.

The new artillery came seventy miles from the Bardia region, where it had played a major role in softening Italian defenses for the final British-Australian attack on that captured Fascist base. Tobruk, with a garrison believed smaller than the nearly 45,000 troops who were killed, wounded or captured at Bardia, has been caught in a ring of British steel for five days, with the defenders' retreat cut off.

An R. A. F. communique told tonight of more attacks on the Italians in Libya and a raid by the fleet air arm on Palermo, on Sicily's northern coast.

The R. A. F. said fighters, maintaining a constant patrol in eastern Libya, reported that "Derna, Martuba, El Tmimi and El Gazala were all clear of enemy aircraft except for a considerable number that were unserviceable" and that the Bomba seaplane base, between Tobruk and Derna, "appears to have been abandoned by the enemy."

"Twenty burned-out aircraft were reported as abandoned on the Gazala landing ground," the communique said.

Haile Selassie in Sudan Guiding Ethiopian Revolt

Gives British Guns to Former Subjects Who Fight Italians

KHARTUM, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Jan. 12 (AP).—Haile Selassie, dethroned by the Italian conquerors of Ethiopia five years ago, is receiving a constant stream of tribal revolutionary agents in this city, only 300 miles from the Ethiopian frontier.

These native tribesmen, loyal to the ex-Emperor, have been evading Italian border patrols to cross into the Sudan and establish contact with the Lion of Judah, who has set up an informal court here.

Here they receive guns and ammunitions furnished them by the British through their exiled leader, and re-enter Ethiopia to carry on guerrilla activities against the Italians.

Guerrilla fighting has been reported to be especially heavy in southern Ethiopia, and there have been estimates that 200,000 Ethiopians were active throughout the country.

The former Negus Negusti is ready to enter Ethiopia himself to head the revolt the moment he and the British deem it opportune.

Reds Map Industrial To Fill Consumer Need

Regional Commissariats Put in Control of Plants

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist party decreed today a widesperad reorganization and expansion of local industries in Soviet Russia.. A decree said the "production of consumers' goods and food products from local materials lags behind the growing demands of the population." . . .

People's commissariats, committees in each region, were placed in control of local industries and were ordered to establish definite plans of production and consumption. Price fixing also was put under them.

Local authorities were ordered to increase the number of metal works, textile plants and other factories and shops.

Shipment of products from one area to another possessing the same resources was discouraged in order to relieve transport facilities and independently develop each district's industries.

Another decree established a new system of compulsory delivery of milk by collective farms to the state —putting it on a basis of acreage for each farm instead of the number of cattle. This decree was designed to increase cattle breeding.

SAYS NAZIS SPY IS SEIZED

Buenos Aires Newspaper Reports Gestapo Agents Is Held

Buenos Aires, Jan. 12 (AP)—The newspaper *Critica* reported tonight that the police of Salta province had detained a German subject who was alleged to be a Gestapo agent and engaged in Nazi propaganda throughout Argentina.

The paper said the police found maps of Argentina and Brazil and many photos of bridges, airports and barracks in his possession.

Anglo-Turkish Staff Parley

[*By the Associated Press*]

Ankara, Turkey, Jan. 12—British army, air force and naval officers were assembling here today for exchanges of views with the Turkish general staff, one of a series of such conferences.

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Siam Records Gains in Thurst Into Cambodia

Omits Details in Reporting Fierce Fights; Threatens Bombardment of Saigon

BANGKOK, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Thai (Siamese) high command reported today that fierce fighting was developing in the French Indo-Chinese Province of Cambodia, which Thai troops invaded in force last week.

The communique said an advance was continuing steadily with effective co-operation from the air force, but it gave no place names or details. Well informed unofficial circles said they believed large stretches of Cambodia's frontier regions had been occupied. Heavy artillery fire was reported along the Mekong River, which separates Indo-China's Laos Province from Tailand."

In the exchange of retaliation threats over aerial bombardments by both Thailanders and the French, the Bangkok radio asked if the French authorities were prepared for bombardment of Saigon and other cities, adding "Thailanders cannot wait further."

Answering the Saigon radio's suggestion that France was prepared to negotiate a settlement of the frontier dispute, in whichThailand is pressing an old territorial claim, the Thai radio announced that this country always was ready for negotiations. It said, however, that any French delegation should come with recognition in principle of Thailand's claims, and that the French forces must suspend hostilities and withdraw from frontier regions.

China and Russia in New Deal

CHUNGKING, Jan. 12 (AP).—An agreement on the third part of a Chinese-Russian pact, providing for exchange of Chinese minerals, for Russian military machinery and supplies, was reported today by "Sao Tang Jih Pao," Chinese army newspaper. It said the goods exchanged would amount to the equivalent of $100,000,000.

The second part of the agreement, reported Jan. 3, was said to have involved exchange of Chinese wool for Russian supplies. The first part, providing for an exchange of Chinese tea for Russian material, was announced Dec. 11.

Norwegian Girls Marry Swedes at Boundary Line

By The Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 12—Love, which has been known to laugh at locksmiths, is circumventing immigration restrictions between German-occupied Norway and Sweden.

Sources at Oslo, Norway, say a great many weddings are taking place along the Norwegian-Swedish border, with Norwegian girls standing just within the boundary and their Swedish sweethearts just over the line in Sweden.

When a couple is pronounced husband and wife, the girl steps across the border as a Swedish citizen.

Norwegians Asked to Fight

Quisling Appealing for Volunteers to Aid Germany Against England

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12 (AP).—The newspapers of Oslo, Norway, will publish tomorrow an appeal to "all national Norwegians" by Vidkun Quisling, chief Norwegian Nazi, to form a regiment to fight against England.

The regiment, Quisling's statement will say, will be formed in Germany under the name of "Regiment Nordland." Quisling himself, informed sources said, probably would be chief of the volunteers.

TRINIDAD O. K.'S BASE DEAL

Press Welcomes Agreement For U. S. Army Sites On Island

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 12 (AP). The United States-British agreement on base sites in Trinidad generally was welcomed tonight by the press

United States army engineers already have begun surveying the sites.

Vichy Formally Expels Deputies And Senators

Those Who Lost Citizenship For Leaving Country Named In Decree

Vichy, Jan. 12 (AP)—The French Ministry of Interior announced tonight the formal expulsion of those Deputies and Senators already deprived of French citizenship for leaving the country.

Those losing their legislative posts included Senator Maurice de Rothschild and the Deputies Pierre Cot, Henri de Kerillis, Janas and Lapie.

The former Air Minister, Cot, now is awaiting trial by the Riom Supreme Court on charges of maladministration.

MORE FOOD FOR PARISIANS

Inhabitants Must Register At One Butcher Shop

Vichy, France, Jan. 12 (AP)—Reports from Paris said today that inhabitants of the Nazi-occupied French capital have been restricted to registration at one butcher shop under a new rationing law, aimed at increasing Parisians' food supplies.

Officials, it was said, have promised to try to distribute meat as equally as possible among all shops.

GERMAN PRIEST ACCUSED

Action Is Begun to Deport Him From the Philippines

MANILA, Monday, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Rev. Luis Bogel, a German Catholic priest at Subic, location of a United States Navy base, was summoned today to appear before a deportation board Jan. 20 to show cause why he should not be deported from the Philippine Islands as an undesirable alien.

Three charges were lodged against him, that he conducted, under the guise of religious teaching, propaganda in favor of totalitarian nations; that he exalted the Aryan race by asserting that Aryans were responsible for the establishment of powerful, efficient governments in Europe, and that he emphasized the futility of resistance by small nations to peaceful overtures of strong nations.

Subic is on Subic Bay, Zambales Province, on the western side of Luzon Island.

Australia Directs Output To Equip Armored Cars

Produces Cruiser Tanks for Offensive Warfare

MELBOURNE, Jan. 12 (AP).—War production in Australia is being directed toward equipping a recently announced armored corps.

The Minister of Munitions, Senator McBride, said some mechanized equipment in the nature of offensive armament for the corps already was in production and progress was being made toward production of cruiser tanks which would be the main striking force of the corps.

Machine-gun carriers and fighting vehicles designed for mounting light and heavy machine guns have been produced here since last year and, owing to progress in production, it has not been difficult to meet the expanding delivery needs.

Vichy Cuts Passenger Trains

VICHY, Jan. 12 (AP).—Restricted passenger train schedules, effective next Wednesday, were announced tonight because of a shortage of coal and lubricants. It was explained that available supplies must be conserved for indispensable freight traffic.

Engineers Enlisted to Plan Bomb Protection

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12 (AP).—The Army called on a group of outstanding engineers today to help devise plans to safeguard the civil population from air raids and other perils in the event of war.

Secretary Stimson announced creation of a committee of seven which will study problems "pertaining to bomb shelters, water supply and power," among others.

The War Department will provide the group "with pertinent information of the very latest successful methods employed abroad."

Stimson asked Walter D. Binger, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, New York, to be chairman. Other members, each representing a national engineering organization, are:

W. H. Carrier, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Syracuse.

Harry E. Jordan, American Waterworks Association, New York.

A. B. Ray, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, New York.

Abel Wolman, American Public Health Association, Baltimore.

James L. Welsh, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York.

Scott Turner, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, New York.

There was no hint that actual construction of any air raid shelters was contemplated. Officials discouraged such speculation saying undue public concern over possible air raids should not be aroused.

AID PLAN TO MEAN WARFARE--WHEELER

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12 (AP).—Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) said tonight that the Administration's bill empowering President Roosevelt to send vast quantities of war supplies to the democracies would mean "open and complete warfare" for the United States.

Discussing the legislation on the American Forum of the Air, Wheeler added that the form of the bill "definitely stamps the President as war-minded."

Senator Lee (D.-Okla.), speaking in support of the measure, contended that the United States' only chance of escaping war was to send aid to England—"the only barrier between America and a baptism of blood."

"Hitler Making War on Us."

"Hitler is making war on us economically, politically and morally," Lee declared.

The forum discussion furnished a foretaste of what is expected to be prolonged Senate debate on the measure which would give the President broad powers to transfer military equipment to Great Britain, China, Greece and other nations opposing the Axis.

Under plans of Democratic leaders, the House will act first on the legislation. Its Foreign Affairs Committee is scheduled to begin hearings tomorrow with Secretary Hull as the first witness. Chairman Bloom (D-N.Y.) said he was prepared to go ahead with the hearings despite an effort by the Military Affairs Committee to win the right to consider the bill. The House will vote tomorrow on the Military Committee's request.

In the Senate, opponents were talking of lengthy hearings by the Foreign Relations Committee and at least three weeks of debate in the Chamber itself. Committee Chairman George (D-Ga.) said there must be some limit on committee hearings, to begin Wednesday, or discussion would "take all session."

Nye Backs Up Wheeler

Talking with reporters, Senator Nye (R-N.D.) criticized the bill on much the same ground as did Wheeler.

"Make no mistake about it," Nye said, "This is a last ditch fight. This is our last fight before the question of war itself is raised. If we lose it, war is almost inevitable."

Nye said he and others had agreed informally to attack the bill itself rather than to try to amend it. A strategy meeting of opponents probably will be called Wednesday, he said.

RED CROSS TO SEND ENGLAND HOSPITAL

Pre-Fabricated Framework Of 22 Buildings Soon To Be Shipped Abroad

Harvard University Also Behind Project—Laboratory Work Is Aim

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 12—The pre-fabricated framework of twenty-two buildings will be shipped to England soon to be pieced together into a 126-bed "siege" hospital at an unnamed site in the southwestern part of the island, the Red Cross announced today.

The hospital, a joint project of the Red Cross and Harvard University, is expected to be set up next month. It will be used as a laboratory for the study of communicable diseases under wartime conditions and its findings will be reported to the United States Army, Navy and Public Health Service.

Type Of Construction

The Red Cross said that the buildings would be constructed of five-ply building board sandwiched between fire-resistant sheets. They will be bolted to a structural steel framework and camouflaged to match the surrounding terrain.

"At the end of each building," it added, "there will be a vestibule arrangement to allow doctors and nurses to enter and leave without light escaping. Windows will consist of three parts; heavy-duty plate glass reinforced with wire mesh, screen and blackout shutter.

"Ventilation experts have devised a system to circulate fresh air into the rooms during the nightly 'lockup' for blackouts. . . . Air-raid shelters, dug deep into the chalk strata at the site, will be an added safety feature. The entire hospital has been designed to minimize dangers of flying glass and other air-raid hazards."

Director En Route

Dr. John E. Gordon, of the Harvard Medical School, will be director gen

eral of the undertaking. The Red Cross said he was en route to England accompanied by Dr. Paul B. Beeson, of Wooster, Ohio, chief physician of the hospital.

The staff will consist of seventy-five American physicians, Red Cross nurses and laboratory technicians.

SAYS AID TO BRITAIN CARRIES WAR RISK

Head Of Committee To Help Allies Asserts Now Is No Time For Faint Heart

Ernest W. Gibson Holds First Conference Since Succeeding W. A. White

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 12—Former Senator Ernest W. Gibson, of Vermont, new national chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, defined the committee's objective today as all possible material aid to the Allies—but he frankly declared it involved the risk of going to war.

In his first press conference since succeeding William Allen White, Emporia, Kan., editor, as the committee's leader, Gibson asserted "this is no time for a faint heart."

"As I see it," the 39- year-old chairman said, "the only chance the democracies have for peace is to keep those fighting for democracy supplied now, and if that isn't sufficient, then it looks like we will get into the war.

Predicts Axis Collapse

"On the other hand, if we do what the isolationists would have us do—that is, surround ourselves by a wall—then we'll get into the war just that much sooner."

Gibson declared he did not agree with the premises of a reporter's question that the United States, in effect, was already in the war and that the defeat of the Axis would require a landing in continental Europe. The question concluded, "so do you think the time is near when we must get in with men and ships?"

"I have confidence," Gibson said, "that the time is near when the Axis countries will collapse from within. I think that with our material, with our arsenal for democracy, the British can win the war."

Agrees With Willkie

The Brattleboro (Vt.) attorney, who succeeded his late father in the United States Senate to fill an unexpired term ending last year, expressed keen interest in the statement of Wendell L. Willkie approving in principle President Roosevelt's "lease-lend" arms bill, and declared himself in agreement with Willkie's assertion that the powers granted to the President should be fixed for a term "not too far in the future."

Gibson declared his committee would not formulate any rigid policy regarding aid to Britain because the policy committee must keep pace with "the quickly changing conditions in the world today."

The conference was held at the home of Clark M. Eichelberger, committee director, who asserted that Gibson would be "just as much in command of the committee as was William Allen White."

To Meet Congressmen

Gibson said he planned to meet Senators and Representatives of both parties during the debate on the Administration arms aid bill. He expressed belief that repeal of the Johnson and Neutrality acts might not be necessary unless they acted as too great a restriction on all possible aid to Britain and her allies.

A captain in the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Cavalry Reserve, Gibson said he had applied for active duty and that he expected to serve as chairman of the committee "until called into active service."

White Asked To Join "Lend-Lease" Bill Fight

Chicago, Jan. 12 (AP)—Gen. Robert E. Wood, national chairman of the America First Committee, today asked William Allen White if he would "join with us in uncompromising opposition" to the Administration's "lend-lease" bill.

In a telegram to White, honorary chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, General Wood asserted the bill "would destroy our republican form of government and make the President a dictator with power to override every law on the statute books and take us into war whenever he saw fit."

"Are you for this bill or against it? Will you join with us in uncompromising opposition to it or to any other suggestion that the American people can no longer govern themselves?"

General Wood recently invited White, who resigned as chairman but remains a member of his group's executive committee, to join the America First Committee.

ESCAPE IN PEACE PLANE

Frenchmen Steal Italian Ship, BBC Reports

New York, Jan. 12 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation said today two French aviators had deserted to the "Free French" forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in an airplane of the Italian Peace Commission. NBC heard the broadcast.

The Frenchmen, both officers, left Oran, Algeria, on December 3 and flew to North Africa, B. B. C. said.

DIES SAYS SPIES ENTER AS SEAMEN

Charges Some Shipowners Are Paid To Sign Foreign Government Agents

Prober Suspects More U. S. Money Is Going To Germany Than To England

[By the Associated Press]

White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 12—Representative Martin Dies (Dem., Texas), chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, charged tonight that agents of foreign governments were entering this country aboard ships whose owners had been paid to allow the men to ship as seamen.

In a speech at the Westchester County Center, Dies declared his committee knew "that certain foreign governments are paying steamship companies to allow the men to ship as seamen."

"These seamen," he said, "are agents of these governments, who ship with the express purpose of entering this country illegally."

No Means Of Registering Them

The Congresman asserted that because of a law permitting foreign seamen to debark and remain in this country sixty days, some undoubtedly remained.

"We have no means of registering them or fingerprinting them and we have no information on how many have deserted ship," he said.

Dies annuonced the establishment of a Foundation for Americanism, to which he said he was contributing money earned as a result of his committee chairmanship through speeches, radio addresses and magazine articles.

The purpose of the foundation, he declared, would be to educate Americans against the menace of unamericanism and to promote "racial, religious and class tolerance."

Freighter To Be Sent To Britain As A Gift

Council Announces Donations Sufficient To Purchase Food Vessel

New York, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Canadian - British - American Council announced today that it had received sufficient donations to buy an American freighter to ferry food to Britain.

Another organization aiding the British, the British-American Ambulance Corps, reported it had placed an order for twenty-five "Indian-type" ambulances for use with the Australian fighting forces in Egypt.

The Greek War Relief Association reported the remittance by cable of a fifth installment of $250,000 to the administrative committee for American relief in Greece, bringing its total to $1,250,000.

Japan Urged to Send Aid (Not Greetings) to Nazis

General Wants More Than New Year's Telegrams

The Domei (Japanese) radio broadcast Saturday, according to The Associated Press, a letter to the Tokio newspaper "Nichi Nichi" quoting a Lieut. Gen. Horinouchi as saying: "Japan should go to the assistance of her ally, Germany, with the same enthusiasm and to the same extent as the United States is going to the assistance of England."

While the United States is helping Great Britain far more than if she actually were participating in the war, Gen. Horinouchi said, relations between Japan and Germany appear to be limited to an exchange of New Year's telegrams.

He suggested the dispatch to Europe of a "corps of young Japanese volunteers" to contribute to an Axis victory.

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP).—A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

There is nothing to report during daylight today.

It is now confirmed that last night an enemy bomber was destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

Another communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

Enemy aircraft made an attack on London last night.

It began soon after dark and continued for about three hours. Damage was caused by high-explosive bombs, and a number of people were killed and others injured.

Fires started by incendiary bombs were promptly dealt with, and most of them were soon put out.

Bombs also were dropped in other districts in the London area and at places in southern and southeastern England. Very few of these bombs did any damage and no one was killed.

A Royal Air Force communique:

In daylight yesterday, aircraft of the bomber command attacked a number of targets on or near the Dutch and Belgian coasts. Barges in a canal at Middelharnis were damaged. Two hits were obtained on the mole at Zeebrugge, and troops drilling on a barracks square at Domburg were machine-gunned from a low level.

During the night, bombers of the same command were active over Germany and northern Italy.

Shipbuilding yards at Wilhelmshaven were attacked. A small force went to Turin and scored direct hits on the royla arsenal, causing one major and several minor explosions. Four fires and a heavy explosion occurred in another target near by.

From all these operations two of our aircraft are missing, but the crew of one of them is known to be safe.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 12 (AP).—The British headquarters communique:

Preparatory activities in the Tobruk area are continuing.

On the Sudan frontier, our patrols have again been active. Operating east of Gallabat, our troops carried out successful raids on Italian positions about Metemma, inflicting a number of casualties on the enemy.

The Royal Air Force communique:

During the night of Jan. 10-11 Benina and Berka airdromes were heavily raided. Bombs straddled buildings, causing large fires and a number of explosions near dispersed aircraft.

Our aircraft also raided Bengasi and one heavy bomb hit a large building of military importance. Fires started on the jetty and shipping was believed to have been badly damaged.

Aircraft of the fleet air arm also carried out a raid on Palermo, where shipping in the harbor was the main objective. One bomb fell very close to a merchant vessel of about 8,000 tons.

Of twelve ships along the outer mole, one received a direct hit and four others were believed to have been damaged. Fires and explosions were caused among warehouses.

Our fighters in eastern Libya maintained constant patrols and reported that Derna, Martuba, Tmimi and Gazala were all clear of enemy aircraft, except for a considerable number that were unserviceable.

Twenty burned-out aircraft were reported as abandoned on the Gazala landing ground.

One of our fighting squadrons accounted for two CR-42's shot down and one CR-42 destroyed on the ground on Jan. 9, and two S-79's destroyed while attempting to land at Derna and three G-50's shot down in combat Jan. 10. Bomba seaplane base appears to have been abandoned by the enemy.

In Italian East Africa a further raid was made on Maiadaga, where the Caproni workshops and petrol dumps were bombed. The defense position of Berbera, Somaliland, also was raided and one S-81 on the Jiga-Jiga landing ground was bombed and machine-gunned.

Numerous reconnaissance flights were carried out on all fronts. From all operations our aircraft returned without loss.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

Restricted patrol and artillery activities. We took some prisoners.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

No raids were made on Greece today.

As a result of investigations made by competent police authorities, it has been determined that the Italian Army, when retreating from the Greek region of Konitza, which was invaded in the first days of the war, abducted whole families.

Among those abducted are men, women, children, babies, priests, teachers, scientists, agriculturists, etc. Of these families all members have been abducted in some cases. In other cases only the male members or the female or both were taken.

About 500 men, women and children were abducted in all from this region. Their fate is unknown.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 12 (AP).—The German high command communique:

The air force yesterday carried out armed reconnaissance and mined additional British harbors.

Hits were scored on an airport in southeast England.

Two merchant ships were sunk, including one of 8,000 tons by a direct hit west of Ireland, and another of 3,000 tons off the British east coast.

Ouring a repeat air attack on a British flotilla in the Mediterranean one cruiser and several warships suffered heavy bomb hits.

Strong fighting units last night again attacked military important objectives in London. Numerous fires confirmed success.

During the early hours today the enemy dropped some explosive and incendiary bombs in north Germany, resulting in heavy damage to one dwelling, the death of three persons and serious injury to three others.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In Albania: enemy attacks along the 11th Army front. Our counter-attacks inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Central Metditerranean: Units of the German air corps, continuing the brilliant activity begun yesterday, carried out a scouting offensive against English squadrons. Two important groups of warships were attacked. One cruiser of the Birmingham type was hit for certain with a heavy bomb.

Cirenaica (in Libya): Artillery and patrol activity. Our planes bombed enemy formations near Jarabub (Giarabub). There were repeated enemy air attacks against some of our bases in Cirenaica.

East Africa: patrol activity on the Sudan-Kenya front. One of our outposts in the Ghallabat (Gallabat) zone repulsed an attack supported by artillery, inflicting loses on the enemy.

At dawn Jan. 10, a section of torpedo boats patroling the straits of Sicily sighted an important enemy naval formation composed of numerous surface units. Our two torpedo boats attacked the center of the line determinedly, hitting with two torpedoes one cruiser, later seen sinking.

A hot fight followed between enemy destroyers supported by cruisers and our torpedo boats whihc engaged them in long, intense firing during which fires were visible aboard two enemy destroyers.

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One of our Torpedo boats was reahced by a salvo which halted the motor and then by another in the munitions deposit (magazine) which caused it to sink. The other torpedo boat went immediately to the scene of the sinking to save the crew.

On the night between Jan. 11 and 12, enemy planes coming over Switzerland raided Turin and Savigliano, dropping explosives and fire bombs.

At Turin some civilian factories were hit. Three persons were killed and four wounded.

At Savigliano, a military hospital, some dwellings and a parochial church were hit. There was some damage but no victims.

Over Catania one of our fighter planes on the afternoon of Jan. 11 shot one English Glenn Martin down in flames.

ROME JAN.12-AP-GAETANO POLVERELLI, 54, FASCIST DEPUTY JOURNALIST AND FORMER CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN PRESS BUREAU, T[illegible] NIGHT XXXED WAS NAMED UN-SECRETARY IN THE MINISTRY OF POPULA[illegible] CULTURE. HE JOINED IL POPOLO D'ITALIA WHEN PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S PAPER WAS FOUNDED AND HAS BEEN CONNECTED WITH IT EVER SINCE.

CRIT

CRISTOBAL, C.Z. JAN. 12-AP-A BRITON IDENTIFIED AS A ROYAL NAVY FLIER HOMEWARD BOUND ON A BRITISH SHIP NOW IN PORT WAS HELD IN $500 BAIL TODAY, CHARGED WITH STEALING AN IMMENSE TERRESTIAL GLOBE FROM THE OFFICE OF THE GERMAN HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

HE WAS ARRESTED, P LICE CHARGED, CARRYING THE LARGE GLOBE, ATLAS-LIKE, ON HIS SHOULDERS PAST THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE AT 3:15 A.M. A BURGLARS CHARGE WAS FILED BY AN EMPLOYE OF THE STEAMSHIP COMPANY WHO VALUED THE GLOBE AT $100.

LONDON, JAN. 12-AP-THE LOSS OF 3,000,000 VOLUMES BY SIMPKIN MARSHALL, THE LARGEST FIRM OF WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD, IN LONDON'S FIRE BLITZ OF DEC. 29 WILL LAUNCH THE BRITISH BOOK TRADE ON A COOPERATIVE NON-PROFIT EXPERIMENT TOMORROW.

FOUR CENTRAL DEPOTS WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN LONDON TO COLLECT PUBLISHERS' PARCELS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO RETAILERS. THE ECONOMIC REALIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION IS TO P[illegible] PURCHASE THE NAME, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY AND CONTROL IT THROUGH THE ASSOCIATION'S NOMINEES IN ORDER TO PREVENT FURTHER CHAOS IN THE TRADE.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JAN. 12-AP-THE 8,000 TON FRENCH MERCHANTMAN MENDOZA SAILED TONIGHT WITH A BIG CARGO OF FROZEN MEAT. SHE WAS REPORTED HEADED FOR RIO DE JANEIRO TO COMPLETE LOADING.

THE MENDOZA APPARENTLY WILL BE THE FIRST FRENCH SHIP TO ATTEMPT TO REACH HOME FROM ARGENTINA, WHENCE SHE SAILED FRIDAY, SINCE THE GERMANS CONQUERED FRENCE.

THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER THE BRIYISH PATROL SHIPS KNOWN TO BE STATIONED OFF URUGUAY MIGHT SEIZE THE VESSEL AS SOON AS SHE LEFT TERRITORIAL WATERS.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT NO NAVICERT, A BRITISH NAVAL CERTIFICATE WHICH WOULD CLEAR THE MENDOZA THROUGH THE BRITISH BLOCKADE, HAD YET BEEN ASKED FOR HER.

GREEK-ITALIAN

BY J.WES GALLAGHER

[illegible]TH GREEK MOUNTAIN TROOPS ON THE ALBANIAN CENTRAL FRONT, JAN. 11-(DELAYED)--(AP)-ITALY'S CASUALTIES IN BLOODY MOUNTAIN FIGHTING IN ALBANIA HAVE BEEN TERRIFIC -- MEASURABLE, THE EVIDENCE SHOWS, ONLY IN [illegible]E THOUSANDS.

THIS CONCLUSION WAS REACHED AFTER SIX DAYS SPENT CLIMBING SLUSHY MOUNTAIN TRAILS THOUSANDS OF FEET HIGH AND WALKING OVER MILE AFTER MILE OF FIGHTING GROUND.

NO ACCURATE ACCOUNTING MAY BE MADE UNTIL REGISTRATION LISTS ARE CHECKED FOR MISSING MEN AFTER THE WAR, FOR IN THE ISOLATED BRUSH AND GORGES WHOLE PATROLS WERE WIPED OUT AND THE MEN LEFT WHERE THEY LAY--LOST AND FORGOTTEN IN THE WILDERNESS.

ALMOST EVERY FOOT OF THESE AWESOME PEAKS HAS SEEN FIGHTING.

IF ONE STUMBLES OFF A MULE TRAIL A FEW FEET, ONE IS LIKELY TO BLUNDER ONTO SOME HIDDEN ITALIAN MACHINE GUN NEST WITH GRUESOME, GREEN-CLAD CREWS SPRAWLED UPON A LITTER OF UNEXPLODED HAND GRENADES, BAYONETS, PACKS OF AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSION-TORN REFUSE.

THESE NESTS OF SHALLOW TRENCHES HANG ONTO THE SIDES OF JAGGED PEAKS, CLOAKED IN MIST.

TRENCH MORTAR AND MACHINE GUN POSITIONS ARE CUNNINGLY CONCEALED.

THE STEEP SLOPES WITH BRUSH BELOW THEM ARE LACED WITH BARBED WIRE. THOUSANDS OF GRENADES AND RED AND BLACK TRENCH MORTAR BOMBS STREWN FOR HUNDREDS OF YARDS SPEAK FOR THE ABUNDANCE OF ITALIAN MUNITIONS.

THE POSITIONS LOOK IMPREGNABLE BUT THEIR OCCUPANTS LIE DEAD IN THE BRIGHT FEATHERED CAPS OF ALPINE DIVISIONS OR THE BRILLIANT INSIGNIA OF OTHER CHOICE ITALIAN REGIMENTS.

SOMEHOW GREECE'S BEARDED BAYONET INFANTRY WITH FULL PACKS ON BACKS CHARGE UP THE SLOPES ON THE RUN.

SOMEHOW THEY DODGE A RAIN OF BOMBS POURED DOWN BY HUNDREDS OF ITALIAN AIRCRAFT.

SOMEHOW THEY SMASH THROUGH THE TANGLED WIRES AND REACH THE TRENCHES, MACHINE GUN NESTS AND MORTAR POSITIONS WHICH, AS THE HUNDREDS OF STILL FORMS MUTELY TESTIFY, ARE STUBBORNLY DEFENDED.

ONCE THE POSITION IS WON, THE GREEKS SNATCH A HASTY MEAL OF BREAD AND CHEESE AND PUSH ON.

THEY GET LITTLE REST AND HARASS THE ITALIANS NIGHT AND DAY.

WRAPPED IN BLANKETS IN SNOW ON THE WINDSWEPT MOUNTAINSIDE, THEY SNATCH A FEW HOURS SLEEP.

DURING THESE HOURS CRAWLING LINES OF MULES STAGGER UP WITH SUPPLIES.

THE ANIMALS AND MEN ARE COVERED WITH THE SWEAT OF THREE OR FOUR DAYS OF ALMOST CONSTANT MARCHING.

THE SUPPLIES ARE UNLOADED AND SALVAGED ITALIAN EQUIPMENT IS LOADED FOR THE TRIP BACK BEHIND THE LINES, WHERE IT IS DISTRIBUTED.

SOME OF THE LESS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED ARE HELPED UPON THE MULES FOR THE LONG TRIP TO THE BASE HOSPITALS. SOLDIERS CARRY THE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED THOUSANDS OF FEET DOWN TO THE VALLEY FLOORS ON STRETCHERS.

UP FROM THE VALLEYS COME OTHER LINES OF MEN. SOMETIMES THEY CARRY HEAVY [illegible] ARTILLERY ON THEIR BACKS FOR SOME MOUNTAINS ARE TOO STEEP E[illegible] FOR GREECE'S STURDY LITTLE MULES.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY JANUARY 13)

- - -

THE 'DESERT RAT'
ADDS TO HIS FAME

- - -

GENERAL WAVELL USES
SURPRISE AND SPEED
TO SPICE ATTACK (340)

BY EDGAR KENNEDY

(ADVANCE)..CAIRO, EGYPT-(CORRESPONDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-BRITISH SUCCESSES AGAINST THE ITALIANS IN NORTH AFRICA ARE ADDING MORE LUSTER TO THE FAME OF "THE DESERT FOX"--GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD P. WAVELL, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

TO WAVELL, THE VICTORIES IN THE DESERT ARE DUE TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THE [illegible] UNDER HIM PERFORMED IN COLLABORATION WITH BRITAIN'S NAVY AND AIR FORCE--AND "WE HAD LUCK."

BUT EVERYONE IN EGYPT ACCLAIMS HIM AS

(MORE)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 13)

(ADVANCE)..CAIRO, EGYPT--(CORRESPONDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--FIRST AND GENERAL WAVELL THE "DESERT FOX" X X "WE HAD LUCK."

BUT EVERYONE IN EGYPT ACCLAIMS HIM AS A GENIUS.

THE 57-YEAR-OLD GENERAL HAS BEEN PUTTING INTO PRACTICE SOME OF THE "CATCH-THE-CAT-NAPPING" TECHNIQUE OF DESERT WARFARE HE LEARNED DURING HIS SERVICE WITH THE LATE VISCOUNT ALLENBY IN THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN DURING THE WORLD WAR.

THERE ARE STRIKING SIMILARITIES IN ALLENBY'S AND WAVELL'S CAMPAIGNS. ALLENBY'S PLAN CALLED AMONG TAKING JERUSALEM WITH THE GREATEST POSSIBLE SPEED. WAVELL'S PLAN DEPENDED ON THE TAKING OF BARDIA, AN ITALIAN STRONGHOLD 10 MILES SOUTH OF SIDI BARRANI, IN THE [illegible]

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ALLENBY MOVED TROOPS BY NIGHT AND HAD THEM HIDE IN [illegible] BY DAY. THEN HE FLUNG A BRIGADE OF AUSTRALIAN LIGHT HORSE AT BEERSHEBA WITH SUCH SPEED THAT THE TURKS WERE PREVENTED FROM DESTROYING WELLS OR ESCAPING.

SIMILARLY, WAVELL MOVED TROOPS ACROSS THE DESERT BY NIGHT AND HID THEM HERE AS BEST THEY COULD IN THE DAYTIME. THEN HE HURLED THEM, FOLLOWED BY ARMOUR, AT BARDIA, SEIZING ALL SUPPLIES AND IMMEDIATELY TURNING THEM AGAINST THE ITALIANS.

AS IN THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN, WAVELL FOLLOWED UP THE FIRST THRUST WITH SWIFT CROSSING BLOWS, CONTRIVING TO DEMORALIZE THE ENEMY AFTER THE ASSAULT BEGAN.

WAVELL PLANNED EVERYTHING METHODICALLY FOR THE DESERT AND THEN LET HIS MEN GO AHEAD, CHANGING PLANS AND IMPROVISING WHEN CHAOS ON THE BATTLEFIELD, WHERE NECESSARY.

IN THE MIDDLE EAST THERE IS NO SUPREME COMMANDER, BUT THREE [illegible] OF THE BRITISH FIGHTING FORCES, THE ARMY HAS A JOINT COMMAND THE NAVY OR THE AIR FORCE TO BE ANTIPATHY. HE HAS ONLY ONE, WAVELL, HOWEVER, IS ALWAYS ALIVE TO THE NECESSITY OF THE MOST ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT, ALWAYS HAS BEEN FULLY APPRECIATIVE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SEA AND AIR ARMS AND GETS ALONG WELL WITH ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, AND WITH AIR MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR LONGMORE, CHIEFTAIN OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCES IN THAT AREA.

WHEN WAVELL ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE MIDDLE EAST, HE REPORTED THE FRENCH ARMY IN SYRIA TO FORM THE MAIN LAND FORCE IN THAT REGION, BRITAIN'S PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTION BEING NAVAL.

THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE AND ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR LEFT EGYPT [illegible] DEPENDENT ON U.S. BUT WAVELL GOT MEN AND SUPPLIES FROM [illegible] AND BY THE LONG [illegible] ROUND THE CAPE.

WHEN THE ITALIANS ENTERED EGYPT THREE MONTHS LATER, THE BRITISH FELL BACK TO DEFENSIVE LINES ESTABLISHED ABOUT HALF WAY FROM THE LIBYAN FRONTIER AND THE NILE VALLEY, HARASSING THE ENEMY ENOUGH TO MAKE THE ADVANCE COSTLY AND LEAVING NOTHING BEHIND.

STRENGTHENING OF DEFENSES AND TRAINING OF TROOPS TO REPEL AN EXPECTED ITALIAN ATTACK ON THE LINES WENT AHEAD STEADILY AND THOROUGHLY. THE ITALIANS APPARENTLY NEVER BELIEVED THE BRITISH WOULD ATTACK AND WAVELL DID NOTHING TO DISPEL THIS BELIEF.

FINALLY HE LET THEM HAVE IT, UNITING SURPRISE WITH FORCE AND SPICING BOTH WITH BLUFF.

BOTH SIDES MADE USE OF DUMMY GUNS IN THE DESERT, BUT THE BRITISH CLAIM TO HAVE USED ONE REAL ONE AMID SEVEN DUMMIES, FIRING SHELLS FROM THE REAL ONE AND MAKING NOISE FOR THE OTHERS WITH LARGE FIRE-CRACKERS WITH SUCH SUCCESS THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF ITALIANS SURRENDERED.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 13... IT JAN. 11).

NEW YORK, JAN. 12-(AP)-W.HALLAM TUCK, VICE CHAIRMAN OF FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON FOOD FOR THE FIVE SMALL DEMOCRACIES, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE MOVEMENT HAD MET WITH READY RESPONSE THROUGHOUT THE NATION AND THAT 372 BUSINESS, EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL LEADERS HAD BECOME MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

HE EXPRESSED GRATIFICATION OVER THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN TO ALLOW THE SHIPPING OF LIMITED QUANTITIES OF FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO FRANCE AND SPAIN.

TUCK SAID THE COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP INCLUDED WILLIAM R.CASTLE, FORMER UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE; GENERAL CHARLES G.DAWES, FORMER UNITED STATES VICE PRESIDENT AND AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN; HENRY P. FLETCHER, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM; COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., FORMER GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS; CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY; FORMER GOVERNOR LEWIS O.

IMMEDIATELY TURNING THEM AGAINST THE ITALIANS.

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WAVELL PLANNED EVERYTHING METHODICALLY FOR THE DRIVE AND THEN LET HIS MEN GO AHEAD, CHANGING PLANS AND IMPROVISING ONLY ONCE ON THE BATTLEFIELD, WHERE NECESSARY.

IN THE MIDDLE EAST THERE IS NO SUPREME COMMAND, AND THE CHIEFS OF THE BRITISH FIGHTING FORCES, THE ARMY, THE AIR FORCE AND THE NAVY OR THE AIR FORCE TO DO ANYTHING. HE HAS ONLY ONE.

WAVELL, HOWEVER, IS ALWAYS ALIVE TO THE NECESSITY OF THE MOST ADVANCED EQUIPMENT, ALWAYS HAS BEEN FULLY APPRECIATIVE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SEA AND AIR ARMS AND GETS ALONG WELL WITH ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, AND WITH AIR MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR LONGMORE, CHIEFTAIN OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCES IN THAT AREA.

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THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE AND ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR LEFT EGYPT VIRTUALLY UNPROTECTED ON LAND. BUT WAVELL GOT MEN AND SUPPLIES FROM INDIA BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE AROUND THE CAPE.

SOON THE ITALIANS APPARENTLY NEVER BELIEVED THE BRITISH WOULD ATTACK AND WAVELL DID NOTHING TO DISPEL THIS BELIEF.

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1941

BARROWS OF MAINE; GOVERNOR RALPH L. CARR OF COLORADO; HANFORD MACNIDER, FORMER NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AND FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR; GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES AND ADMIRAL WILLIAM V. PRATT, FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET.

ARMY CHIEF CALLED HOME FROM ALBANIA

Gen. Soddu Is Replaced by Gen. Cavallero on Front Where Greeks Attack—Rome Says Former Is in Bad Health.

Rome, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini sent his Chief of Staff, Gen. Ugo Cavallero, to take command of Italian forces under Greek attack in Albania today in the third army shake-up in two months.

Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, who took command on the Albanian front November 10, soon after the Italian invasion of Greece was turned back, was relieved at his own request because of ill health, an official announcement said. Gen. Cavellero retains his position as Chief of Staff, in which he succeeded Marshal Pietro Badoglio December 6. Marshal Badoglio also was announced to have resigned at his own request.

The official announcement read:

"Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, commander of Italian troops stationed in Albania, has been relieved because of his health and replaced by Chief of Staff Gen. Ugo Cavallero."

Reports Rest Needed.

Stefani, the official Italian news agency, said Soddu asked to be relieved of command of the army group in Albania because of his health, which will force him to pass several months in treatment and rest.

Greek attacks on Italian positions, particularly those of Italy's Eleventh army on the southern front in Albania, have been reported in the daily war bulletins recently usually in the phrase: "Local actions" without announcements of any Italian losses of territory. Italian authorities insisted that conditions behind the lines in Albania were satisfactory. They categorically denied British reports of riots among Albanians, and said not a single incident had occurred which could justify such rumors.

Three Italian regiments cited for gallantry in dispatches from Albania have been proposed for Italy's highest decorations. They were the Eighth and Ninth Alpine regiments and the Third Alpine Artillery Regiment, which form the "lengendary Julia Davision and covered themselves with glory in bitter fighting against the enemy in recent months," Stefani said.

Gen. Girotti, division commander, was promoted on the field Christmas Eve.

Earlier Changes Recalled.

Little direct news has been heard of Gen. Soddu since he went to Albania, but his retirement recalled a series of resignations early in December after the Greek campaign had gone badly for weeks. Marshal Badoglio resigned December 6, Brig.-Gen. Cesare Maria de Vecchi Conte di Val Cismon resigned as Governor of the Dodecanese Islands December 7, and Admiral Domenico Cavagnari resigned as chief of the naval staff and as Under-Secretary of the Navy December 8.

As in the case of Marshal Badoglio, the only official explanation given for the other resignations was that each left his post at his own request.

Gen. Soddu, born fifty-seven years ago at Salerno, won his rank as brigadier-general through service in the world war. He was made a divisional general, commanding infantry in Sardinia, in 1936, and shortly after became assistant chief of staff for the army.

The sixty-year-old Gen. Cavallero, new commander in Albania, helped Mussolini take over the Italian military machine in 1925. He first fought in the Libyan war of 1912-13 and won the bronze medal for military valor. During the world war he was credited with having played a major role in reorganizing Italian defenses on the Piave after the Caporetto disaster and directing the campaign which led to the final Italian victory at Vittorio Veneto.

For his services in this campaign he won Italy's highest military award, the Order of Savoia. He represented Italy for two years on the Inter-Allied Military Commission at Versailles, and in 1925 he became Under-Secretary of War, a post he held for three years. He was named commander of the Italian forces in East Africa in 1937. He had been inactive for some time prior to his appointment to succeed Badoglio.

ALBANIA POST TAKEN OVER BY CAVALLERO

Shakeup Is Third Since Mussolini's Invasion Of Greece Backfired

Another 'Big Enemy Ship' Claimed Hit By Fascist Air Torpedo

Phillips In Milan

Milan, Italy, Jan. 13 (AP)—William Phillips, United States Ambassador, arrived here tonight in a private automobile from Genoa en route to Rome to resume his post there.

The Ambassador was accompanied by his secretary, Walter Dowling. They expect to leave tomorrow for Rome.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 13—After a month of trying to hold off Greek attacks, Gen. Ubaldo Soddu relinquished command of Italian forces in Albania today to Gen. Ugo Cavallero, Premier Mussolini's current No. 1 military chieftain, in the third army shakeup since November 10.

This latest overhauling of the Albanian command came as Italy credited the new German-Italian air offensive in the Mediterranean with the ninth bomb or torpedo hit on British warships within four days.

"Because Of His Heal'h"

An official announcement said General Soddu, 57-year-old veteran of every one of Italy's wars since 1900 and il Duce's Under-Secretary of War when he was sent to Albania, "has been relieved because of his health."

Italian authorities insisted that the situation behind the lines in Albania was satisfactory.

General Cavallero, himself a veteran of three wars, retains his position as chief of staff, a post in which he succeeded Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who resigned "at his own request" in a high command shakeup December 6.

"Big Enemy Ship" Torpedoed

Relating the latest fruits of the Nazi-Fascist aerial campaign against the British fleet, today's war bulletin said an Italian plane had torpedoed "a big enemy ship" in the eastern Mediterranean.

This brought to nine, the number of British men-o'-war listed as bombed or torpedoed since Friday. At least one of them, a cruiser, was declared to have been left in sinking condition. One of the others torpedoed was identified as a battleship of the 31,000-ton Malaya class.

[Authoritative quarters in London have made no comment on the Italian claims of successes in the Mediterranean.]

Seeks To Bottle Up Sea

The Axis air offensive is aimed at closing the Mediterranean to the British at the sea's middle, where British convoys pass through the Straits of Sicily.

The possibility of the Axis powers enlarging that threat by gaining air bases in French-owned Corsica and Tunisia is envisioned in some foreign circles. Tunisia is on the east coast of Africa, opposite Sicily, and the Island of Corsica is off the Italian west coast.

Although nothing has developed in Axis quarters to indicate such a move, some observers regard it is a logical maneuver.

Has Claimed Rights

Since long before the war's start Italy has claimed rights in both Corsica and Tunisia, the latter with a white population of many Italians friendly to Fascism.

With British forces widely dispersed in Africa, aiding Greece and obliged to reassure Turkey, some quarters express the belief that occupation of Tunisia might prove as easy for the Axis as Tangier did for Spain.

Diplomatic negotiations with the French presumably would have to be carried out by the Germans, but if Marshal Petain showed reluctance, observers say the Germans might remind him of some 1,900,000 war prisoners still in their hands.

Answer To Weygand

As for the possibility of resistance by Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of French forces in Africa, the Axis powers have indicated their readiness to meet any situation raised there by his forces.

Military activity on Italy's land fronts was summed up briefly by today's communique, which told of continued artillery activity around besieged Tobruk, in Libya, and patrol and artillery activity in Albania.

It acknowledged British air raids last night on Turin, Venice and Catania. One person was killed and several were injured at Venice, and "some damage" was reported at all three places. Two British raiders were reported downed over Catania and Venice.

The Stefani correspondent in Albania reported "intense" activity of patrols along the entire front. He told of attacks and counter-attacks upon local objectives in some sectors by both the Greeks and Italians and said all Greek attempts were broken.

One large Italian unit "again distinguished itself by occupying an important position and inflicting notable losses on the enemy," the correspondent said.

Italian artillery was said to be subjecting the Greeks to daily hammering.

Greeks Press Valona Drive as Foes Crumble

Coastal Army Is 30 Miles From Port; New Gains Made North of Klisura

ATHENS, Jan. 13 (AP).—Greek soldiers, reporting scant resistance, stabbed deeper into Italian defense positions south and east of Valona today, and Greek spokesmen expressed the hope that this might prove the greatest offensive of the war in Albania.

Although they asserted Fascist lines were crumbling at some points, authorities in Athens still lacked confirmation of reports from the Yugoslav frontier that Tepelini, fortified mountain town guarding an Italian-built highway to the port of Valona, had fallen. Capture of Tepelini would give the Greeks a jumping-off place for a renewed thrust toward Valona, sole southern Albania port remaining in Italian hands.

A companion drive northward along the coast was said to have brought the Greeks within thirty miles of Valona. New gains were reported also for forces which swept on northward from Klisoura, a strategic central front point taken last week. From the battered city a road leads down from the mountains northwestward toward Berati.

A government spokesman said the Italians had strengthened their lines with reserves poured into Albania by sea and air but that news from the front showed the situation as "very satisfactory" for the Greeks. More prisoners and many abandoned wounded Italians were captured by Greek patrols, he added.

"Italian wounded and prisoners belong mostly to troops sent to Albania recently by ship and plane," the spokesman said.

He declared that the Greek drive had shaped into three spearheads; open toward Valona along the Tepelini road, the second toward Valona along the coast where large new gains were reported, and the third toward Berati and the general Albanian oilfields north of Klisoura.

A delayed dispatch from a correspondent accompanying the Greeks beyond Klisoura said the Italians there, driven from "naturally formidable" mountain positions, were compelled now to defend much less favorable terrain.

The best Greek infantrymen, equipped with automatic rifles and machine guns, have been thrown into the action there, the correspondent said, in hopes of chasing the Italians from the southern half of Albania. Greek progress was reported so swift that Italian dead still littered the battlefield. Behind the front six hundred seized Italian motor trucks were assembled.

In the Pogradetz sector, where bitter hand-to-hand fighting was reported, the Greeks reported capture of many pack mules, thus menacing Fascist supply lines. They contended the Italians would be unable to bring up more pack animals through snow-bound mountain passes.

30.24-6945

British Warships Attacked

Italians Report Ninth Vessel in Four Days Hit by Flyers in Mediterranean.

Rome, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—An Italian plane torpedoed a British warship in the western Mediterranean, the Italian High Command reported today, bringing to nine the number of British warships listed as bombed or torpedoed in the last four days. At least one of these, a British cruiser, was declared to have been sunk in the course of operations in which Italian ships and German and Italian bombers co-operated.

The High Command identified one of the British ships reported struck by a torpedo in the Strait of Sicily last Friday as a battleship of the 31,100-ton Malaya class.

Meanwhile the week end attacks on British sea power in the Mediterranean were cited by the authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, as proof that Italo-German war collaboration is now in full swing, that the Italian fighting forces are intact, efficient and ready for action, and that they continue to dominate the central Mediterranean, splitting the British east and west Mediterranean naval forces.

Yesterday the High Command reported that one of two Italian torpedo boats which attacked a British flotilla in the central Mediterranean was sunk by shellfire in an engagement in which one British cruiser was left sinking. A second cruiser, identified as one of the 9,100-ton Birmingham class, was reported hit by a heavy bomb dropped by a German plane. Torpedo-boat crews were said to have seen flames spurt from two British destroyers during the same bomb attack.

Cairo, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—The Fleet Air Arm last night reported hitting one merchant ship and possibly damaging four others in a raid on Palermo, Sicily.

HEAVIER GUNS SHELL TOBRUK

Italian Garrison Reported Running Out of Water.

Cairo, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—After a trek of seventy miles across the sand, big British field guns which had helped crack the Italian resistance at Bardia, joined today the ring of cannon pounding the defenses of the beleaguered Libyan seaport of Tobruk, while other British forces reported cutting off the important Fascist outpost of Giarabub oasis.

Thousands of Italians, cut off from re-enforcements by the band of steel around Tobruk were believed badly in need of water, and some members of the garrison were reported walking as much as three miles through heavy artillery fire to get it. The garrison is believed to be smaller than the 45,000 Fascist troops killed, wounded or captured at Bardia.

Haile Selassie at Khartoum.

At Giarabub the military supply problem is difficult even in peacetime and military spokesmen said today that it was only a question of time before that outpost, 150 miles due south of Bardia and near the Egyptian border, would fall. The British said they have thus far refrained from bombing the oasis, since it contains buildings and relics sacred to the Senussi sect of Moslems. The Italian garrison there is believed to be less than a brigade.

Meanwhile today a Khartoum, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, less than 300 miles from the Ethopian border, Haile Selassie, the refugee Emperor of Ethiopia, received a steady stream of tribal revolutionary agents while awaiting an opportune moment to re-enter his country to head a revolt against the Italian conquerors. The tribesmen are being supplied by the British with guns and ammunition to carry on guerrilla warfare against the Italians.

The Royal Air Force reported last night that Italian planes have been driven from five East Libyan bases—Derna, Martuba, El Tmimi, Gazala and Bomba. In addition, the British said, airdromes at Benina and Berka were raided; Bengasi, the capital of Cirenaica, was bombed again; and attacks were made on Italian positions in Somaliland and Italian East Africa.

Reports Artillery Action.

Rome, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported artillery action around Tobruk, which is under siege by the British, and said that British attacks on Italian posts along the Sudan frontier had been repulsed. The communique also said that one of the Italian fast columns clashed with British forces in the desert around the Italian oasis stronghold at Giarabub. Air raiding by both sides in the battle in Africa was said to have continued.

R. A. F. Flyers In North Africa Bomb Air Base Near Bengasi

British Range Far Ahead Of Troops To Blast Italian Planes Grounded At Benina

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 13—R. A. F. squadrons ranging far ahead of General Sir Archibald Wavell's land forces have gained control of the air as far as Bengasi, or over a third of Italy's north African colony, British sources said tonight.

A string of airdromes and landing fields in the vicinity of beleaguered Tobruk were abandoned so speedily by the Italians that they had no time to destroy them, the British said.

R. A. F. flyers were said already to be using these fields as bases for heavy attacks on Tobruk like those credited with playing a major role in the fall of Bardia.

Massing Around Port

The British say that General Wavell's land forces are massing around the port of Tobruk with little or no harassment from the air.

British bombers are said to have carried on large-scale day and night attacks on Benina, large air supply base outside Bengasi, 280 miles west of the Egyptian frontier. A large number of aircraft on the ground at Benina were reported to have been set afire or destroyed.

From Bengasi, eastward to Bardia and south 150 miles to the Oasis of Giarabub, the British claimed air domination.

Only A Matter Of Time

It is only a question of time, they said, until Giarabub falls; they added that it has escaped bombing by the R. A. F. in deference to the Senussi sect of Moslems, whose sacred relics are there.

To date, the British claim they have destroyed 560 Italian aircraft in Africa, against a loss of fewer than one hundred.

British forces, in collaboration with those of former Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, continued guerrilla warfare on Italian columns across the Egyptian Sudan-Ethiopian frontier.

A British patrol was reported to have routed Italians in the Metemma area east of Gallabat on the Sudan-Ethiopian frontier.

Haile Selassie Active

Hailie Selassie, at Khartoum, was quoted as predicting that "the time is not far distant" when he would lead an army of Ethiopians against the Italians.

A Reuters dispatch said that the little "Lion of Judah," sitting on a wooden throne covered with purple silk, reviewed his small army being trained and armed by the British.

"The days of my former Italian ally who betrayed my country are numbered," he declared. "They built fine roads, killed and enslaved my people, but failed to break their spirit."

British Confidence

London, *Tuesday*, Jan. 14 (AP)—An Italian defeat in East Africa appears so highly probable that the British Government is ready not only to grant safe conduct but "facilities" for the removal of women and children from those Italian possessions, the authoritative British Press Association said today.

If Rome accepts, the British propose that these non-combatants should travel to Italy by way of Djibuti, French Somaliland, or from ports in Italian Somaliland and Eritrea, the agency said.

Ethiopian Offensive Next British Move?

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 13—Belief grew among observers today that Britain may soon attempt a major drive against Italian forces in Ethiopia with the aid of native rebellions in the Fascist-conquered East African empire.

Interest in a possible Ethiopian campaign as an accompaniment or sequel to the present British drive across Italian Libya increased after Prime Minister Gen. Jan Christian Smuts of the Union of South Africa declared in a week-end speech that South Africa's 1941 role would be to "help clear Abyssinia (Ethiopia) of the enemy, and not only Abyssinia, but British Somaliland."

South Africa's Objective

Smuts further expressed hope that the end of this year "may see the African continent free of the enemy right up to the shores of the Mediterranean. That is the task to which South Africa has dedicated herself."

The British Middle East command, in a communique issued at Cairo last week, told of an uprising of Ethiopian "patriots, encouraged by support from the Royal Air Force," compelling an Italian garrison to flee the post of Gubba, twenty miles from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan frontier.

At the same time, the Fascist forces were reported to have withdrawn from another frontier post north of Kassala, near the Eritrean border.

Reports from Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, tell of Ethiopian tribesmen slipping across the border to receive British arms and ammunitions from their deposed Emperor, Haile Selassie, for carrying on guerrilla warfare against the Italians.

Italians Seek Haven

Travelers from Ethiopia asserted that Italian residents of the country, fearful of a native uprising, had asked French authorities at Jibuti to shelter them and their families if trouble began. They said the request was refused.

Authoritative sources in London, although unwilling to disclose whatever designs the Middle Eastern command might have against the Italians in Ethiopia, recalled a statement in Commons December 18 by Foreign Under Secretary Richard Butler that the Government's policy was to give "all possible assistance" to Haile Selassie and "all elements within Ethiopia willing to bear arms against the enemy."

ETHIOPIAN

LONDON, JAN 13-(AP)-A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM KHARTOUM, ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, TODAY QUOTED HAILE SELASSIE AS SAYING THE "TIME IS NOT FAR DISTANT" WHEN HE WOULD LEAD AN ARMY OF ETHIOPIAN PATRIOTS AGAINST THE ITALIANS WHO DROVE HIM FROM HIS THRONE.

HE DECLARED HE WAS PLEASED WITH THE PROGRESS OF TRAINING HIS ARMY AND ADDED THAT REVOLT AMONG HIS TRIBESMEN WAS MAKING GREAT HEADWAY.

"THE DAYS OF MY FORMER ITALIAN ALLY WHO BETRAYED MY COUNTRY ARE NUMBERED," HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. "THEY BUILT FINE ROADS BUT KILLED AND ENSLAVED THOUSANDS OF MY PEOPLE, ALTHOUGH THEY FAILED TO BREAK THEIR SPIRIT. I LOOK FORWARD TO THE LIBERATION OF ETHIOPIA AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JUST AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT."

HE SAID ROYAL WAR DRUMS WERE BEATING NIGHTLY AND "HUNDREDS OF MY FORMER SOLDIERS NOW FORCED TO FIGHT FOR THE ITALIANS UNDERSTAND THE MESSAGE OF THE DRUMS AND ARE NOW DESERTING AND RALLYING TO THE STANDARD RAISED AT GOJJAM BY THE FAITHFUL COMMANDER RAS MONGASHA."

FIRE BOMBS HIT COASTAL TOWN BY THOUSANDS

Casualties Feared High As Thousands Of Incendiaries Are Dropped

Two Hospitals, 2 Surface Shelters And Church Are Struck

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, Jan. 14—The German *Luftwaffe* concentrated a major assault on a southwest coastal town last night and early today, unleashing high-explosive bombs and dropping thousands of incendiaries which the townspeople said made the night "very much like a grotesque fairyland."

It was feared the casualty list would be heavy.

In singling out the town for the main raid of the night, the Nazis followed their custom of splashing it with incendiaries to light the way for bombers which unloaded the heavy explosives.

Two Hospitals Hit

The women's ward of one hospital suffered a direct bomb hit and another hospital was damaged. Two surface shelters also were hit, as was a church.

The Germans also dropped explosives on two towns in south Wales and machine-gunned a third.

Other favorite targets of the Nazis, including the Liverpool area, also were attacked last night, but London, the objective of a smashing fire raid Sunday night, was free of alarm long past the usual time for the nocturnal visits.

Follow Day Of Quiet

The after-dark attacks started after a day of quiet in which the Government announced "nothing to report."

Civilians by the hundreds gave firemen a hand in smothering Sunday night's three-and-a-half-hour firebomb shower and the Government announced the situation was quickly brought under control.

A town in southwest England was pummeled for several hours in another Sunday night raid. An official report said a small number of persons was killed.

The first bodies were brought out yesterday from the ruins of a London subway crossing hit by a German bomb Saturday night. Workers still probed the ruins for additional possible victims and cranes swung tons of debris from the gaping crater.

British Air Offensive

Earlier in the day the Air Ministry reported an air offensive by day and night, aimed at the Axis partners' shipping and oil resources and at German troops in trenches across the English Channel.

Attacks yesterday stretched from the invasion coast of Nazi-occupied France to oil refineries near Venice, at the head of the Adriatic.

British sources, crediting the Royal Air Force with a "slight edge" over the *Luftwaffe*, foresaw the newly begun daylight blows as preparation for an eventual British offensive on the Continent as well as an attempt to break up any Nazi invasion plans.

Fourth In Succession

The low-flying daylight attack on troops intrenched near the beach was the fourth in succession by British bombers and fighters and it was coupled with night bombing forays on the harbors of Brest, Le Havre and Lorient and the reported firing of oil storage and processing plants in Porto Marghera, Italy, near Venice; Regensburg, Germany, and Ostend, in German-occupied Belgium.

The British Press Association commented: "It is significant that, since the first daylight raids upon the airdromes nearest our shores, the enemy's night attacks have been of briefer duration."

Offensively, it was pointed out that the raids imperil Nazi communications on the Channel coast and undermine morale of the German occupation forces.

Blow Up Italian Bases

The Air Ministry gave a picture of devastation in the raid on Porto Marghera, Italian oil refining center near Venice, where it said one large building "blew up" after a bomb hit from low altitude and another fell to pieces after being hit twice.

Oil storage tanks were set aflame, it said, sheds and workshops were "machined-gunned from almost ground level" and "the target was left burning."

British bombers attacked dockyards there for an hour, a supplementary Air Ministry news service report said, and set them "alight from end to end." The fires could be seen clearly, it said, "when our bombers were back over the French Alps."

Sees One Blow Up Factory

It said one R. A. F. pilot, dropping far below 1,000 feet, "saw one of his heaviest bombs pierce the roof of a large factory and burst inside." Billows of fire-reddened smoke arose, it added, "and the building soon was completely hidden by leaping flames."

"Other pilots got direct hits on oil storage tanks. Unmistakable black smoke of burning oil rolled over the port."

It said Regensburg, a Danubian port where oil from Rumania is refined and stored, was attacked for the second time. Returning pilots said bombs collapsed the boiler house of one factory and set off flames which seemed to come from "an enormous explosion."

Sea-level attacks on Nazi naval forces, an Air Ministry news service statement said, swept the decks of two torpedo boats 800 yards off the French coast, a large schooner and other small vessels.

Hits Off Norway

Authoritative sources also reported direct hits on two merchant vessels off the Norwegian coast.

Three factors, British sources contended, give the Royal Air Force supremacy over the *Luftwaffe* in the struggle which may decide the success or failure of any German attempt at invasion.

They are continuous, systematic bombing of German industry and communications, a slight advantage over German planes in altitude and an increased flow from British and American factories.

R.A.F. Raids Bayreuth

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 13 — British planes dropped "some bombs" early today on southern Germany, including the Bavarian city of Bayreuth, where the Wagner music festivals are held, the German high command announced.

The daily war bulletin failed to say what damage was done, but authoritative sources said it was slight. They asserted the Bayreuth festival house and the villa where Composer Richard Wagner is buried were not endangered.

(Bayreuth is 125 miles north of Munich and is an important railway junction.)

South Coast Hit

The high command reported Nazi raiders again blasted London overnight, starting several big fires north and south of the bend of the Thames river, below the British capital and in the southeast part of the city itself. Additional raids were said to have been aimed at targets on the English south coast. DNB, the German official news agency, said Brighton and Eastbourne were among the places attacked.

At noon yesterday, the communique said, "weak forces" of British planes attempted to penetrate German-occupied Continental bases and three invading craft were downed, two by anti-aircraft and the third by Nazi pursuit planes.

Attack Patrol Boats

D) B said the crews of three American-made Lockheed planes attempted to torpedo a German patrol boat in the North Sea yesterday, but were frustrated by "effective defense."

In another attack on German patrol boats, the news agency reported, two British Hurricane fighters were downed by anti-aircraft batteries on the shore.

Men in Trenches Attacked.

London, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Day and night air attacks on both Axis allies, from swooping assaults on troops in trenches near the German-held French coast to diving bomb raids on oil refineries near Venice, were reported by the Air Ministry today.

Night flyers, it said, hit at the harbors of Brest, Le Havre and Lorient—much-raided Nazi submarine base—and at oil targets at Porto Marghera in northeastern Italy, the German city of Regensburg and the Belgian port of Ostend.

The daylight attack on the German-held channel coast yesterday—the fourth in as many days—was pictured not only as an attempt to break up any Nazi invasion plans, but also as preparation for the time when Britain might feel strong enough to carry the fight to the continent. The low level raids by day on the intrenched Germans, designed to dove-tail with night bombing of the channel ports, were said to be aimed at disrupting the organization and breaking the morale of the Nazi occupation forces.

With bombs dropping from only a few hundred feet and machine-guns firing almost at ground level, the Air Ministry described heavy damage at Porto Marghera, including the destruction of two large buildings.

"Anti-aircraft defenses first were silenced by machine-gun fire from a few hundred feet," its communique said. "Then a heavy bomb was released from very low level and blew up one of the large refinery buildings. More bombs set oil storage tanks on fire. A second large building near by was hit by two bombs and seen to collapse and fall in pieces. Finally, sheds and workshops were machine-gunned from almost ground level. The target was left blazing."

Several fires also were caused at Regensburg, it said, and at Ostend a large explosion followed by fire was observed by the Brit-

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ish flyers. From these night attacks, the communique said, one British plane failed to return.

The Air Ministry News Service said that one pilot reported his bombs burst squarely on a factory and that the boiler house and a tall chimney collapsed in the eastern outskirts of Regensburg, which is a Danube port where oil from Rumanian fields is stored and refined. In this, the second raid on Regensburg, another pilot told of seeing a gigantic sheet of flame leap skyward after a big explosion. He said the flash was "vividly reflected all over the heavens."

A coastal town in southwest England was attacked in force early tonight by German raiders who followed their old tactics of first dropping fire bombs, then high explosives. Other outlying areas were raided after dark, but London had been free of alerts long past the usual time for the appearance of the night raiders. The Liverpool area was among those reporting raids.

England had a quiet day. A joint Air and Home Security ministries communique issued early tonight said only: "There is nothing to report during daylight today."

British Claim 'Slight Edge' on Nazis in Air; Blows at Reich Plants, Gain in Planes Cited

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 13—British air sources said today the Royal Air Force was winning a "slight edge" in the aerial conflict which they expected would decide the success or failure of any German invasion attempt.

Britain held supremacy, they said, because of continuous and systematic bombing of German industry and communications, because of a slight advantage over the German Air Fleet in the vital races for altitude and because of the increased number of planes coming from British and American factories.

"It must be remembered," one informant said, "that this position is being held despite engagements on three fronts, Greek, North African and home, and at a time when most American factories are not near maximum production."

Since the start of the air warfare, one source said, British planes had attacked Nazi military targets with such regularity "the Germans never get a chance to rebuild them."

This inability to repair damage, it was said, had considerable effect on the methodical Germans.

Augmenting these bombings now were the daylight attacks by fighter-escorted bombers against troops in Germany and Nazi-occupied countries and against communications.

Four types of United States-built planes are being or soon will be flown across the Atlantic to Britain, it was announced officially. They are the Lockheed-Hudson long-range reconnaissance bomber for the R. A. F.'s Coastal Command; the Lockheed Ventura bomber, described as "a larger and faster version" of the Lockheed-Hudson; the Boeing B-17 four-engined bomber, and the Consolidated two-engined flying boat.

HOPKINS MEETS KING

Roosevelt Envoy Received at Buckingham Palace.

London, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal emissary to Britain, was received by King George VI at Buckingham Palace today and remained for more than half an hour.

The King also received Prime Minister Churchill for the first time since the Christmas holidays. Lord Halifax, British Ambassador-designate to the United States, and Lady Halifax were luncheon guests of the King and Queen.

Charles Peake of the Foreign Office, who will accompany Lord Halifax to Washington, also was received by the King.

URGES IRISH CROP INCREASE

Agriculture Minister Calls For 1,000,000 Additional Acres

Dublin, Eire, Jan. 13 (AP)—Dr. James Ryan, Ireland's Minister of Agriculture, appealed today for 1,000,000 additional acres to be cultivated to meet an expected shortage of wheat and stock feed.

He spoke before the Dublin county committee of agriculture.

PROPOSE PEACE PLAN

British Workers Would Put It Up to German People.

London, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—A resolution demanding what was described as a "people's peace"—an appeal to the German people over Adolf Hitler's head to end the war—was adopted yesterday by a meeting of 2,000 workers' representatives.

The resolution was sponsored by a rebel Laborite, Denis Pritt, a Member of Parliament, who also launched a campaign for a "people's government" with power to take over banks, land transport and big industries. He demanded in addition a higher standard of living, adequate bombproof shelters, restoration of all trade union rights, independence for India and friendship for Soviet Russia.

"Our policy is to offer to the peoples of the enemy a peace of no annexations, no reparations or indemnities, with liberty to all peoples to determine their own destiny," said Pritt, who was expelled from the Labor party last March for refusal to join in condemnation of the Russian invasion of Finland.

Daylight Alarm in Geneva.

Berne, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—An air raid alarm was sounded in Geneva in broad daylight today after a second successive night in which waves of foreign planes flew over neutral Switzerland. No planes were seen during the daylight alarm, but the sound of their motors could be heard.

The Swiss High Command in a communique which did not identify their nationality, said that between midnight and 5 A. M. western, southern and southeastern Switzerland were crossed "not once but many times."

LONDON-JAN-13

THE FIRST DETAILED DISCLOSURE THAT THE GERMANS HAD STARTED BUILDING A DEFENSIVE LINE OF FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THE ENGLISH CHANNEL WAS BROUGHT TO THE UNITED STATES BY WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF IN LONDON, WHO RETURNED RECENTLY.

SOME OF THE POWERFUL FRENCH GUNS SEIZED IN THE MAGINOT LINE ALREADY HAVE BEEN MOVED UP TO THE COAST, MCGAFFIN SAID REPORTS IN BRITISH MILITARY CIRCLES DISCLOSED. WHETHER THE LINE IS INTENDED EVENTUALLY TO APPROXIMATE THE STRENGTH AND ELABORATE DETAIL OF GERMANY'S WESTWALL HAD NOT BEEN LEARNED WHEN HE LEFT LONDON.

IT WAS CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT, HOWEVER, THAT WHEN ADOLF HITLER SPENT CHRISTMAS DAY WITH HIS FORCES ALONG THE FRENCH COAST HE WAS SAID TO HAVE INCLUDED A VISIT TO "THE ORGANIZATION TODT," ENGINEERING UNITS IN CHARGE OF DR.FRITZ TODT, THE BUILDER OF THE WESTWALL.

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"WE KNOW THE GERMAN PEOPLE, FREED FROM FEARS BASED ON THE DECLARATIONS OF BRITISH PROPAGANDISTS, WILL NO LONGER BE WILLING TO FIGHT AND SUFFER FOR HITLER'S AIMS BUT WILL ACCEPT SUCH AN OFFER IF IT IS MADE BY A PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT IN WHOM THEY HAVE CONFIDENCE," HE DECLARED.

THE 2,000 WORKERS CLAIMED TO REPRESENT MORE THAN A MILLION BRITONS.

CHAIRMAN HARRY ADAMS, LONDON ORGANIZER OF THE AMALGAMATED UNION OF BUILDING TRADES, WHO WAS EXPELLED FROM THE SOCIALIST PARTY LAST JULY, SAID THE MOVEMENT FOR THE CONVENTION DEVELOPED WITHIN THE LABOR PARTY.

NAZIS RENEW DIPLOMATIC MOVES IN SOFIA

German Minister Calls On Bulgarian Premier And Foreign Minister

May Take Philoff To Berlin Soon To Discuss Balkan Steps

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 13—Germany renewed diplomatic activity here tonight amid indications of a stronger Russian stand against possible transit of German troops through Bulgaria for an attack on Greece or the Dardenelles.

The German Minister, Baron Herbert von Richtofen, called on Premier Bogdan Philoff and Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff in conferences considered important in the wake of the denial by the Russian news agency that the Soviet had given consent to German entry into Bulgaria.

Richtofen and his wife accompanied Philoff on his recent "health trip" to Vienna and the German Minister was reported to have gone on to Berlin before returning to Sofia Saturday.

May Not Please Nazis

The Soviet denial and Philoff's speech yesterday in which he asserted Bulgarians "would not forgive anyone who tried to make Bulgaria National Socialist, Communist or Fascist" were regarded as not likely to please the Nazis.

German circles hinted that Philoff and Richtofen might shortly go to Berlin together.

Although the Russian statement which newspapers did not publish, was held to indicate a stronger Soviet stand, some informed sources did not discard the possibility that Moscow in the interests of its non-aggression pact with Germany, might overlook German entry into Bulgaria.

Meanwhile, Bulgaria and Russia opened negotiations for renewal of their 1940 trade treaty involving goods valued at $10,000,000.

More Men Are Called

In line with the preparedness note in Philoff's speech, Bulgaria ordered youths designated for, but excused from artillery training last year, to report by January 15. The published notices said only a few hundred for whom equipment was lacking during normal training periods were involved.

There has been speculation, however, that a new class also might start training this month to augment Bulgaria's small army.

Many Bulgarians felt that Philoff's preparedness emphasis was intended as a warning to Bulgaria's neighbors not to attack in the event of negotiations for movement of German troops, now massed on the Rumanian frontier

Philoff's Stand Draws Praise In Turkish Press

Ankara, Turkey, Jan. 13 (AP)—Turkey's official radio and press accepted Bulgarian Premier Philoff's expressed desire for neutrality today as proof that despite the Premier's recent visit to Germany he did not commit Bulgaria to a new pro-German policy in the Balkans.

Philoff's speech was hailed by the semi-official Turkish party organ, *Ulus*, as "drawing the line between the Balkans and war," and the official radio said "at least for the present" there will be no change in Bulgarian foreign policy.

British Officers Arrive

This praise of Bulgaria's stand was made as staff officers of Britain's Middle East command arrived for military discussions which observers said might affect the course of the war in the Mediterranean, the Balkans and Africa. The two-day military session will begin tomorrow.

The Turkish radio said it must have been "to justify Bulgaria's military preparations that Philoff said peace does not depend on Bulgaria."

Ulus said: "Philoff's address will cause only happiness in Turkey, and we wish the Bulgarian Government nothing but success in its efforts to prevent being dragged this way or that by foreign-inspired politicians."

Quotes Russian Press

The Russian press was quoted by the radio to show also that the new German-Russian trade pact had no political significance.

"German leaders only wish to assure the German public there will be no repetition of the 1914 blockade terror, and at the same time hope the pact will be accepted by their people as an answer to American announcements on aiding Britain."

The agenda for the British-Turkish military talks was not disclosed, but it is known that Turkey wants to regain the Dodecanese islands which Italy holds in the eastern Mediterranean. The country has manifested great interest in Greek and British successes over Italy in the Mediterranean area, as well as promised United States aid to Britain.

Parley In Ankara

New York, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Budapest radio in a broadcast heard by NBC said tonight the Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu had a "very long and significant" conference today with German Ambassador Franz von Papen at Ankara, Turkey. No details were given.

SOVIET DENIES BACKING MOVE INTO BULGARIA

Says Any Such Nazi Drive Is Without Knowledge or Consent of Russia.

NAZI ENVOY MEETS PHILOV

British Staff Officers Reach Ankara for Military Talks With Turks.

Moscow, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—If German troops are entering Bulgaria they are doing so without the knowledge and consent of Soviet Russia, because neither the German nor the Bulgarian Government has raised the question at Moscow, the Soviet announced in a special communique issued through Tass, the official Russian news agency, and made public over the Moscow radio late last night.

The Tass statement, denying foreign reports that Sofia had been notified of Russia's consent to the movement of German troops into Bulgaria, declared in part: "If German troops are really present in Bulgaria, and if the further dispatch of German troops to Bulgaria is really taking place, then all this occurred and is occurring without the knowledge and consent of the U. S. S. R., since the German side never raised before the U. S. S. R. the question of the presence or dispatch of German troops to Bulgaria. . . . In particular, the Bulgarian Government never approached the U. S. S. R. with an inquiry regarding the passage of German troops to Bulgaria and consequently could not receive any reply from the U. S. S. R."

The Soviet Government on October 15 last, likewise used the medium of a denial issued by Tass to comment on the entry of German troops into Rumania. On that occasion it denied that the Kremlin had been notified of "the aims and number of troops sent to Rumania."

Says Aim Is Peace.

Ruse, Bulgaria, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—The aim of Bulgarian foreign policy is to keep Bulgaria and all the Balkans at peace, Premier Bogdan Philov declared last night. But "one day we may have to enter the war," he asserted, adding that President Roosevelt's message to Congress last week unquestionably pointed to a long war, likely to spread to other parts of the world, and that to keep the peace "does not depend on Bulgaria."

Speaking before 10,000 people in this frontier town just across the Danube from Giurgiu, Rumania, where the advance guard of a mighty German army is stationed, the Premier said in his broadcast address that he was sure the Bulgarians would not forgive any one who tried to make Bulgaria Nazi, Communist or Fascist.

SCHMELING MUST REMAIN IN SERVICE

Fighter Refused Furlough to Accept Lazek Match.

Berlin, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Max Schmeling, former world heavyweight boxing champion, has been denied an army furlough to accept a challenge by Heinz Lazek, Viennese heavyweight, for the European boxing championship.

The reason given today was that the German fighter's "parachute training has reached the stage which demands extreme exertion and the most intense concentration."

Schmeling, known as the Black Uhlan in the prize ring, won the world's title on a foul in the fourth round of a bout with Jack Sharkey in 1930, and lost it again to Sharkey in 1932. In 1936, he knocked out Joe Louis in twelve rounds, but lost to Louis by a first-round knockout in 1938.

According to the rules of the International Boxing Union, Schmeling must defend his title as European champion by January 15, since Lazek recently defeated the Italian Precio Merlo.

The German Boxing Commission today was unable to rule whether Schmeling's inability to meet Lazek at present will be regarded as a postponement due to the war or whether Schmeling must automatically yield the title.

Schmeling broke his left leg in October in his parachute training, and in November he was a hospital patient at Hehenlychen, in Uckermark, at a sanitorium for sports people.

He now has completely recovered and resumed his duties as a parachute trooper.

His actress wie, Anny Ondra, declared:

"Max will fight soon—but not in the boxing ring."

Schmeling volunteered in July, 1939, as a 'chutist.

Nazi U-Boat Captains Get Special Devices To Make Life Easier

Berlin, Jan. 13 (AP)—German submarine aces are making their winter raids in "custom-built" submarines.

Informed Germans said that outstanding underwater officers are getting special apparatus built into their craft just as such flyers as Captain Baron Manfred von Richthofen and Lieut. Gen. Ernst Udet, who had planes built to conform with their special desires and body measurements.

Lieut. Com. Guenther Prien, acclaimed by Germany as the "hero of Scapa Flow" and destroyer of the British battleship Royal Oak, was the first to get special equipment when the periscope on his submarine was altered to fit his height.

Joachim Scheppke, another top-flight U-boat commander, is especially tall and has been cramped by long weeks in the narrow submarine. He is having alterations made on his ship to make life easier.

Lieut. Com. Otto Kretschmer made technical suggestions which enabled dock workers to install new mechanism allowing his craft to submerge thirty per cent. faster than normally.

BRITISH PLAN LUMP SALE OF $850,000,000 IN U. S. PROPERTY TO BUY ARMS

Deal To Be One Of Largest Transfers At One Time In History

Cash To Be Used For Munitions Before Lease-Lend Plan Effective

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 13—One of the largest lump transfers of American property in history was indicated today in an announcement by Secretary of the Tresury Morgenthau that American investment trusts were negotiating for the purchase of the United Kingdom's "direct" investments in the United States.

A few minutes before making the disclosure at a press conference, the Secretary said Sir Frederick Phillips, Under Secretary of the British Treasury "informed me they (the British Government) are ready to do business." The proceeds, the Secretary said, will be used to pay for war purchases before the lease-lending plan takes effect.

Estimated At $850,000,000

Morgenthau said he was unable to estimate the amount of property involved, but a recent Federal Reserve Board estimate of these assets was $850,000,000.

Thus it was indicated that the contemplated deal, while it might be huge, would cover only a part of the total British investments in this country, which have been variously estimated at from $4,000,000,000 to $7,000,000,000 or even more.

"Direct" investments were understood to comprise land, factories, etc., directly owned by British citizens, but not readily negotiable on the public markets. In addition to the possible sale of these investments, the British have been selling readily disposable securities in a comparatively small but steady stream.

Demand British To Sell All

Some legislators have demanded that Britain dispose of all her assets here before seeking loans. Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) said today that he had been advised by Harry L. Hopkins last summer that British assets here aggregated $14,000,000,000 then.

Wheeler said these assets now total at least $7,000,000,000, and added that Britain should exhaust her credit before asking any "loans, leased equipment or gifts."

Morgenthau said he had already given Sir Frederick the name of Cyril Quinn, of New York, the representative of one "very large group of investment trusts." He said a second group of investment companies was to see him tomorrow and also would be introduced to the British, and that any other groups interested in the purchase also were welcome.

David Schencker, head of the Securities and Exchange Commission's investment trust division, who has participated in the Quinn-Morgenthau conferences, said Quinn was chairman

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of the Tri-Continental Corporation, which was the leader of the first group of companies. He said he understood that the second group is headed by the Lehman Corporation of New York.

15 Companies Lined Up

Schencker quoted Quinn as saying that he had fifteen companies lined up with him, and that they had total assets of nearly $700,000,000.

Neither Morgenthau nor Schencker was able to describe the properties which may be involved in the huge transactions, but they indicated that all United Kingdom investments in the United States, except for stocks and bonds, which have a ready market on organized exchanges, were involved.

This meant that the British might sell many huge industries in this country, which are wholly or primarily British-owned. Also apparently included in the transactions were huge real-estate holdings.

Center On "Direct" Investments

Morgenthau and Schencker did not exclude the possibility that the investment trusts might buy some of the readily marketable securities now owned by the British, but said that since the sale of these securities presented no particular difficulties, discussions had been centered on "direct" investments.

Although saying the Administration "has no fixed policy" on the question of requiring the British to dispose of American investments before taking advantage of President Roosevelt's "lease-lending" bill in order to obtain munitions in this country, the Secretary said his actions today "speak louder than any comments."

He also declined to discuss the possibility, being studied in some Administration quarters, of requiring the British to post as collateral under the lease-lending plan those investments which prove unsalable in the current transactions.

The Secretary said today's negotiations dealt only with investments held in the United Kingdom, and did not apply to the rest of the British Empire, where at least $1,000,000,000 more American property is owned.

Asked If They Could Help

Morgenthau described his conference with Quinn in these words:

"One of the representatives of some investment trusts came to me and asked whether the investment trusts could be useful in the present situation to make their facilities available."

Morgenthau then explained since the Securities Commission supervision over investment trusts, he asked Commission Chairman Jerome Frank to look into the proposal.

Today, he said, he received a report that "a very large group of investment trusts had associated themselves informally and are ready to buy any direct investments the United Kingdom may hold in this country and I so informed Sir Frederick Phillips."

Frank said the SEC was studying the investment proposals to assure "fair distribution" of the purchases among the interested investment trusts.

Two Concerns Are Among Largest In Wall Street

New York, Jan. 13 (AP)—Tri-Continental Corporation and Lehman Corporation, reported by Washington authorities today to be prospective buyers of the United Kingdom's "direct" investments in the United States, are among the largest of the Wall Street investing companies.

Officials of the companies refused to comment on any details of their interest in the securities to be liquidated.

Tri-Continental Corporation reported total investment as of September 30, 1940, of $39,255,000 and total resources of $42,589,000. It has several investing company affiliates.

Lehman Corporation, formed by interests identified with the banking firm of Lehman Brothers, in its lates report showed total investments of $63,971,000.

British Sell U. S. Stock Valued At $3,120,000

New York, Jan. 13 (AP)—A block of 80,000 shares of common stock of Montgomery Ward & Co. was sold "over the counter" after the close of the New York Stock Exchange today in what brokerage circles said was a continuation of British liquidation of American securities to raise dollar exchange for war purchases.

The Montgomery Ward stock, worth about $3,120,000 at current market quotations, was offered by the investment firms of Dominick & Dominick and Lehman Bros. at $39 a share, the closing price on the exchange.

Other houses were reported planning to sell later in the week 40,000 shares of Union Pacific and 50,000 shares of F. W. Woolworth in the speedup of British sales.

Some security dealers said the British agents handling the liquidation had met with sufficient success in using the investment machinery to indicate continuation of the selling by that route.

2-Year Limit on F.D.R.'s Power Proposed in House

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13 (AP).—Amendments to the British aid bill, reflecting, in part at least, the ideas of Wendell Willkie, were introduced in the House today soon after Administration leaders had expressed a willingness to accept some restrictions on the powers which the measure would give President Roosevelt.

After telephoning Willkie, Representative Kenneth Simpson (R-N. Y.) proposed that the bill's grant of authority be limited to two years and that the legislation specifically name the nations which this country is to assist.

Simpson, a new member of the House, but long prominent in national Republican affairs, said he had talked with Willkie before presenting his proposals, but did not wish to commit the titular party leader to them. However, in announcing his general approval of the British aid bill yesterday, Willkie asked that a time limit be included. #

Wheeler Says Films Seek to Get U. S. in War

Threatens Legislative Curb on Screen Industry to Force Impartial Attitude

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Senator Burton K. Wheeler wrote "Paramount News" today that "The propaganda for war that is being waged by the motion picture companies" might make necessary some legislative restriction "unless the industry itself displays a more impartial attitude."

The Montana Senator sent a copy of the letter to Will Hays, who supervises the motion picture industry.

Senaor Wheeler told a press conference that "the motion picture industry is doing a terrific job of war propaganda," and added that he had information that "the Administration is encouraging propaganda pictures."

Mr. Roosevelt, Senator Wheeler said, is "using every agency at his command in trying to whip up the emotions of the people and make them war minded."

The text of Wheeler's letter follows:

"Will you kindly inform me when, if at all, you intend to carry my answer to the President's most recent fireside chat? And what, if anything, you are going to do about carrying both sides of the controversy on pending legislation which directly involves the question of war or peace?

"This question is so important that I believe the people should insist not only on equal radio coverage for both sides of this highly controversial question, but that newspapers and the motion pictures should do the same.

"The propaganda for war that is being waged by the motion-picture companies of this country is reaching a point at which I believe legislation will have to be enacted regulating the industry in this respect unless the industry itself displays a more impartial attitude."

"Many complaints are coming to me and to other members of Congress to the effect that the motion-picture industry is carrying on a violent propaganda campaign intending to incite the American people to the point where they will become involved in this war. As you well know, the motion picture and news reel is one of the great agencies for molding public opinion of this country, and if we are going to preserve this nation as a democratic republic, it is highly essential that both ides of each question be presented.

"I sincerely hope that you will call this to the attention of your people, as I am fast coming to the conclusion that legislation should be enacted to remedy the present situation."

Experts See Eire Invasion

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14 (Tuesday) (AP).—Belief spread among American military experts today that Adolf Hitler's next stroke would be an attempted invasion of Eire to secure bases for a fiercer air and submarine war on Britain's vital shipping. The current furious raids by the RAF upon the so-called invasion bases on the European continent were interpreted as a reflection of British apprehension in this regard.

Nazis Doubt Willkie Will Be Converted To Their Cause By Trip

New York, Jan. 13 (AP)—An official German radio broadcast in English, picked up tonight by NBC, had this to say about Wendell L. Willkie's qualified indorsement of the program to aid Britain:

"It should not be forgotten that Mr. Willkie, too, is the representative of big business and a member of those same circles which, in England, saw their salvation only in war and which did not hesitate to provoke the present conflict for the sake of saving their own skin and money bags. . . .

"We can, therefore, only hope that Mr. Willkie, during his trip to Europe, will travel with open eyes and an unprejudiced American mind. But to be frank, we very much doubt that he will be able to overcome his class prejudices and his personal economic interests."

PRINCESS IS GIVEN DEPORTATION RULE

Justice Department Reveals Warrant Has Been Served On Stephanie, Alleged Nazi

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Justice Department said today that immigration agents had served a deportation warrant on Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe-Waldenburg in Palo Alto, Calif.

The princess, traveling on a Hungarian passport, was granted one extension of her visitor's visa but was denied a second. She had agreed to leave last Saturday, the department said, but she notified immigration officials on January 6 that she was suffering from a nervous condition and was unable to travel.

Two officers of the U. S. Public Health Service later certified she was suffering from "hysteria" and apparently was too ill to travel.

"However," the Justice Department added in its announcement, "the princess' own physician stated to immigration service officials that she was obtaining and taking sedatives which had not been prescribed, and this was largely responsible for her physical and mental condition. He indicated that she would continue in that condition so long as she continues to take sedatives."

Princess Hohenlohe has been characterized in the British House of Commons and elsewhere as a Nazi sympathizer. She has denied having any part in Nazi propaganda and has retained an attorney to fight such accusations.

FINNS FACE FAMINE, OFFICIAL WARNS U. S.

Nation's Grain Stocks Down to a 4-Month Supply, It Is Said

HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 13 (AP)—Minister of Supply Vaino Kotilainen told American correspondents today that Finland faces famine by next Summer unless food shipments from the United States are received to augment the nation's grain stocks, now down to a four-month supply.

The Minister said that Finland could be tided over by $7,000,000 worth of food sought in the United States, but that the government's request for a loan in that amount, as suggested by the American Minister to Finland, had been rejected by the United States.

Mr. Kotilainen expressed amazement at this action.

"Surely the Finns proved their good faith in paying their (war) debts," he said. He attributed Washington's refusal to "malicious reports abroad" to the effect that Finland exports food to Germany.

The Minister added that Finland was the only country using the far northern port of Petsamo and that imports were passing through there to nobody but the Finns and neighboring Sweden.

Finland's food stocks are so low, he asserted, that his countrymen will be eating pine bark by next Summer, as they did during the 1918 famine, unless American aid is forthcoming.

NEW YORKER HEADS AIRCRAFT PRIORITY

Dun & Bradstreet Chief Helps Stettinius.

Washington, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Arthur B. Whiteside, president of Dun & Bradstreet, New York, was made executive officer today of a new organization with powers to administer priorities in the field of commercial aircraft. Edward R. Stettinius Jr., director of the priorities division in the new Office of Production Management, announced the establishment of the commercial aircraft priorities section and the appointment of Mr. Whiteside.

Officials for the O. P. M. said that the section would have the authority to administer priorities in such a way as to keep commercial air lines supplied with the engine and aircraft production which could be spared by the military establishment. In other words, they said, the production available for commercial air lines would be apportioned by the section and by a commercial aircraft priorities committee which will function with it.

Mr. Whiteside was named a member of this committee. Other members will be announced later.

Conviction of Russian Spies Upheld

Supreme Court Rules Against West Coast Pair

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Supreme Court today upheld the conviction of two men—one a citizen of Russia and the other a Russian-born naturalized American—on a charge of violating Federal anti-spy legislation by obtaining information from U. S. Naval Intelligence files.

Justice Reed delivered the opinion, which applied to Hafis Salich, former Russian, employed by Naval Intelligence at San Pedro, Cal., and Mikhail Nicholas Gorin, a Soviet citizen employed by a Los Angeles tour-

Salich was alleged to have supplied Gorin with data from naval files in 1938 after Gorin had solicited information concerning "Japanese activities in that area for use in the event of trouble between Japan and Russia." Salich was said to have received $1,700.

Donald R. Richberg, attorney for the two men, argued that conviction under the 1917 espionage act was justified only if the information related to a vessel, aircraft, navy yard or similar things specified in the statute.

He added that if the act were applied to everything "affecting national defense"—a phrase used in the legislation—it would be unconstitutional. This, he argued, would "subject millions to possible indictment," including newspaper and radio."

The Justice Dept. contended that violation of the act involved furnishing secret information of a military nature "with a conscious desire or with a reasonable expectation of causing injury to the U. S. or advantage to a foreign nation."

Gorin had been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and Salich to four years.

Jews Crowd Consulate In Berlin for U. S. Visas

Rush Follows Reported Easing of Immigration Restrictions

BERLIN, Jan. 13 (AP).—Several hundred Jews, encouraged by reports that the American immigration restrictions had been relaxed, jammed the American Consulate today to renew applicantions for visas.

Some officials said restrictions had been eased, particularly regarding the type of affidavits to be accepted from Jews and the question of their good character. During the closing months of 1940, each candidate for entry into the United States was required to pass a stiff examination and supply affidavits that he did not have a police record.

The Union of Jews in Germany reported a steady departure of Jews from the country last year. Statistics for the first quarter showed 4,755 Jews left Germany. The majority went to the United States, 1,100 to South America, 500 to Asia and 100 to Africa.

Netherland Jews Must Register

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands (via Berlin), Tuesday, Jan. 14 (AP).—All Jews must register within six weeks, under a decree issued today by the German Commissioner for the Netherlands. Persons having only one Jewish grandparent will be classified as Jews. A grandparent who belonged to a Jewish congregation will be regarded as a Jew. Failure to register will be punishable by fines and imprisonment up to five years.

Konoye Confers With War Chiefs On U. S. Policy

Studies 'Delicate Relations' at Secret Session; Press Attacks Lend-Lease Plan

By The Associated Press

TOKIO, Jan. 14 (Tuesday).—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and the highest army and navy officials met for four hours last night in a tea-house session which the press said was prompted by "the increased delicacy of United States-Japanese relations."

The Cabinet Information Bureau confirmed that such a meeting was held, but they said its nature could not be disclosed and that it was not regarded as "unusually important."

In view of the Japanese custom of transacting the most important business in tea houses, however, the gathering attracted special attention. Prince Konoye and the Cabinet secretary were the only civilians present, the others being the War and Navy Ministers, their chiefs of staff and other high-ranking military men.

The Tokio press left no doubt of Japanese concern over United States policies, reiterating the contention that the lease-lend program would drive America closer to war.

Simultaneously, the government opened four days of conferences with representative civilians to explain international and domestic problems and policies with "full frankness."

The newspaper "Miyako" reported that Prince Konoye and the Ministers of War and Navy would make the majority explanations at these meetings, "in view of the delicate international and domestic situation."

Norwegians Urged To Fight for Reich

Oslo (via Berlin), Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Major Vidkin Quisling, leader of the Norwegian Nazis, announced today creation of a Nordland regiment and appealed to Norwegian youth to join to fight for the German cause.

"Germany's struggle through a war forced upon her by England," he asserted, "has developed into a general European liberation and independence fight against English world tyranny."

His new regiment of Norwegian volunteers, he said, "shall fight shoulder to shoulder with Germany."

THAI CLAIM MADE TO BORDER SECTOR

Bangkok Reports That Army Has Crossed Into Indo-China on Northeastern Frontier

CAMBODIA ALSO INVADED

French Tell of Bombings on Both Sides of Mekong—Hull Calls In Thai Minister

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Thai [Siamese] Army, supported by the air corps, crossed into French Indo-China and claimed for Thailand a sector across the northeastern frontier, the Thai High Command reported tonight.

The communiqué did not specify where the frontier was crossed, but Thailand has claimed some territory in the Laos district of Indo-China across the Mekong River.

The High Command said the advance was continuing and that French forces were falling back.

The communiqué declared that another advance was being made farther south, into Cambodia, where fighting was described as fierce.

HANOI, French Indo-China, Jan. 13 (AP)—Bombings were reported today on both sides of the Mekong River frontier, where border warfare continued between Thai and French Indo-Chinese forces.

Three of Thailand's bombers were said to have attacked Pakse today and Thai guns were said to have shelled the Indo-China town of Vien Tiane for two hours yesterday, killing an undisclosed number of natives.

French bombers were reported to have attacked Tatphanom on the Thai side of the border last night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull called in the Minister of Thailand, M. Pramoj, today for a discussion believed to have concerned hostilities between Thailand and French Indo-China.

Afterward the Secretary reported merely that the Minister and he had exchanged general information but did not discuss the question of a settlement of the difficulties.

Murphy at Lisbon After African Tour

Lisbon, Portugal, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Robert Murphy, the former Charge d'Affaires of the United States embassy at Vichy, arrived here today after an inspection tour of French colonies in North Africa.

Leahy Is Ordered To Remain in Bed

Vichy, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador-Admiral William D. Leahy, who has been ill since Friday, was ordered by his physician today to remain in bed for several days more. A medical report said that he had suffered an attack of bronchitis caused by a change in the air, but now had no fever. The new Ambassador arrived here only a week ago.

British War Plane Forced Down in France

VICHY, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—French authorities announced today that a two-motored British plane made a forced landing Saturday night near the village of Mizerieux in the department of Ain of unoccupied France. The six members of the crew, uninjured, were arrested by French authorities.

INTERNED WOMEN FREED

Germans Release Australians, South Africans And British

Paris, Jan. 8 (A.P. Via Berlin, Delayed)—An unannounced number of Australian and South African women taken to a detention camp at Besancon, along with 4,000 British women, have been released by the Germans.

It was said this action was taken because Australia and South Africa have not imprisoned German citizens in those countries.

Norwegian Regiment To Fight for Germans

Quisling Announces Special Inducements to Those Volunteering for Service

OSLO (via Berlin), Jan. 13 (AP).—Promises of German citizenship without relinquishment of Norwegian citizenship were offered today as an inducement for Norwegians to join a "Nordland" regiment and fight for the German cause. Creation of the regiment was announced by Maj. Vidkun Quisling, leader of the Norwegian Nazis. There was no indication how close a co-operation with German armed forces might be expected, nor whether the regiment would leave Norwegian soil. Norwegians serving one year in the new force would be entitled to government jobs, it was announced, and, in the event of active war service, veterans would be entitled to farms.

Maj. Quisling said "reorganization" of Europe was an aim. "Germany's struggle through a war forced upon her by England has developed into a general European liberation and independence fight against English world tyranny," he said. His new regiment of Norwegian volunteers, he said, "shall fight shoulder to shoulder with Germany."

REDS STEP UP PLANTS

Order Rise in Production of Foodstuffs.

Moscow, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—The Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist party has decreed a widespread expansion of local industries in Russia to increase production of consumers' goods and foodstuffs, it was stated today. A decree signed by Joseph Stalin said: "Production of consumers' goods and food products from local materials lags behind the growing demands of the population in most republics, regions and districts."

FRENCH SHIP FAILS TO BREAK BLOCKADE

Mendoza Turns Back To Montevideo After Second Attempt

British Say Success Would Have Led Four Others To Make Attempt

[*By the Associated Press*]

Montevideo, Jan. 13—The 8,000-ton French freighter Mendoza was reported steaming back to Montevideo tonight from an apparently frustrated second attempt to run home through the British Atlantic blockade.

A report from Punta Del Este, a hundred miles east of Montevideo, said the Mendoza was seen returning to this port after she had put out from Maldanado Bay about noon today.

Cruiser Outside River Mouth

The British auxiliary cruiser Asturias, whose challenge of the Mendoza last night drove it back, had been reported lying outside the mouth of the River Plate, ready to give pursuit again.

The Mendoza first left here last night with a cargo of chilled beef, canned meat and wool.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Guani was reported in some quarters

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to have protested to Britain against the halting of the Mendoza within the Pan-American neutrality zone. Guani himself said, however, that he was waiting to determine definitely where the interception occurred.

States British Viewpoint

Millington Drake, British Minister, who hurried back to Montevideo from Buenos Aires, said he had not received any formal protest from Guani, but that the Asturias had intercepted the Mendoza outside Uruguayan waters.

The Asturias sought to verify the sort of cargo aboard the Mendoza because she sailed without a British navicert, he said, but abandoned the effort as soon as the French ship reentered territorial waters.

British officials said the Mendoza's representatives had not asked for a navicert, the naval certificate which would let her pass the blockade.

Four More At Buenos Aires

They added that if the Mendoza had succeeded in cracking the blockade four other French merchantmen now at Buenos Aires would have been ordered out in an effort to duplicate the feat.

The Mendoza, which was carrying about fifteen passengers, including women and children en route to Marseille, was first stopped by the Asturias near the same spot where the German pocket battleship Graf Spee fought and fled from British warships December 13, 1939.

The Mendoza had not entered the port tonight. She was believed anchored in the outer roads. Agents of the Mendoza's operators made no comment.

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, Jan. 13—A visit of two United States military attaches to the Mexican War Department stirred speculation in informed quarters today that defense bases in Mexico were discussed.

Neither Lieut. Col. Gordon H. McCoy, United States Army attache, or his assistant, Capt. Egon R. Tausch, would discuss the subject of their conference with War Department officials, however. There was no official comment.

16 R. A. F. MEN KILLED

South Africans Die in Crash in Tanganyika Fog.

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Sixteen members of the South African Air Force were killed when their plane crashed near Mbeya in Tanganyika, it was announced officially today.

It was believed the pilot lost his way in a thick mist and crashed into a mountainside.

Lord Halifax--Movies' Ideal British Envoy

By Drew Middleton

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

London, Jan. 13—Viscount Halifax, widely labeled as "Britain's No. 2 appeaser" until the beginning of the war, is going to the United States as Ambassador with Prime Minister Winston Churchill's blessing as the best man who could be found for the job.

Speaking to the Pilgrim Society in London a few days ago, Churchill emphasized that the new Ambassador had vowed with other members of the Government to prosecute the war against "Nazi tyranny" at whatever cost until it was destroyed.

Churchill paid tribute to Halifax as a man who "never swerved from the path of duty as he saw it shining before him."

"Erred" With Many Others

It has been in the same way that friends of Halifax have answered criticism that he helped as Foreign Minister to formulate the Chamberlain policies which led to the Munich appeasement settlement.

After all, they say, if Halifax erred in supporting Munich, he erred with a high percentage of the British people on his side.

Halifax himself, at the same Pilgrim luncheon, expressed his philosophy of the war as being that now "with the legend of Axis invincibility broken, we face the future with sober confidence.

"We are encouraged by the knowledge that will to resist this German attempt to secure world domination is as strong on the other side of the Atlantic as it is here, and we do not doubt that achievement of our purpose is within the power of the English-speaking people."

Few statesmen have had so varied a career as Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Third Viscount Halifax, First Baron Irwin.

This six-foot one-inch nobleman with a withered left arm is an arresting compound of country gentleman, cloistered theologian, hard-riding cavalryman and cautious diplomat.

He has debated with Gandhi translations from the Greek of the Sermon on the Mount. He has led a paper chase with gallants and girls of the vice-regal court at Delhi, India. He has described fox hunting to Reichsmarshal Hermann Willhelm Goering.

He has commanded a cavalry regiment and he knows the horror of war.

Before he decided to accept the post of Viceroy of India—the richest imperial plum—he and his aged father prayed in a tiny country church for guidance.

"I think you really ought to go, Edward," said the father.

"I think so, too," said the son.

It is a mistake, however, to think that Halifax is solely a religious country squire drawn into power politics less by personal ambition than because it is in the tradition of his blood.

First-Class Horseman

His blood is that of the Courtenays and Greys, country families. The first Baronet Irwin was created in 1784. The earlier Woods were valorous gentlemen at arms in the middle ages, others were among the ruffled swordsmen who singed the beard of Philip of Spain.

Despite his almost useless left arm, Halifax is an intelligent and resourceful tennis player and a first-class horseman. Legend holds that his favorite portrait is one showing him astride a hunter in hunting kit.

'But there is no legend in his remark: "I would rather be M. F. H. (master of foxhounds) than P. M. (Prime Minister)."

Two fortunes came to him by inheritance and before the war he lived in staid, solidly smart Eaton Square. Now he lives at the swank Dorchester Hotel.

Few people except Sir Nevile Henderson more closely approach the movie ideal of the British diplomat.

Halifax is spare, his handclasp and voice are firm and his manner inoffensively weighty. His clothes are inconspicuously good.

His manners and habits, as befit the son of the most churchly layman in Britain, are exemplary. His charming wife, three sons and daughter never are in the news.

Halifax arises each morning at 6 and unless pressure of events demands he is in bed by 10.30 each night.

His meals are simple, he drinks little wine and he smokes cigarettes almost exclusively. He is fond of good ale like his father, who gave it credit for his 94 years.

Positions He Has Held

He has held almost every high position to which a Briton can aspire except that of Prime Minister. He has been Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, president of the Board of Education, Minister of Agriculture, Secretary of State for War, Lord Privy Seal and Viceroy of India.

His speeches and his life of John Keble exhibit the striking characteristic of his mind—its kinship to those of the great New England exponents of "plain living and high thinking."

There are touches of Emerson and Thoreau about him. His speeches on foreign policy frequently are flavored with olympian detachment and preoccupation with broader issues which his enemies contend have nothing to do with the prospect before Britain.

On the other hand, Halifax frequently shows surprising ability—for one of his tastes and temperament—to wrestle successfully with practical problems.

A sample: When the Anglo-Indians of the "stick 'em up against a wall and shoot 'em" school advocated this treatment for the Indian rebels, Halifax stopped them with "And after that, what?"

Supported By Old Foes

His detachment from industry and commerce has made him foremost in planning a Britain with more equal opportunities for all. His interest in those plans plus his unblemished character are reasons why his old Parliamentary foes support his choice as Ambassador.

His detractors balance the famous description of him: "He is a man whose deep spirituality shines through all of his talk and all of his acts" with the biting criticism by Harold Laski, London economist and author, who said:

"He dislikes the clean-cut principles and the downright mind. He likes that twilight world of intuition in which fine sentiments are uttered which all men approve."

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique today:

During the hours of daylight yesterday, very small formations of our fighters patrolled the French coast of the Strait of Dover, attacking from a low level troops in trenches near the beach, as well as shipping and ground defenses.

From these and other day operations three of our fighters are missing.

An attack on enemy shipping also was carried out by aircraft of the Coastal Command yesterday in Norwegian waters. Direct hits were made on two merchant vessels, which also were machine-gunned.

Another Air Ministry communique:

Targets in France, Germany and Italy were objectives of the Royal Air Force last night. Docks at Brest were attacked with incendiary bombs and high explosives. A number of heavy bombs burst along the waterfront, and fires broke out. A warehouse was set ablaze and a large fire started in Port Militaire.

Le Havre and Lorient were also attacked, and high explosive bombs were seen to burst in docks at both of these enemy-occupied harbors.

Airdromes, including those at Vannes, Chartres, Evreux and Morlaix, were visited and good results observed. At Vannes and Chartres, airdrome buildings were set well alight, and at Evreux a number of hostile aircraft on the ground were fired.

From these operations over France none of our aircraft is missing. A further communique on operations over Germany and Italy will be issued later.

A later Atr Ministry communique:

Aircraft of the Bomber Command were over Germany, Belgium and Italy last night, with orders to make oil targets their main objectives. A small force was dispatched to Regensburg and another to Porto Marghrea, near Venice.

In both these towns there are important oil refineries. At Regensburg, in Germany, several fires were caused, and at Ostend a large explosion followed by fire was observed.

At Porto Marghera, in Italy, a target was set on fire by incendiaries dropped by the first of the attacking air force. An hour later, when the last arrived, the whole target was well alight.

Anti-aircraft defenses first were silenced by machine-gun fire from a few hundred fet. Then, a heavy bomb was released from a very low level and blew up one of the large refinery buildings.

More bombs set oil storage tanks on fire. A second large building near by was hit by two bombs and was seen to collapse and fall in pieces. Finally, sheds and workshops were machine-gunned almost from the ground level. The target was left blazing.

From these operations, one of our aircraft is missing.

A joint Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

There is nothing to report during daylight today.

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (AP).—A British headquarters communique tonight:

LIBYA: No change in the situation.

SUDAN: In the Kassala and Gallabat sectors, active patrolling continues, and we have inflicted casualties on the enemy.

OTHER FRONTS: Nothing to report.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 13 (AP).—A communique of the German high command today:

Our air force reconnoitered British territory yesterday.

Last night stronger combat formations attacked war vital objectives at London. Observations showed several large fires in the region north and south of the Thames bend and another conflagration with heavy smoke in the southeast portion of the city.

In addition, military objectives on the English south coast were bombed. Additional British harbors were mined.

During noon hours Sunday, the enemy, with weak forces, attempted again to penetrate the occupied area. During this attempt two enemy airplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft artillery and a third one by pursuit planes.

During the early morning hours today, isolated enemy airplanes dropped some bombs in southern Germany, including the town of Bayreuth. The enemy lost four airplanes yesterday.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Italian high command communique today:

On the Greek front, normal patrol and artillery activity is taking place. Our planes machine-gunned and scattered troops on the march and columns of motor vehicles

In Cyrenaica (Libya), there was artillery activity on the Tobruk front and activity by one of our fast columns in the desert around Giarabub. An enemy advance base was effectively bombed.

Enemy planes bombed some places in Cyrenaica without causing victims.

In the eastern Mediterranean, one of our planes, piloted by Lieut. Capello with Lieut. Olivari as observer, torpedoed a big enemy warship.

The battleship reported hit in Friday's bulletin appears to have been of the Malaya class. Our air formation, which carried out well directed fire, was under command of Pilot Major Antonio Fadda.

In East Africa, enemy detachments attempted attacks on our posts on the Sudan front. They were repulsed with losses by fire and a counter-attack of our troops. Our air force bombed motor trucks, troops and defensive preparations in some places in Sudan.

The enemy carried out air attacks the night of Jan. 12 on Turin, causing some damage and wounding several; Venice, where one was killed and several wounded and damage caused, and Catania, where there was some damage but no victims.

At Catania, anti-aircraft defenses shot down a plane which crashed in the outskirts of the city. Another plane was shot down by naval artillery at Venice. The crew, consisting of six officers and non-commissioned officers, were made prisoners.

In the War Zone

Hitler Seen Rushing to Beat Britain Before It Gets U. S. Aid

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Developments over the week end tend to support the assertion of British Minister of Economic Warfare Dalton that the war will reach a climax in the "next few months, perhaps in the next few weeks"—a point which this column has been emphasizing for some time now.

Adolf Hitler's projected invasion of England undoubtedly has been the subject of the destructive argument between Nazi and British bombers. The nature of the objectives upon which they have been unloading their bombs lends substance to that view.

For Hitler the operations represent the necessary preparation for the actual attempt to land troops. For the British it is a question of stopping the invasion before it starts, by destroying transports and supplies accumulated for the assault.

That the German dictator should be looking for an opening at this unfavorable time of year is indication of the urgency of the matter from his standpoint. Flying conditions are bad and the English Channel is a raceway of peril for the transportation of hundreds of thousands of seasick troops and their mountainous equipment and supplies.

Expects Climax in Six Months.

The Fuehrer is spurred to take extreme chances by the determination of the United States administration to go all-out in aid for Britain. He is rushing against time in an effort to crush England before American help and her own resources give her sufficient strength to stand up against the might of the German war machine.

He will be lucky if fortune gives him a maximum of six months. Every day now is a golden one, for the turn of the war probably isn't farther away than that. He must strike quickly and surely before the combined Anglo-American resources descend on him.

Hitler's preliminary strategy must provide for the weakening of the defensive system which the British have constructed to ward off invasion. His weapon for that is his air force, since he is very weak in naval power. With his air fleet he must, so to speak, blast holes in the British ramparts to make way for his landing forces.

Attack on London.

For the past two nights the Germans have been pouring hell into London again. The point of that is two-fold: It is a continuation of the effort to break civilian morale; it is calculated to put this control-center of the country out of action before an attempt at invasion.

The answer of the Royal Air Force has been to slash savagely at the so-called invasion ports, from Norway down to Brest on the French coast. Brest has been raided several times in the past few days, and other objectives have included Flushing, Dunkirk, Calais and Rotterdam.

It is at these ports, and others of the occupied territories, that the Nazis have assembled their barges for the transportation of troops, and the supplies of all kinds necessary for such an adventure. John Bull's strategy has been to allow his enemy enough time to collect a lot of equipment, and then he would plaster it with bombs.

Hitler About to Strike.

The Royal Air Force also heavily bombed the German naval base of Wilhelmshaven. Here there is a great shipbuilding basin with three immense dry docks. The British Air Ministry today further anounced that low-flying fighting planes had attacked German troops in trenches near the beaches.

Yes, I think we may take it that Hitler is getting ready to strike. This isn't to say that the attempt an invasion of England necessarily will come first. He has alternative projects, and is an opportunist.

However, one thing still remains certain—England is the chief objective, since only through crushing the mother country could Hitler achieve a conclusive victory. All other operations are subsidiary, and directed to this same end.

BY DANIEL DELUCE

WITH THE GREEK ADVANCE FORCES IN ALBANIA, JAN 12 (DELAYED)-(AP)-HAMMER BLOWS BY GREEK SHOCK TROOPS AGAINST A TEMPORARY ITALIAN DEFENSE LINE BEYOND KLISURA IMPERILLED ITALIAN FORCES IN THIS AREA TODAY.

WHAT MAY PROVE THE BIGGEST GREEK OFFENSIVE OF THE WAR IN ALBANIA, INITIATED WITH THE OCCUPATION OF KLISURA TWO DAYS AGO, SWEPT ONWARD WITHOUT A SERIOUS CHECK. KLISURA, KEY POINT IN THE ITALIAN SALIENT DURING WEEKS OF STUBBORN RESISTANCE, IS ONLY A CLUSTER OF BLACKENED RUINS.

WITH THE GREEK ADVANCE FORCES IN ALBANIA--1ST ADD GREEK OFFENSIVE BY DELUCE X X X BLACKENED RUINS.

THE RETREATING ITALIANS ARE LOSING MORE MEN AS PRISONERS EVERY HOUR. EXTRAORDINARILY ACCURATE GREEK ARTILLERY FIRE GIVES THEM NO RESPITE.

ON THIS DRIVE, THE GREEKS ARE PINNING THEIR HOPE OF CHASING THE ITALIANS FROM HALF OF ALBANIA. GREEK INFANTRYMEN THROWN INTO THE FIRST LINES ARE THE BEST, ARMED WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLES AND MACHINE-GUNS. THEIR ARTILLERY BATTERIES ARE KEEPING PACE AND, ABOVE THIS VALLEY, CANNONADING GOES ON UNCEASINGLY.

NO ITALIAN PLANES VENTURED TODAY TO STRAFE THE ADVANCING GREEKS.

A STRONG DETACHMENT OF GREEK FIGHTER AIRCRAFT IS CLOSE AT HAND TO PROTECT THE GROUND FORCES.

BEHIND THE FRONT ARE 400 SEIZED ITALIAN MOTOR TRUCKS READY FOR TRANSPORT BACK TO GREECE.

GREEK PROGRESS WAS SO SWIFT THAT UNBURIED ITALIAN DEAD STILL LITTER THE BATTLEFIELD.

HOMELESS VILLAGERS ARE CAMPING IN THE ENTRENCHMENTS WHICH THE ITALIANS ONCE HELD. A GRANDMOTHER AND TWO SMALL CHILDREN ARE HUDDLED IN A MUDDY EMBANKMENT WITH ONLY A BLANKET FULL OF BELONGINGS, THEIR ONLY FOOD THAT WHICH GREEK SOLDIERS GAVE THEM FROM THEIR OWN RATIONS.

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AT KLISURA, A PORTRAIT OF THE ITALIAN KING AND PREMIER MUSSOLINI STILL LOOKED OUT FROM THE FACADE OF THE FORMER ITALIAN FASCIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS UPON THE BLACKENED SHELLS OF BOMBED HOUSES, SOME OF WHOSE WALLS WERE STILL STANDING.

KLISURA IS AT A STRATEGIC CROSSROADS. TO THE LEFT, THE DEEP CANYON OF AOOS LEADS TO A SNOW-COVERED MOUNTAIN RANGE AND TEPELENI. TO THE RIGHT, MOUNTAINS LEVEL DOWN TO SHRUB-COVERED HILLS AND BROAD PLAINS IN THE DIRECTION OF BERATI.

DRIVEN OUT OF NATURALLY FORMIDABLE POSITIONS BY PERSISTENT GREEK ATTACKS, THE ITALIANS NOW HAVE A TERRAIN MUCH LESS FAVORABLE FOR DEFENSE.

"AS IN OTHER SECTORS, WE PUSH OUR LINES FORWARD," A GREEK COLONEL SAID. "UNABLE TO STOP US, THE ITALIANS HAD TO LEAVE BEFORE WE CLOSED THE GAP AROUND THEM."

THE GREEKS PERMITTED ITALIAN PRISONERS TO DRY OUT THEIR UNIFORMS OVER CAMP BOILERS, FOR IT WAS RAINING ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY. EIGHT INCHES OF SNOW IN THE VALLEY TWO WEEKS AGO HAVE NOW BECOME SIX INCHES OF MUD. DESPITE THE MUD AND WRECKED BRIDGES, HOWEVER, GREEK SUPPLIES ARE ARRIVING IN LARGE VOLUME FOR A CONTINUED PUSH.

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VICHY,FRANCE,JAN. 13-(AP)-LONG LINES OF FOREIGN AND FRENCH REFUGEES WAITED IN DEEP SNOW OUTSIDE VICHY'S TOWNHALL TODAY HOPING FOR A CHANCE TO JUSTIFY THEIR PRESENCE IN THE CAPITAL OF UNOCCUPIED FRANCE AND ESCAPE THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT'S ORDER TO MOVE OUT.

THE EXPULSION ORDER WAS DESIGNED TO RELIEVE THE PROVISIONAL CAPITAL OF FOOD, HOUSING AND COAL SHORTAGES BROUGHT ABOUT TY OVERPOPULATIONOF VICHY DURING ONE OF THE COLDEST WINTERS ON RECORD. THE ORDER APPLIED TO ALL RESIDENTS OF THE CAPITAL WHO COULD NOT SHOW SPECIAL REASONS FOR SATYING.

TOKYO, JAN.13-(AP)-EFFORTS OF "SPIES" TO REDUCE PRODUCTION IN THE OSAKA-KOBE INDUSTRIAL REGION THROUGH THEORETICAL SABOTAGE, ARSON AND BOMBINGS THIS WEEK WILL BE A PART OF JAPAN'S FIRST ANTI-ESPIONAGE MANEUVER, THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID TODAY.

THE ANTI-ESPIONAGE CORPS WILL BE ORGANIZED ON A FULL WARTIME BASIS FOR THE THREE DAYS OF THE MANEUVER, BEGINNING FRIDAY AND WILL PATROL FACTORY AREAS TO ARREST SUSPECTS, THE PAPER SAID. THE MANEUVER WILL BE UNDER THE JOINT SUPERVISION OF THE ARMY, NAVY, HOME, JUSTICE, RAILWAYS, COMMUNICATIONS AND FINANCE MINISTERS.

ASAHI ALSO REPORTED THAT INFRACTIONS OF MILITARY SECRETS LAWS INCREASED IN 1940. THE TOKYO PROCURATOR REPORTED 41 CASES, INVOLVING 51 PERSONS, INCLUDING ONE FOREIGNER, WHOSE NAME WAS NOT GIVEN.

MOST CASES, ASAHI SAID, INVOLVED UNINTENTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHING OF FORTIFIED ZONES AND OTHER BANNED SUBJECTS.

TORONTO,JAN. 13-(AP)-CROWN PRINCE OLAF OF NORWAY, AFTER DECLARING HIS CONVICTION THAT THE DOMINION OF THE NAZIS OVER HIS COUNTRY WOULD NOT LAST, JOINED TONIGHT WITH HIS CONSORT, PRINCESS MARTHA, AND MEMBERS OF TORONTO'S NORWEGIAN COLONY AND NORWAY'S ARMED FORCES TRAINING HERE, IN A PRAYER FORBIDDEN BY THE GERMAN CONQUERORS OF HIS COUNTRY.

THEY CHANTED THE PRAYER, WHICH ASKS GOD'S PROTECTION FOR NORWAY'S KING AND MINISTERS, IN A LUTHERAN SERVICE AT ST.JOHN'S GARRISON CHURCH.

MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATION WEPT OPENLY AS THE COUNTRY'S NATIONAL ANTHEM WAS SUNG.

EARLIER PRINCE OLAF TOLD A JOINT MEETING OF THE CANADIAN AND EMPIRE CLUBS THAT "IF WE ALL DO WHAT WE CAN AND WHAT WE OUGHT TO DO IN CO-OPERATION AND NEVER FORGET OUR GOAL, WE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE VICTORIOUS IN THIS GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN THE DOMINATION OF THE FEW AND GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE AND BY THE PEOPLE."

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, JAN 13-(AP)-IT WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TODAY THAT THE DUKE OF WINDSOR HOPES TO VISIT NEW YORK AND ALBERTA, CANADA, WITH HIS AMERICAN-BORN DUCHESS IN AUGUST.

OFFICIALS SAID THE FORMER BRITISH KING AS UNABLE TO SET AN EXACT DATE JUST NOW.

THE WINDSORS ARE EXPECTED TO RETURN HERE THURSDAY AFTER A SOJOURN AT CAT CAY, ONE OF THE OUT-ISLANDS.

PANAMA, PANAMA, JAN 13-(AP)-U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE WAS INSTRUCTED TODAY TO AVOID GIVING INFORMATION TO VISITORS FROM THE UNITED STATES WHICH MIGHT BE USED FOR "UNFAVORABLE" PUBLIC STATEMENTS BY THE VISITORS ON THEIR RETURN HOME.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL DANIEL VAN VOORHIS, COMMANDER OF THE CANAL ZONE DEPARTMENT, DISCLOSED THAT HE RECENTLY WROTE THE WAR DEPARTMENT CONCERNING PUBLICATION "OF UNFAVORABLE MILITARY AND POLITICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THIS DEPARTMENT AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA."

PANAMA - 1ST ABD CANAL ZONE (TRUNKED) X X X OF PANAMA."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID GENERAL VAN VOORHIS "APPRECIATES THE FACT THAT INDIVIDUAL OBSERVERS FROM THE UNITED STATES SHOULD HAVE AND DO HAVE THEIR OWN POWERS OF OBSERVATION AND THE RIGHT TO FREE SPEECH."

"VISITORS, PARTICULARLY THOSE WITH OFFICIAL OR SEMI-OFFICIAL STATUS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, "ARE ENTITLED TO A GREAT DEAL OF CONSIDERATION AND WE SHOULD DO EVERYTHING THAT IS PRACTICABLE TO MAKE THEIR VISITS PLEASANT AND INSTRUCTIVE.

"HOWEVER, WE SHOULD BE EVER MINDFUL THAT A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE IS A DANGEROUS THING; THAT FLIPPANT AND NASTY REMARKS MAY BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY AND MAY RESULT IN THE WRONG INTERPRETATION BY THE LISTENER AND IN UNFAVORABLE PUBLICITY."

ONLY GENERAL OFFICERS AUTHORIZED BY DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS WILL BE ALLOWED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS CONCERNING TYPES OF MATERIEL AND THE AMOUNT AND QUALITY OF AMMUNITION IN THE CANAL ZONE.

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REPATRIATION (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

WASHINGTON,JAN.13-(AP)-UNCLE SAM IS MAKING ONE MORE EFFORT TO BRING HIS WORRIED AND WAR-TRAPPED NIECES AND NEPHEWS BACK FROM EUROPE.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT, ASSISTED BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, IS REPATRIATING CASH-SHY OR DESTITUTE AMERICANS WHO HAVE REMAINED IN FRANCE THROUGH THE WAR, EITHER BY CHOICE OR CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND THEIR CONTROL.

MOST HAVE LOST THEIR PROPERTY OR THEIR JOBS AND FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO CONTINUE TO LIVE THERE UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION OF NORTHERN FRANCE, INCREASING UNEMPLOYMENT, AND SEVERE FOOD RATIONING.

THE RED CROSS HAS UNDERTAKEN TO PROVIDE RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION AND MAINTENANCE THROUGH SPAIN AND PORTUGAL TO LISBON.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT, UTILIZING A SMALL EMERGENCY FUND, IS LENDING THE DESTITUTE AMERICANS MONEY -- AGAINST PROMISSORY NOTES -- SUFFICIENT FOR MINIMUM PASSAGE ON STEAMSHIPS FROM LISBON TO THE UNITED STATES. THE OFFER EXPIRES JANUARY 31.

OFFICIALS ESTIMATED THAT APPROXIMATELY 600 PERSONS THUS WOULD BE REPATRIATED, INCLUDING 500 FROM GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE (MOSTLY PARIS), AND 100 FROM UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

THE FIRST GROUP IS EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK ON AMERICAN EXPORT LINE SHIPS. THE OTHERS WILL BE RETURNED HOME, 50 EACH TRIP, BY OTHER AMERICAN, SPANISH OR PORTUGUESE SHIPS AS QUICKLY AS THEY CAN LEAVE FRANCE AND REACH LISBON.

COMPLICATIONS INVOLVING THEIR PASSAGE THROUGH PORTUGAL WERE CLEARED UP WHEN UNITED STATES OFFICIALS ARRANGED FOR PORTUGUESE CONSULS TO GRANT TRANSIT VISAS ON CERTIFICATION BY AMERICAN CONSULS.

OFFICIALS HERE ESTIMATE THAT, EVEN WHEN THE 600 ARE REPATRIATED, ABOUT 1,500 AMERICANS WILL REMAIN IN FRANCE, MOSTLY ALONG THE RIVIERA. IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT THEY HAVE "ROOTS" IN THE COUNTRY THROUGH BIRTH, MARRIAGE, OR LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.

TWELVE HUNDRED AMERICANS IN ENGLAND WOULD LIKE TO LEAVE THE BOMBINGS BEHIND AND COME HOME, OFFICIALS SAID, BUT THERE IS NO PROSPECT AT PRESENT THAT THEY CAN BE REPATRIATED AS A GROUP.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT REFUSED THE UNITED STATES' REQUEST FOR ASSURANCES OF SAFETY IF AN AMERICAN VESSEL WERE SENT TO AN ENGLISH PORT TO PICK UP AMERICANS. ONLY A FEW PERSONS, NOW AND THEN, ARE ABLE TO LEAVE BY THE RESTRICTED PLANE SERVICE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND LISBON.

AN ESTIMATED 3,000 AMERICANS, MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WERE REPATRIATED FROM THE FAR EAST ON THREE SPECIAL VESSELS, AND MORE ARE COMING ON AMERICAN AND JAPANESE SHIPS STILL MAKING REGULAR SAILINGS. OFFICIALS BELIEVE THAT ONLY A FEW AMERICANS WHO INTEND TO RETURN HOME REMAIN IN CHINA OR JAPAN.

OCCASIONAL AMERICANS GET OUT OF GERMAN-OCCUPIED BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, AND THERE IS SOME MOVEMENT OUT OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL. OFFICIALS HERE SAID THAT VERY FEW AMERICANS REMAIN IN GERMANY OR ITALY, BUT THEY ARE COMING OUT BY TWOS AND THREES.

NEW YORK, JAN 13-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO PREDICTED IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT TRANSFORM PEACE INDUSTRIES "INTO A PROGRAM OF ARMAMENT PRODUCTION WITHIN THE FEW MONTHS WHICH WILL BE OF DECISIVE IMPORTANCE FOR THE DESTINY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

THE GERMAN ANNOUNCER SAID BRITAIN HAD REQUIRED THREE YEARS TO ESTABLISH WAR-TIME PRODUCTION AND ADDED: "EVEN IF WE ASSUME FOR ARGUMENT'S SAKE THAT AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN ARE SMARTER, X X X AMERICAN INDUSTRY CANNOT PERFORM MIRACLES X X X."

NIGHT LEAD MARSHALL

NEW YORK, JAN. 13-(AP)-VERNE MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN OF THE NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE, WAS SUBPOENAED TODAY TO APPEAR IN WASHINGTON TOMORROW BEFORE THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH SERVICE OF THE SUBPOENA HERE, O.K. ARMSTRONG, A COMMITTEE INCORPORATOR, ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON HE HAD RESIGNED AS A COMMITTEE MEMBER AND AS FIELD DIRECTOR BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES WITH MARSHALL.

ARMSTRONG SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT HE BELIEVED "UNFAVORABLE PUBLICITY" HAD CREATED "PUBLIC SUSPICION" OF THE COMMITTEE'S FINANCIAL BACKING.

MARSHALL WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT ON ARMSTRONG'S RESIGNATION. THE COMMITTEE'S OFFICE SAID MARSHALL WAS BELIEVED ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON.

THERE HAD BEEN "PUBLIC CRITICISM" OF THE COMMITTEE, ARMSTRONG SAID, "AS A RESULT OF MR.MARSHALL'S PRESS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON" SEVERAL WEEKS AGO. AT THAT CONFERENCE, MARSHALL SAID W.R.DAVIS, NEW YORK CITY OIL MAN, BROUGHT AN "AGENDA" FOR PEACE FROM BERLIN AND HAD OFFERED TO HELP FINANCE THE COMMITTEE.

ASKED IF HE HAD DAVIS IN MIND WHEN SPEAKING OF "PUBLIC SUSPICION" CONCERNING FINANCES, ARMSTRONG SAID HE HELD "NO BRIEF FOR OR AGAINST MR DAVIS."

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HYDE PARK, N.Y., JAN 13-(AP)-WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT WENDELL L.WILLKIE'S QUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN FOR HELPING "DEMOCRACIES" HAD PLEASED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, BUT THAT HE DEFINITELY WOULD NOT COMMENT ON IT.

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NEW YORK, JAN. 14-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE SAID TODAY WENDELL L.WILLKIE'S PASSPORT FOR HIS TRIP TO ENGLAND WAS DELIVERED YESTERDAY BY A STATE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID PASSPORTS ALSO HAD BEEN APPROVED FOR JOHN COWLES, PRESIDENT OF THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR-JOURNAL; LANGDON K.THORNE, A DIRECTOR OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, AND RUSSELL DAVENPORT, FORMER MANAGING EDITOR OF FORTUNE MAGAZINE, WHO WILL ACCOMPANY WILLKIE ABROAD.

(IN DES MOINES, COWLES SAID HE HOPED TO ACCOMPANY THE 1940 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, IF PASSAGE BY PAN AMERICAN CLIPPER COULD BE ARRANGED.)

WILLKIE PLANS TO FLY TO LISBON NEXT WEEK IN A CLIPPER PLANE, ENROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN TO SURVEY THE WAR SITUATION FIRST-HAND.

BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE, HE IS EXPECTED TO GO TO WASHINGTON TO CONFER WITH REP.JOSEPH W.MARTIN, JR., OF MASSACHUSETTS, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN.

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WASHINGTON, JAN 13-(AP)-NORWEGIAN SOURCES HERE TODAY RELATED THE STORY OF THE CAPTURE OF A NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER CREW BY A GERMAN RAIDER IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

THEY SAID THE FREIGHTER TEDDY, 6,700 TONS, WAS SEIZED ON NOVEMBER 8 AND THE CREW SUBSEQUENTLY TRANSFERRED, AFTER AN INTERIM ON THE GERMAN RAIDER, TO ANOTHER CAPTURED NORWEGIAN VESSEL, THE TANKER OLE JACOB. THE TEDDY WAS DESTROYED BY THE RAIDER.

THE OLE JACOB, AFTER SETTING THE NORWEGIANS ASHORE IN JAPAN, PUT TO SEA AGAIN UNDER A NAZI CREW AS A RAIDER, SOURCES HERE SAID.

MEMBERS OF THE TEDDY'S NORWEGIAN CREW, IT WAS ADDED, RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Arms Quiz Calls Willkie, Hoover, Kennedy, Dewey

WASHINGTON Jan. 14 (AP).—The most outstanding men on both sides of the controversy over President Roosevelt's aid-to-Britain bill will appear in a full-dress discussion of the proposal beginning tomorrow before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. This was indicated tonight after the President angrily accused his critics of the "rottenest" and "most dastardly" untruths when they said his plan would result in "plowing under every fourth American child."

Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau and Stimson will testify today, Secretary Knox and William S. Knudsen tomorrow, and the prospect is that such men as Wendell Willkie, Herbert Hoover, Alf M. Landon, Joseph P. Kennedy, William C. Bullitt, Charles Lindbergh and Thomas E. Dewey will appear later.

The President named no names in his bitter statement today, but it was immediately recalled that Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) said in a speech Sunday night that "the lend-lease-give program is the New Deal's Triple A foreign policy—plow under every fourth American boy."

As soon as he heard of the President's remarks today, Wheeler shot back with a statement that "apparently the President lost his temper." He said he hoped his "plow under" statement would prove to be untrue, but added that every speech of the President leads the nation "closer to war."

Asked to Comment

Mr. Roosevelt's remarks grew out of a discussion of the bill giving him broad powers to supply war materials to countries battling the Axis powers.

The President was asked at his press conference whether he had any comment on the description of the legislation as "blank check."

Yes, he replied, he supposed the best way to put it was to suggest that someone write him another bill that could not be so labeled and that would accomplish the same objectives.

"That is not an answer," he asserted, "to those, at all, who talk about plowing under every fourth American child, which I regard as the most untruthful, as the most dastardly, unpatriotic thing that has ever been said. Quote me on that.

"That really is the rottenest thing that has been said in public life in my generation."

Readily accepting the responsibility for making the charge, Wheeler issued the following statement:

"Apparently the President lost his temper.

"I sincerely hope my statement will prove to be untrue and that no American boys will be plowed under because of this Administration's war-minded foreign policy.

"I can think of nothing more unpatriotic than to try to fan the passions of the people of this country to the point that they will accept a program that will send American boys to be killed upon foreign battlefields.

"I am not unmindful that the President has said no American boys will be sent abroad, but I submit to the American people that every speech the President has made since election has taken this country one more step closer to the present foreign war. I hope his utterance will not intimidate the people from expressing their opinions."

Hull First Witness

Rep. Bloom (D.-N. Y.), Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said Secretary of State Hull would be the first witness when hearings start tomorrow.

Any prospect of a rapid hearing appeared to have vanished.

Rep. Fish (R.-N. Y.) senior minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, announced that "as leader of the opposition" he had sent telegrams to the following persons saying he would like to have them present their views on what he termed "the President's dictator bill":

Wendell L. Willkie; Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune; Charles Dawes, former United States Ambassador to Great Britain; Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; Hanford MacNider, former Assistant Secretary of War; Hugh Johnson, former NRA administrator; Cardinal William O'Connell, Boston; Charles A. Lindbergh; Roy Howard, publisher; Thomas E. Dewey, Alf M. Landon, and others.

[Mr. Willkie acknowledged the invitation in New York and said he would be "very glad to appear if the committee wishes me to."]

Refuses To Appear Before Grand Jury

Verne Marshall Declares Subpœna Was No Good, But Committee Issues Another

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, refused to appear today before a Federal grand jury investigating election campaign expenditures on the ground that his subpœna was no good, but the committee promptly issued a new one returnable Thursday.

Marshall said in New York that he had no comment "at this time" on the new subpœna. The first one bore the name of Frank E. Cunningham, late clerk of the court, instead of Charles E. Stewart, the present clerk.

Marshall, a former newspaper editor, flew here from New York last night to confer with his attorney, Elisha Hanson. Hanson advised him, he said, that the subpœna was "a nullity" and that he did not have to respond.

ROOSEVELT IRATE AT WHEELER GIBE

'Plowing Under' of Every Fourth Boy Resented.

Washington, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt described today as "the rottenest thing that has been said in public life in my generation" a statement, which he said he had read in a newspaper, that every fourth American child would be plowed under. He made the statement in discussing aspects of the controversy over legislation to authorize him to carry out his policy of total aid to democracies.

He declined to say who had made the statement originally about plowing under every fourth child, but he said that it had been said by several persons. He added that it was a good time to kill a poor slogan at birth.

[In a radio speech on Sunday night Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, a leader of the opposition to the administration's lease-lend bill, termed the measure "the New Deal's 'Triple A' foreign policy—plough under every fourth American boy."]

The President had been asked at his press conference if he had any comment on the description of the proposed legislation as "blank check" Yes, he replied, he supposed the best way to put it was to suggest that some one write him another bill that could not be so labeled and that would accomplish the same objectives.

"That is not an answer," he asserted, "to those, at all, who talk about ploughing under every fourth American child, which I regard as the most untruthful, as the most dastardly, unpatriotic thing that has ever been said. Quote me on that.

"That really is the rottenest thing that has been said in public life in my generation."

As for proposals to restrict to a specific time the powers which would be granted to him under the lease-lend measure, Mr. Roosevelt had no comment. He said that if he began commenting on one thing, reporters would be asking him to comment on two or three more every Tuesday and Friday as press conferences and that would start a chain. He urged that such a chain not be started.

Envoy to Britain Chosen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—President Roosevelt said today that he has made his choice for a new ambassador to England but would give no indication as to whom he had selected.

The prospective envoy has not even been informed of the choice himself yet, the President told a press conference, and his name has not been submitted to the British government for approval. He did not comment when asked what was behind the delay on appointing an ambassador to succeed Joseph P. Kennedy, whose resignation has been on his desk for weeks.

He stopped one question along that line before it could be finished and laughingly remarked that reporters were confronted with an awful mystery about which they almost could write a novel—and probably would.

10,000 Fire Bombs Dropped By Nazi Planes on Plymouth

High Explosives Fall in Areas Set Aflame in Attack on British Port—London Has Long Period of Quiet.

Plymouth, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—More than 10,000 incendiary missiles and many tons of high explosive bombs were estimated to have been dropped on Plymouth in the night by German air raiders, but casualties were reported as being remarkably light. Figures on the dead and wounded were not immediately announced.

Several fires in one section of this important port in southwest England raged for several hours before being controlled. Eyewitnesses at dawn said the area was "a sorry sight" and bodies of some victims buried in debris still remained to be recovered.

Hospital Fortunate.

Plymouth citizens counted as fortunate the fact that only one patient was killed when a direct hit was scored on a women's ward in a hospital, tearing down ceilings and walls. Homes and business properties were demolished in some places.

Civilian fire watchers were credited by an eyewitness with saving Plymouth from an even greater disaster.

The raid was launched, one said, by a formation of approximately thirty German planes, which dropped "thousands" of incendiaries, immediately illuminating the city with a grotesque light.

Civilians were reported to have quenched the fire bombs in all but one area within ten minutes, but succeeding waves of heavy bombers used the light of flames in this area to guide them to the target. A brilliant moon also aided the raiders, who flew over in waves despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

British Blast U-Boat Bases

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Jan. 14—British bombers defied bad weather last night to blast the German submarine base at Lorient and the Dunkirk area of the Nazi-held French coast, the Air Ministry announced today.

"Heavy bombs were observed to burst on the naval ordnance works and on buildings in the dock at Lorient," the announcement said. One large fire and several smaller ones were said to have been started in the Dunkirk area.

The raids were carried out by small forces of the coastal command, the Air Ministry said. All planes were declared to have returned safely.

In yesterday's patrol operations, one British plane was reported lost.

London Escapes.

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—A joint communique of the ministries of Air and Home Security said that there was nothing to report during daylight. There had been no bombing of London last night.

Small groups of raiders, however, ranged up the west coast of England, striking in the repeatedly attacked Liverpool area, bombing two towns in Wales and machine-gunning a third.

"In these," the communique said, "no one was killed or seriously injured, and little damage was done."

Nazi Planes Spread Mines.

Berlin, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The High Command communique today named Plymouth, naval and shipping base on the southwest coast of England, as the principal target of the German air force in raids last night. In addition, planes were said to have continued the spreading of mines along England's vital sea lanes.

Four British planes were said to have been shot down yesterday.

3 WARSHIPS HIT BY AXIS BOMBS, BRITISH ADMIT

Aircraft Carrier, Cruiser, Destroyer Damaged In Mediterranean

Italian Vessel Sunk, 12 Planes Shot Down, Admiralty Says

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Jan. 14—Britain's 23,000-ton aircraft carrier Illustrious and the 9,100-ton cruiser Southampton were damaged last Friday, the Admiralty announced tonight, in the first reported use of German dive bombers in the Mediterranean area.

Italian and German planes cooperated in the attack on the warships, which were convoying merchant vesels to Greece with "material assistance" for the Albanian campaign.

Destroyer Damaged

The 1,335-ton destroyer Gallant was damaged earlier by a mine or a torpedo, the Admiralty said, when the convoy encountered two Italian destroyers. One of the Italian ships, a vessel of the Spica class (638 tons), was reported sunk, the other escaped. The Gallant reached port safely, it said.

The surface encounter and the later aerial attack, which the Admiralty said cost the Nazi-Fascist forces twelve planes and damage to "a further number," occurred in the Sicilian channel, between Sicily and the North Africa mainland.

New Challenge Seen

Informed sources in London said tonight the attack might be an indication that Germany's air force would make a new challenge to Britain's sea power, concentrating on the Mediterranean fleet, which has virtually swept away most of the Italian opposition.

The extent of the damage and the number of casualties suffered on board the Illustrious and the Southampton were not specified.

Naval circles, however, said one bomb on the flight deck of the Illustrious probably would put the carrier out of action until repairs could be made.

Figure In Taranto Raid

It was from the deck of the Illustrious that the British planes took off last November 11 for their major attack on the Italian naval base at Taranto.

[Since January 9, according to official Italian claims, the sea and air attacks of the Axis on Mediterranean naval strength have resulted in the sinking or damaging of ten British warships—a battleship of the 31,100-ton Malaya class, two aircraft carriers, two cruisers, three destroyers, on "big warship" and a submarine.]

The Southampton was damaged in October, 1939, when Nazi bombers raided the Edinburgh area of Scotland and the Firth of Forth.

In the summer of 1939 the cruiser was one of the British warships which escorted the Empress of Australia to Canada with King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Nazi Cooperation Seen

The idea that Germany might be intending to concentrate on the British Mediterranean fleet both to strengthen Italy and hold up supplies to Greece was supported in part by a Royal Air Force communique from Cairo today, which said nine planes, apparently Junker 87's (dive bombers), were destroyed in an R. A. F. raid on an air base at Catania, Sicily.

Informed London circles thought it likely that the Germans are on the point of throwing off all pretense of not having any interest in the Greek campaign by establishing a strong air base at Catania from which Nazi airmen would seek command of the stretch of Mediterranean between Sicily and Tunisia.

Reich Reports No Raids.

Berlin, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—No Royal Air Force activity over Germany during the night was reported here today. British bombers and pursuit planes attempted to cross over northern France, but Nazi officials reported they were turned back with two planes shot down before any bombs could be dropped.

Denies Heavy Damage.

Rome, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—British statements that extensive damage was caused in air raids on Porto Marghera, near Venice, the night of January 12 were denied today by an Italian spokesman. This informant said only extremely slight damage and a small fire soon brought under control, resulted from the bombing.

Swiss In New Protest.

Berne, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The Swiss Federal Council announced today that it had made "the necessary diplomatic representations" after a session in which it discussed what was called "obviously intentional" violations of Swiss neutrality by foreign planes flying over the country. The council did not say whether the representations were made to London or Berlin or both.

Switzerland previously has protested to Britain on the ground that British planes en route to raid Italy have flown over Swiss territory and there have been recent reports of German planes also flying over the little republic.

The Government conceded that some of the violations were due to weather conditions.

A foreign plane flew over Zurich today, causing an alarm which lasted from 12:45 to 1:25 P. M., the second daylight alarm in this neutral area in two days.

NAZIS SAY THEY SANK SHIP

British Cruiser Reported Hit—Four R. A. F. Losses Alleged

BERLIN, Jan. 14 (AP)—Cruising German warplanes sank a 4,000-ton merchant ship and scored two bomb hits on a British cruiser, the German High Command reported today.

The High Command communiqué named Plymouth as the principal target in raids last night. In addition, planes were said to have continued the spreading of mines along Great Britain's vital sea lanes.

Four British planes were said to have been shot down yesterday.

No Royal Air Force activity over Germany during the night was reported. British bombers and pursuit planes attempted to cross over Northern France, but Nazi officials reported they were turned back with two planes shot down before any bombs could be dropped.

Axis Raids British Supply Ships

Rome Reports Attack on Re-enforcements Needed in Albania and Africa.

Rome, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—An intensive Axis sea-air offensive in the Mediterranean during the last five days has been aimed at heavy re-enforcements of British troops being sent to Greece in response to urgent calls for help and to North Africa to bolster Great Britain's own forces, Virginio Gayda, the Fascist editor, reported today.

Torpedo and bomb attacks, according to Italian claims have sunk or damaged fifteen enemy vessels, and Gayda said they were in a double convoy, one part headed for Greece and the other for Alexandria, Egypt.

The High Command has reported ten scores by Italian naval forces and co-operating Nazi-Fascist airforces. An enemy submarine sunk by Italian planes and motor torpedo boats on January 9 was reported today. Previous communiques have listed hits on a battleship of Great Britain's 31,000-ton Malaya class, two aircraft carriers, two cruisers, three destroyers and one "big warship."

Only Two Reported Sunk.

Only the submarine and one cruiser have been reported sunk.

In addition, however, Gayda reported the 1,335-ton British destroyer Gallant apparently sunk and the newspaper Il Popolo di Roma records a second submarine said to have been sunk, a third cruiser and two steamships hit.

Recovery of sailors' caps and bits of lifeboat wreckage bearing the name of the Gallant, Gayda said in Il Giornale d'Italia, indicated that the destroyer was sunk in an attack on January 10.

The convoy, he said, started through the Mediterranean at Gibraltar and was composed of two columns of ships. "One was headed for Alexandria, where large supplies urgently were requested after the big battle (of Bardia) in North Africa," he said. "The other was going to Greece, where the British command requested with equal urgency new, abundant supplies of men and equipment after the enormous losses suffered on the Albanian front."

Says Greeks Are Weak.

Gayda said that Greek forces "have been entirely employed and used up on the Albanian front and are now dangerously exposed at the rear and on land."

"Greek propaganda bulletins may tell of invariable and striking successes," he declared. "The reality of Greek defense appears to be darker every day."

Gayda said that the battleship of the Malaya class entered drydock as soon as she returned to Gibraltar and that an aircraft carrier of the Illustrious type (23,000 tons), was discovered damaged in Malta Harbor.

Today's communique acknowledged the sinking of a small Italian steamship by a Greek submarine in the Adriatic Sea off the Yugoslav coast on December 31 and charged that the submarine shelled a lifeboat, "against every rule of warfare," killing ten members of the crew.

[The Greek Ministry of Marine reported on January 5 that the Greek submarine Katsonis sank an Italian tanker by gunfire in the Adriatic after missing the ship with two torpedoes on December 31. The Ministry said the tanker was armed with two guns and was headed for the Albanian port of Giovanni

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di Medua.]

The Italian communique said the attack on the steamship, which it described as a cargo vessel, took place in Yugoslav territorial waters.

ITALIAN FOOD ADEQUATE

Agriculture Minister Says Supply Is Sufficient

Rome, Jan. 14 (AP)—Giuseppe Tassinari, Minister for Agriculture, told Italians tonight on the eve of a national food census, that supplies of prime foodstuffs were adequate for normal needs.

The census, which will require 3,000,000 producers and processors to fil out forms, will cover such items as grain, rice, flour and butter.

Rome Raises Potato Prices

ROME, Jan. 14 (AP).—The wholesale price of potatoes will be increased progressively in the next four months to a maximum of 70 lire ($3.50) for 110 pounds of ordinary quality by the end of May, under regulations announced today. Ordinary potatoes now cost 60 lire ($3). Higher qualities are expected to go from 71 to 83 lire.

ROME, JAN. 14-(AP)-IL POPOLO DI ROMA SAID TODAY 14 BRITISH WARSHIPS AND MERCHANT VESSELS WERE HIT BY TORPEDOES OR BOMBS IN JOINT ITALIAN-GERMAN AIR ATTACKS AND AN ITALIAN SEA ATTACK ON A CONVOY IN THE STRAITS OF SICILY BETWEEN JAN. 9 AND 12.

THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED THREE UNITS--A CRUISER AND TWO SUBMARINES--WERE SUNK.

OTHER VESSELS REPORTED HIT AND MORE OR LESS BADLY DAMAGED WERE SAID TO INCLUDE A 31,100-TON BATTLESHIP OF THE MALAYA CLASS, TWO CRUISERS, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, ONE WARSHIP OF HEAVY TONNAGE, THREE DESTROYERS AND [redacted] STEAMERS.

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ROME, JAN 14-(AP)-VIRGINIO GAYDA'S NEWSPAPER, IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA, SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN WAS SENDING STRONG TROOP REINFORCEMENTS FROM ENGLAND TO GREECE.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID BRITISH SHIPS ATTACKED BY ITALIAN AND GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS AND BOMBERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THE LATTER PART OF LAST WEEK WERE IN A DOUBLE CONVOY.

THE 1,335-TON BRITISH DESTROYER GALLANT "APPARENTLY WAS SUNK" IN THE ATTACK JAN. 10, THE NEWSPAPER SAID. IT REPORTED THAT BITS OF WRECKAGE AND A LIFEBOAT BEARING THE NAME GALLANT WERE FOUND FLOATING IN THE SEA.

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Military hdqtrs

VATICAN CITY, JAN 14-(AP)-MGR.ANGELO BARTOLOMASI, [illegible] FOR ITALY, WAS QUOTED BY THE VATICAN NEWS SERVICE TODAY AS APPEALING TO ITALIAN CHAPLAINS TO "PRAY AND WORK" FOR VICTORY, WHICH "MUST BE WON AT ANY COST."

THIS SLOGAN OF "PRAY AND WORK," POINTED "THE WAY TO VICTORY," HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, WITH THE DECLARATION IT WAS FORMULATED IN A PERIOD OF "PERMEATION AND ELABORATION OF THREE FORCES AND ELEMENTS OF THE NEW CIVILIZATION: CHRISTIAN, ROMAN AND GERMAN."

THE MESSAGE ADDED THAT THE WAR MUST BE WON FOR "A BETTER EUROPEAN OR RATHER WORLD BALANCE, FOR MORE HONEST AND SINCERE COORDINATION OF NATIONS, FOR BETTER DIVISION OF WEALTH AND SOCIAL PRODUCTION AND FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING AND REALIZATION OF THE ETHICAL AND SOCIAL PRIN-

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CIPLES OF THE GOSPELS."

BARTOLOMASI WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE CHAPLAINS HAD PROVED THEMSELVES "WORTHY OF THE CONFIDENCE REPOSED IN THEM BY THE FATHERLAND, THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT, MILITARY COMMANDERS AND SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES."

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ROME, JAN 14-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS, MAKING A LEISURELY RETURN TRIP TO ROME, WHERE HE WILL RESUME HIS DUTIES, DROVE TODAY FROM MILAN TO FLORENCE, WHERE HE WILL VISIT FRIENDS AND REMAIN OVERNIGHT.

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BRITISH SAILORS SEIZE GENERAL

Argentino Caught as He Hides in Africa.

Cairo, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The British reported today that the Italian Blackshirt Gen. Francesco Argentino had been captured by a motor boat crew after he had been spotted from the air hiding by the water's edge in North Africa.

A British statement said that Gen. Argentino, 42 years old, identified as the commander of the second blackshirt division, was taken about seven miles east of Tobruk.

Gen. Argentino was said to have been commander of Italian forces at Sidi Barrani, recaptured Egyptian town which was the main advance base for Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's smashed offensive.

"Search for a large party of Italian generals and senior officers, which already has proved successful, still is being carried out by Hurricane aircraft of the R. A. F.," the British statement said. "These Italians are the vanguard of enemy troops who escaped from Bardia and were making for Tobruk along coastal paths before Bardia was surrounded and finally taken.

"R. A. F. Hurricanes are flying low, sometimes skimming cliffs at fifty feet, and spotting lurking Italians who are taking refuge in caves. Two days ago a Hurricane observed a small party of Italian officers hiding by the water's edge. An R. A. F. pilot reported it and a naval unit was advised. A British motor boat immediately took up the chase which resulted in the capture of the party, one of whom was Gen. Argentino, who was in command at Sidi Barrani."

R. A. F. headquarters told a story of a British pilot who spotted 150 armed Italians near the coast, fired a burst over their heads and, circling above, ushered the captives to a ground unit.

Taking Time at Tobruk.

With the same thoroughness they used in the siege of Bardia, the British continued preparations today for an attack on Tobruk, important Italian base in eastern Libya. The situation showed little change and the general headquarters communique reported nothing fresh. Artillery still was moving into position while the R. A. F., claiming virtual control of the air over the eastern third of Libya, carried on patrol work as far west as Bengasi.

When the British attempt to storm Tobruk would come was a matter of speculation. In the case of Bardia the artillery preparation lasted more than three weeks.

Widespread R. A. F. bombing forays in North and East Africa also were reported in a communique.

It said that six planes were seen blazing on the field at Benina, Italian air base for Bengasi, and many others there were believed to have been disabled by bomb fragments and machine gun fire.

Three hangars were reported set afire and one of them demolished at Benina and other hangars and barracks hit, with subsequent explosions, on the airfield at Berka.

In other raids, the communique said, the railroad and docks at Bengasi were attacked causing one large explosion, fires were set among barracks at Derna and hits were scored on airdromes, aviation workshops and motor transport concentrations in East Africa.

Attack Due in East Africa

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—British spokesmen expressed the belief today that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, whose Army of the Nile is driving into Libya, virtually had completed plans for putting Italy's isolated garrisons in East Africa on the spot at the same time.

The Authoritative Press Association declared that an Italian defeat in East Africa seemed so probable that the British Government was ready to grant not only safe conduct but facilities for removal of women and children from Italian colonies there. Should Rome accept, the British propose that these non-combatants travel to Italy by way of Djibuti in French Somaliland, or from ports in Italian Somaliland and Eritrea, the association said.

Italian Artillery Active

Rome, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The High Command reported today that Italian artillery inflicted losses on British mechanized forces near Tobruk, in Libya. Patrol and artillery action also was reported in the Giarabub section, where Italian forces are holding out in the desert 150 miles south of Bardia.

The war bulletin said British air attacks along the Libyan coast "failed to cause casualties."

Small-scale activity was reported on the East African front. The communique said there was artillery fire in the Gallabat region and air fighting along the Sudan and Eritrean frontiers.

Australian Losses 296.

The British Broadcasting Corporation reported today that it had been announced in London that the victory of Bardia cost the Australian troops 296 men, including thirty-one officers, according to a broadcast heard here by its National Broadcasting Company.

GERMAN BOMBERS BLASTED IN SICILY

R. A. F. Bags Nine Junkers in Night Raid.

Cairo, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Destruction of nine airplanes believed to be German Junkers 87 dive bombers in a heavy raid on Catania, Sicily, was reported today by R. A. F. headquarters.

[Catania is on the east coast of Sicily near the strait where German bombers joined Italians in an attack on British ships last week.]

The communique said that three hangars were set on fire and one of them demolished in a night raid.

"Heavy explosions and numerous fires were started among administrative buildings," it said.

"A petrol dump was set on fire and at least nine aircraft thought to be German Junkers 87's were destroyed.

"Other bombers hit the main runways and railway line along the west side of the airdrome."

The communique said that two British planes were lost in the attack but that the crew of one was rescued after a forced landing.

NIGHT AIR DEFENSE DECLARED BETTER

British Air Ministry Says Fighters Are Showing Results Against Raiders

But London Admits It Still Has Far To Go In Beating Off Attackers

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 14—An Air Ministry statement that R. A. F. night fighters are "beginning to show results" against nocturnal raiders and the Admiralty's announcement of one of the smallest week's shipping losses of the war bolstered hopes of Britons tonight of overcoming eventually the two chief menaces to their embattled island.

Last night's massive fire-bomb raid on the southwest port of Plymouth, the target of 10,000 incendiaries and many tons of high explosives, showed, however, that Britain has far to go in coping with the night raiders—and the Air Ministry admitted as much.

Telling of efforts to fend off night raids, the Air Ministry news service said: "More and more Nazi bombers are being intercepted, and those getting through are being attacked with some success."

New Technique Needed

The number of night-fighter squadrons "is steadily increasing," it said, but added that progress necessarily was slow because the pilots have to be taught an entirely new technique.

Up to a late hour tonight there were no reports of German air activity over any part of Britain and it was believed that bad weather on the Continent, coupled with recent daylight raids by the R. A. F. on French airdromes, was responsible.

A dense mist in the Dover Straits restricted visibility to barely a hundred yards.

One night-fighter pilot was quoted as saying his job was "like trying to swap a wasp in a blacked-out room."

Nazis Trying Same Thing

Germany is working on similar lines, the news service asserted, but "so far the night tactics of the R. A. F. have proved more successful than those of the enemy because none of our night fighters has been lost in action."

An Admiralty statement asserted that in the week ended January 5 only four British merchantmen, totaling 14,687 tons, were sunk. In only four other weeks of the war have the figures been less.

The sharp decline was attributed by authoritative quarters to three factors—bad weather, increasingly heavy R. A. F. raids on Nazi-held French coast naval bases and the increased number of escort vessels assigned to convoys.

Still Digging For Victims

At Plymouth rescue squads still dug into the smoldering wreckage in search of victims. Several fires raged uncontrolled there for hours, but casualties were declared to have been "remarkably light."

Civilian fire fighters who pounced upon fire bombs were credited with saving Plymouth from "an even greater disaster." Homes and business houses were destroyed and the women's ward of a hospital received a direct hit.

The Air Ministry said that the R. A. F. kept up its night assaults on the German invasion ports, flying through dirty weather to blast the submarine base at Lorient and the Dunkerque area and starting large fires at both places.

BRITISH CLAIM CUT IN LOSSES AT SEA

Four Ships Totaling 14,687 Tons Sunk in One Week.

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Four merchantmen, totaling 14,687 tons, were sunk during the week ended January 5, one of the lightest week's losses since the war began, the British Admiralty reported today. All four were British vessels. In only four other weeks since the outbreak of the war have the losses been lighter.

An authoritative source ascribed the decrease to three factors:

1. General weather conditions were bad, preventing extensive activity by German planes. This, he said, doubtlessly meant that fewer German aircraft were able to lay magnetic mines and fewer bombers were able to attack con-

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voys.

2. The Royal Air Force has heavily bombed Nazi naval bases in Germany and along the French coast on numerous occasions, possibly affecting the effective submarine strength.

3. The number of convoy escort vessels has been increasing gradually since higher losses were reported.

The informant emphasized these reasons were only his own conjectures.

The lightest week of the war for merchant ship losses reported by the Admiralty was that ending last April 7, when 2,326 tons were lost.

The Admiralty announcement said that "no German claims to sunk mercantile tonnage appeared to have been made this week other than a retrospective claim that a raider had sunk 64,155 tons of shipping in the Pacific. No comparison with our figure this week therefore is possible, raider losses having been included in earlier weekly totals."

South African Navy in Action

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP).—The Dominions Office announced today that a flotilla of South African minesweepers is co-operating with the British Navy—the first time in history that South African warships have worked outside their own waters.

CHEESE SALES LIMITED

Britain Acts—Potatoes Will Cost More in Italy.

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Cheese no longer will be served in British restaurants unless it is the main course of a meal, a food ministry official announced today in a statement urging the public to eat more potatoes and carrots. Cheese, already short, will be scarce in the next few weeks, the statement said. It expressed hope, however, that this year's production, which is about a third of the national consumption, would be maintained at the peacetime level.

The food ministry official warned that the supply of rabbits, which many are using as a substitute for meat, will vary in the next month or two.

War Costs Britain $53,000,000 Daily

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Britain's war effort now is costing about $53,000,000 a day. It cost $38,000,000 daily in 1940.

Army, navy and air force costs combined averaged about $47,628,000 daily in the first eleven days of 1941. The rest went for interest and management, national debt and ordinary expenditures.

New Government Whip In Commons Appointed

James Gray Stuart, Son Of Earl Of Moray, Moves Into Margessons Place

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—Appointment of James Gray Stuart as Government whip in the House of Commons in place of Capt. Henry David Reginald Margesson, who recently was named Secretary of State for War, was announced tonight at No. 10 Downing street. The chief whip corresponds to the majority leader in the United States House of Representatives.

Stuart, 43, a Conservative member of Parliament for Moray and Nairn since 1923, was privy counsellor in 1939 and an equerry to the Duke of York in 1920-21. He is a son of the Earl of Moray. His wife, the former Lady Rachael Cavendish, is a daughter of the Duke of Devonshire.

British Form Supply Council In America

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 14—The British Government announced tonight that, because of "the great increase in the volume of our supplies from North America," it has set up a new committee, called the British Supply Council in North America, headed by Arthur B. Purvis.

Purvis, who has been director general of the British Purchasing Commission, is succeeded by Sir Clive Baillieu. Morris Wilson was named deputy chairman of the new organization.

A statement issued at No. 10 Downing Street said the council "will deal with all issues of policy concerning supply, including representations to be made to the United States Administration."

In addition to Purvis, Wilson and Sir Clive, the members will be Sir Henry Self, director general of the British Air Commission, and Vice-Admiral A. E. Evans, head of the Admiralty mission in Canada.

"There will be no alteration in the relations between the supply departments in this country and the Department of Munitions and Supply in Canada," the statement said, "but, in view of the close interconnection between the Canadian and the United States program, Charles D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, has agreed to become a member of the British Supply Council."

ITALIANS KILLED IN REICH

20 Miners Employed In Westphalia Died In Disaster

Berlin, Jan. 14 (AP)—Twenty Italian miners employed in the Westphalia district of Germany were killed in a mine disaster, it was disclosed today when German leaders and Italian diplomatic representatives spoke at a memorial service in Gelsenkirchen.

When the disaster occured was not revealed.

Italian Changes Get Greek Laugh

Athens, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Greek elation over the latest change in the Italian command in Albania was reflected today in a newspaper cartoon which showed a Greek evzone in a fight ring with the replaced Italian commanders, Generals Ubaldo Soddu and Sebastiano Prasca, hanging to the ropes.

"Bring on another one," the evzone says.

Gen. Ugo Cavallero became commander of Italians in Albania yesterday.

Greeks Reported Driving Toward Heart Of Albania

Klisura's Captors Swing North In Direction Of Berati.

R. A. F. Bombers Pave Way

[Copyright by New York Times]

Athens, Jan. 14—It was reported tonight that the Italians had ordered the civilian population to evacuate the towns of Elbasani, Berati and Valona, which might indicate that Gen. Ugo Cavallero, new commander in chief of the Italian army, is prepared for the loss of the whole of southern Albania in the near future.

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Jan. 14—Greek infantrymen were reported driving toward Berati, in south-central Albania, today, while communiques told of a trading of blows by the British R.A.F. and Italian bombers on targets in Albania and Greece.

Although conceding sturdy Italian resistance at some points, Greek spokesmen asserted the fighting north of Klisura, whose fall opened the way for an advance on Berati, "continued to develop satisfactorily."

British Bomb Berati

Berati, south of Tirana, Albania's capital, and northeast of Valona, only major port in southern Albania still in Italian hands, was reported under British air bombardment. An R.A.F. communique told of bomb attacks yesterday on communications and military objectives there. Rising columns of smoke after the attack led to belief, it was said, that direct hits were scored.

[Editor's Note—Between Berati and Tirana lies Elbasani, toward which another Greek force is driving west from Lake Ochrid. From Berati there are hard roads north to Elbasani and southwest to Valona.]

Italians Raid Preveza

An Italian air raid on Preveza, Greek west coast naval base, was described by the Greek Ministry of Home Security. It announced a small number of casualties and destruction of several buildings, including a cathedral and a girls' school

In Athens, Greek elation over the removal of two Italian commanders in the Albanian campaign was demonstrated in a newspaper cartoon portraying a Greek Evzone fighter in a ring crying, "Bring on another one!" after he had left the two replaced generals, Ubaldo Soddu and Sebastiano Prasca, on the ropes.

Soddu, who replaced Prasca at the head of the Fascist armies in Albania November 10, was in turn succeeded yesterday by Gen. Ugo Cavallero.

Fighting Summed Up

The day's fighting was thus summed up tonight by a Greek Government spokesman:

"The Italians undertook an offensive on a very restricted scale by launching two local counter-attacks. The first was easily repelled and the enemy force retired quickly after abandoning a number of wounded and dead.

"The second counter-attack turned out worse. The Italians suffered heavier losses than during the first. They gave up this operation and returned to their position in disorder, having left wounded, dead and a group of prisoners, including two officers. Four tanks were captured. Three of them were immediately turned against the enemy.

"One enemy aircraft was shot down by machine-gun fire."

Albanian Guerrillas Raid Italian Supplies

Struga, Yugoslavia, Jan. 14 (AP)—Albanian guerrillas under the leadership of the insurgent Malik Debren are raiding Italian food and ammunition depots behind the Fascist front, reports reaching here tonight said.

Debren was said to have organized dissatisfied Albanian civilians as well as Albanian deserters from the Italian army and guerrilla activity has been reported as far inland as Berati, one of the immediate goals of the Greek army driving north from captured Klisura.

These border reports also said the Italian command had been forced to disband two Albanian battalions because they refused to go to the front.

BULGARS DENY TROOP MOVES

Official News Agency Says Germans Are Not There.

Sofia, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Bulgaria issued a formal denial today that any foreign troops had entered this country, thereby taking the first official published notice of foreign reports of German troop movements here.

The denial was made through the Government News Agency. It said further there had been no representations to foreign Powers concerning such a possibility.

It was published with a denial along the same lines by Tass, official Russian news agency, and one by DNB, official German news agency. The Government previously was said to have avoided publishing the Tass dispatch on the grounds it concerned rumors which were not printed here.

The Bulgarian agency said that it was authorized to declare that no foreign troops have been entering Bulgaria and that the Bulgarian Government has made no moves toward foreign governments, as there has been no ground for such moves.

An unconfirmed rumor was circulated that the Third International had requested friends in Bulgaria to investigate the number of German civilians here. Private sources have said that several hundred were in the country, some as technical advisers of the army.

Reports persisted, especially in German circles, that there would be Bulgarian Cabinet changes by the middle of February, with the possibility of a more pro-Nazi regime.

British, Turkish Army Officers Begin Talks

Military Parley At Ankara Expected To Affect Course Of War In Middle East

Ankara, Turkey, Jan. 14 (AP)—Military discussions which observers said might affect the course of the war in the Mediterranean, the Balkans and Africa, began today between British and Turkish officers.

Turkish sources have made no comment on the meeting, although it is known Turkey is showing considerable interest in Greek and British successes and the United States promises of aid to Britain.

The British officers—members of the Middle East command—arrived from Egypt yesterday, were met by officers of the Turkish high command and then commenced a round of official calls.

Reds Say Vote Shows Baltic States for Soviet

Moscow, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, declared today the results of the Supreme Soviet elections Sunday in the Baltic States and Bessarabia were a reproof to those who opposed incorporation of these territories into the Soviet Union.

Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia voted to join the Soviet Union last summer, and Bessarabia was ceded by Rumania after Russia in an ultimatum had demanded it.

Official returns in the voting for deputies in the Supreme Soviet showed that more than 90 per cent of the electors participated in Lithuania, 96 per cent in Latvia and Estonia, and 98 per cent in Bessarabia. All candidates of the Stalinist bloc were elected.

Man Dies in Germany For Attempted Treason

Berlin, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Erich Mambrey of Essen, said to have been the head of a German anarchist group in Spain during the civil war, was decapitated today for 'attempted high treason."

A German Peoples Court decreed he had committed a capital offense by looting a German compatriot's apartment.

Norwegian Nazis Enlist for War

BERLIN, Jan. 14 (AP).—D. N. B., official German news agency, reported today that two leading Norwegian Nazis — Commissioner of Justice Everre Rissnes and Police Commissioner Jonas Lie—had enlisted in Maj. Vidkun Quisling's "Standarte Nordland" regiment to fight for the German cause. Announcement of creation of the new regiment in Norway, the agency said, had "found an enthusiastic reception in the ranks of the Nasjonal Samling (Norwegian Nazis)."

KONOYE SCORES U. S. ATTITUDE TOWARD JAPAN

Premier Calls It Hostile in Speech to Members of Parliament.

FOUR-DAY CONFERENCE OPENS

Prince Is Said to Have Stressed Danger of Disturbance Due to American Pressure.

Japan's Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, "emphasized the hostility of the attitude of the United States toward Japan" in a speech today to members of Parliament and business and financial leaders, Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported in a broadcast from Tokio.

The agency quoted the Premier as saying that "this hostility is sufficiently characterized by America's support of England and China."

Premier Konoye was addressing the first meeting of a four-day series of conferences among Cabinet Ministers, members of Parliament, leaders in the financial and business world and press representatives.

The agency said "it is understood that Premier Konoye stressed the danger of worldwide disturbance which is threatened by the growing pressure brought to bear on Japan by the United States and also by the latter's vigorous aid to Great Britain and the Chungking (China) regime."

The Associated Press revealed that Domei said that the Premier had "a heart to heart talk with more than seventy members of the Lower House of Parliament in the first session of a four-day conference of Government leaders and Diet members." He sought the parliamentarians' "co-operation with the Government in rendering national services to the State in pulling through the emergency period," the agency asserted.

Discusses World Situation.

The broadcast continued:

"Konoye dwelt on developments in the international situation following conclusion of the three-Power pact between Japan, Germany and Italy, referring also to the British-American attitude toward Japan and China, relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, Japan's recogition of the Nanking regime (in China) . . . Japan's construction of a co-prosperity sphere for greater East Asia and the questions of French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies."

Detailed explanations concerning the Japanese-Chinese war and the conflict in Europe were given by the War and Navy Ministers, Domei said, "and a frank exchange of views took place between the members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers."

Leaders of all important factions in the lower house of the Diet attended.

Konoye Meets War Chiefs.

Tokio, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—"Increased delicacy of United States-Japanese relations" was reported by one Tokio newspaper today to have prompted a four-hour conference of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye with top-ranking army and navy officials.

The Cabinet Information Bureau said, however, the nature of the meeting last night could not be disclosed, but that it was not regarded as "unusually important."

The newspaper Hochi said further conferences would be held if the gravity of the situation warranted. The newspaper Miyako said the conferees studied a possible emergency. The newspapers Asahi and Nichi Nichi made no mention of it.

Japanese-language newspapers reiterated their contention that President Roosevelt's plan of aid to Great Britain would drive the United States closer to war.

The Government opened a four-day conference with representative civilians to explain with "full frankness" Japan's international and domestic policies.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA CHANGES COMMAND

Gen. Mordant Reaches Saigon From Vichy to Take Charge of the Armed Forces

THAI TRADE IS SUSPENDED

Attackers Report New Gains—Say Moroccan Soldiers Fire on Indo-Chinese Troops

HANOI, French Indo-China, Jan. 14 (AP)—French Indo-China, confronted with pressure from Japanese forces in the northeast, and Thai (Siamese) border attacks to the west, prepared today to change military commanders.

General Mordant arrived at Saigon from France to become commander in chief of the Indo-China Army, succeeding General Maurice Martin, who will leave for France Jan. 16.

A government communiqué denied reports that Indo-China forces had withdrawn thirty-five miles from the Thailand border near Sisophon. The communiqué reported artillery duels across the Mekong River and a Thai air raid on Pakse.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 14 (AP)—Heavy losses to French Indo-China in men and material against attacking Thai land and air forces were reported today in a communiqué issued by the Thai Consulate here.

"In the northeast sector," it said, "Thai forces, supported by the air force, advanced and attacked. The enemy retreated.

"In the eastern sector the enemy continued to retreat, leaving many dead and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Thai forces occupied the abandoned positions and continued to pursue the enemy."

The Thai High Command reported a clash between French Moroccan soldiers and native Indo-Chinese troops at the frontier town of Thakhek, and said the Moroccan troops fired on the native soldiers when they picked up Thai pamphlets.

Dutch Warn Japanese

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Java, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 14—Netherlands East Indies authorities have demanded that Japan present iron-clad guarantees that Indies commodities for which she is negotiating will not be transshipped to Germany, reliable sources said today.

These sources expressed belief this requirement might prove a serious snag in trade conversations, now suspended temporarily.

In preliminary talks, the Japanese delegation presented a list of materials in which Japan was interested, including rubber, tin and copra.

Dutch officials were said to have asked immediately why Japan needed more of these materials now than previously, raised the question of transshipment to Germany and declared emphatically that no such disposition of Indies products would be permitted.

Siam Claims Advance

[By the Associated Press]

Bangkok, Thailand, Jan. 14—French Indo-Chinese frontier forces have withdrawn steadily into the interior of the province of Cambodia, and the Thailand (Siamese) army has continued to advance without any fighting, the Thai high command reported last night.

Thai troops were reported in a high command communique yesterday to have crossed the frontier into Cambodia and the Mekong river frontier farther north, claiming disputed territory for Thailand.

Exchanges of gunfire all along the Mekong river frontier were reported. The Thai advance in the northeast sector, first announced on Sunday, was said to be continuing but there were no details.

French Halt Trade

Vichy, France, Jan. 14 (AP)—By official decree the French Government today temporarily suspended all commercial operations by land between French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam). The decree gave no explanation.

Japanese Demand Japanese Names

JAN. 14 AP

Bars, teahouses and cafes in Japan henceforth will have only Japanese names, a broadcast by Domei, the Japanese news agency, disclosed today. The agency reported that approximately 70 per cent of establishments must drop their foreign designations and be renewed in Japanese.

Several brands of cigarettes also have been renamed and the Japanese broadcasting service will refrain in the future from repeating news announcements in English, Domei announced.

2 Shepherds and Flocks Die of Cold in France

Vichy, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Two shepherds and their flocks of more than 800 sheep were found frozen to death today near Arles, on the Rhone River, in the coldest weather of the French winter.

The Loire River was blocked by an ice jam near its mouth and rose more than six feet in a few hours, overflowing near Nantes. Floes threatened an important dike. An Alpine village was reported isolated by five avalanches.

TOKYO, JAN. 15-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI REPORTED TODAY
UNDER A HANOI DATELINE THAT BRITAIN IS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE
SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIALS IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA BY ATTEMPTING TO PUSH
ECONOMIC RAPPROCHEMENT AND APPARENTLY THUS TRYING TO SABOTAGE
ECONOMIC TALKS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE FRENCH COLONY.
IT SAID THAT TWO SHIPS ALREADY HAD ARRIVED AND OTHERS WERE
SCHEDULED FROM FRANCE AND FRENCH AFRICA, ALL STOPPING AT SINGAPORE AND
LOADING BRITISH GOODS DESTINED FOR INDO-CHINA.
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FRANCE SEIZES GOLD

Confiscates Francs Used in Illegal Exchange.

Paris, (via Berlin) Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The French police have confiscated one million francs in gold pieces which were being used in illicit exchange business, DNB, the official German news agency, reported today.

Twenty franc pieces had been sold for between 550 and 600 francs apiece, the agency said, adding that the police had made many arrests, mostly among railroad employees.

PARIS - JAN 12 -

JEWS ARE NOT IMMEDIATELY EXCLUDED FROM THEIR PROPERTY, BUT MUST LEAST WHEN THE SALE IS MADE AND THE MONEY TRANSFERRED. GERMAN AUTHORITIES RETAIN THE RIGHT TO DECLARE A SALE VOID IF THEY FEEL THERE HAS BEEN AN ATTEMPT MADE TO CIRCUMVENT REGULATIONS.

JEWS ARE STILL PERMITTED TO WORK IN ARYAN BUSINESS HOUSES. WHAT WILL FINALLY BE DONE WITH THEM IS "A LATER CARE," AN OFFICIAL SAID. GERMAN RACE LAWS HAVE NOT YET BEEN APPLIED TO FRENCH JEWS AND THE MAIN TEST IS THE FRENCH LAW UNDER WHICH CONFESSION OF FAITH IS THE MOST IMPORTANT INDICATION OF FAITH.

DAJ22PES

Retail Stores Transferred First

PARIS, Jan. 12 (Delayed) (via Berlin) (AP)—The "Aryanization" of Jewish-owned concerns in Paris is going forward rapidly, officials said today. All establishments are expected to be in the hands of non-Jewish owners soon. Of the 11,000 businesses about 5,000 are retail stores. These are receiving first attention.

The stores were first placarded with yellow signs labeling them as Jewish. Lately red signs have appeared, indicating the businesses designated have been taken over by a commissioner, named by the French authorities with the approval of the German occupation authorities, whose duty is to sell to an "Aryan" purchaser.

So far as possible the commissioner picks a purchaser of the same nationality as the Jewish owner, thus permitting foreign-owned businesses to remain in the same foreign hands. German officials said American business concerns owned by Jews would be treated the same as all others.

The present anti-Jewish measures are only for occupied France, but it is expected that the Vichy government will enact laws affecting the Jews for the entire country.

PLANES WATCHING BLOCKADE RUNNER

British Send Aerial Scouts To Keep Eye On French Food Ship

Mendoza Turned Back Third Time Off Montevideo By Cruiser

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 14—British aerial scouts from an unidentified warship joined the British auxiliary cruiser Asturias tonight on sentry patrol to forestall the French freighter Mendoza's effort to run home through the British blockade with sorely needed food.

The surprise disclosure that the British are using planes came when one of them set down, out of fuel, on waters of Maldona Bay tonight. Uruguayan officials said the crew did not come ashore, but they speculated that the plane was probably from the cruiser Enterprise, British South Atlantic flagship.

The landing raised the question for the Uruguayan Government as to whether the crew would be interned under international law.

Carries No Planes

The Asturias which three times in three days caused the Mendoza to hasten back to territorial waters, carries no planes, so it was considered evident that the British had brought up other units and were keeping the closest of watches on this test case.

The 8,199-ton Mendoza set out to try to run the blockade and reach France without navicerts—the British certificates of inspection attesting that a cargo is not contraband of war.

The British, insistent upon navicerts, have confronted the Mendoza with the Asturias every time the French ship has stuck her nose out of the River Plate estuary.

Test, British Officials Say

Asserting the Mendoza had not asked for a navicert, British officials said the sailing was staged to test the British refusal to allow food to pass the blockade.

Had the merchantman succeeded in passing, they added, four other French ships at Buenos Aires would have sought to do the same thing.

Millington Drake, British Minister, said after the first interception Sunday night that the Asturias halted the Mendoza because she had no navicert (British certificate permitting passage through a blockade) and to learn what cargo she carried. She was turned back again last night.

While Alberto Guani, Uruguayan Foreign Minister, said he would protest if an investigation revealed the British blockade patrol had violated Uruguayan waters, Millington contended the interceptions had taken place on the high seas.

U. S. MAY BUY UP MEXICAN MERCURY

Japan Has Paid Premium for Whole Output.

Mexico City, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The United States Treasury has shown interest in purchasing mercury in Mexico, but might have to outbid Japanese buyers for the metal, it was learned today.

Almost all mercury produced in Mexico has been going to Japan for more than a year. Trade circles reported that the Japanese have been paying considerably above the New York market price.

Japanese interests recently were said to have paid as much as $40 a flask above the New York market price, leading observers here to believe that Japan either faced a serious shortage of mercury or was sending shipments on to Germany to supplement supplies from Spain.

At the United States embassy it was said the Treasury's procurement division had indicated a desire to buy Mexican mercury.

Mexico Would Resent Attack On Americas, Says Foreign Minister

Mexico City, Jan. 14 (AP)—Mexico would consider "aggression against any Pan-American country whatever as an aggression against Mexico," Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla said tonight at a press conference.

Mexico has an army of 52,000 and a small navy and air corps.

Asked by a German news agency correspondent what Mexico's stand would be if the United States declared war on Germany, the Minister declined to amplify his statement.

Cuba Will Cooperate

Havana, Jan. 14 (AP)—Gustavo Gutierrez, President of the Cuban House of Representatives, said today after a conference with President Fulgencio Batista that Congress would meet in a special session, probably in January, to approve defense legislation coordinated with that of the United States.

British Divert Quantity Of Vitamins From Paris

Declare Pills Seized From Designer Are Food, And Release Them To Unoccupied France

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 14 (AP)—A large quantity of vitamin pills seized January 6 by British officials from Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli, the designer, who was en route to Paris, were released yesterday for conveyance to unoccupied France, the colonial secretary announced tonight.

The announcement said the pills would be delivered to the American Friends Service Committee. They were gifts of Americans. When seized, the British said they were food, and, as such, contraband.

5 American Bombers Bound For England

Long-Range Reconnaissance Planes Will Be Turned Over To British Flyers At Bermuda

Elizabeth City, N. C., Jan. 14 (AP)—Five long-range American built reconnaissance bombers took off from the Pasquotank river here today for Bermuda, their first stop on a flight to Great Britain to join in the Royal Air Force's defense of England.

The twin-motored planes, each with a cruising range of 4,000 miles, were built by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation at San Diego, Cal. They were manned by American crews who will deliver them to British fliers in Bermuda.

Final inspection of the craft was made Friday by Wing Commander D. F. Anderson of the British Embassy in Washington.

Spies, Refugees And Diplomats Rub Shoulders In Gay Lisbon

Portuguese Capital, At Crossroads Of Old And New Worlds, Basks In New-Found Importance

Mr. McGaffin has just returned to the United States after three years in France and England.

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN
Associated Press Correspondent

New York, Jan. 14—A warm December sun was gilding the distant buildings of Lisbon as the British flying boat which had brought me from "somewhere in England" settled down on the waters of the muddy Tagus.

A giant Pan American clipper alongside us was tuning up to carry a new batch of important personages across the Atlantic.

I met some of them when I checked in an hour later at the Palace Hotel fifteen miles down the beach in the fashionable suburb of Estoril. Purvis, the British purchasing agent in America, was having a drink with an American naval attache from London.

Wheels Within Wheels

At another table in the bar sat an American broadcaster, who had come down from London to confer with his colleague fresh out of Berlin. He was playing poker dice with an American war corrsepondent on his way back to England after a quick visit to the States.

That night at the casino three minutes away down the palm-lined road I tried my luck at roulette. Far more fascinating than the revolutions of the numbered wheel, however, were the impassive faces about me. Spies and refugees rubbed shoulders with diplomats and officials from all over Europe.

Ideal Meeting Place

In the last war you would have seen them at The Hague or Stockholm or Bern. But in this war, Lisbon, with its faintly reminiscent air of Paris, is the only common meeting ground.

Located at the junction of the caravan routes of the Old World, this last free port on that side has become the diplomatic capital of Europe.

Basking in an importance she has not known for two centuries, Lisbon has become the favorite setting for direct as well as indirect diplomacy. Many a diplomatic huddle is called there. Agents from Germany and England and Italy and Spain find Portugal ideal soil for "letting it be known"—for propaganda and espionage purposes.

"Business" Over Drinks

Drop in at the Avenida Palace Hotel and you'll find the bar thronged day and night—not by Portuguese. The ordinary native seldom buys cocktails and when he does he can't afford the expensive concoctions of the Avenida Palace.

There are so many spies, buying drinks for each other and anyone else considered "useful," the situation is almost ludricrous. One reporter felt the old sign which used to hang in a Constantinople hotel before the last war should be revived:

"Messieurs, the spies are particularly requested not to bother the guests."

Refugee Capital

At the land plane port of Cintra, some twenty-five miles out, pilots of British, German, Dutch and Italian nationality all check in at the same customs house.

On the streets you hear a babel of Dutch, Belgian, French, Czecho-Slovakian, Polish and Austrian. Refugees who have fled to Lisbon with the hope of getting to America drink peacefully in the cafes at tables adjoining those of their German conquerors.

There are an estimated 20,000 refugees in the city.

Some of them have managed to escape with a good bit of money. You see them by day pestering the American legation for visas. By night they toss 500 escudo chips about at the casino as though they were worth 20 cents instead of approximately $20.

Largely Pro-British

How long Portugal, Britain's oldest ally, can manage to remain free no one can tell. Her tiny army and navy could not possibly hold off an invasion without help. Ninety per cent. of her 7,000,000 people are for the British who have bought their wine and lent them money since 1703.

But her clever dictator, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, who hopes to remain at peace so as to continue his ambitious health and education-improving plans, has maintained good relations with the Axis powers.

If Portugal keeps her bright lights burning it will be because she is useful to all the belligerents—not only as a clearing house but as the last direct point of contact with the United States.

A standing joke advances a reason why the Germans do not try to shoot down the England-to-Portugal plane: They would then have no way of getting their spies into England.

3 BACK FROM PARIS AT NAZIS' REQUEST

Members Of U. S. Embassy Staff Reported To Have Aided Briton To Flee

One Of Group Indicates Germans Are Sorry They Detained Mrs. Deegan

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 14—Three American Embassy staff members whose recall from Paris had been demanded by the German Government on charges they aided a British officer to escape from the occupied zone, returned to the United States today, but declined to discuss the event.

"I'm sorry, but I can't talk," said Mrs. Elizabeth R. Deegan, former embassy receptionist, who had been held by the Germans for a week in Paris. She was taken in custody December 5.

With Cecil M. P. Cross, first secretary, and Leigh Hunt, embassy trade attache, Mrs. Deegan arrived aboard the Atlantic Clipper from Lisbon.

Cross declined to discuss the European situation because "things are so complicated," and added, "I might say the wrong thing and you might misinterpret it, or you might make an error and then I'd be in bad."

Suggests Report Accurate

Asked whether Mrs. Deegan was "held by the Nazis, or wasn't she?" Cross smiled and replied, "I understand your State Department said so, and they are usually accurate."

Then he added that he thought the Germans "regret it more now than they did then."

Cross said that the food situation in France was "bad," but that he was "not at liberty to discuss it."

Two French offices now are being maintained by the United States, he said—one at Vichy and one at Paris. The United States has been acting for Great Britain and its dominions, he explained, and until recently represented Egypt and Belgium.

Takes Over Egypt Affairs

Iran now has taken over Egypt's affairs and Germany those of Belgium, Cross disclosed.

The three planned to leave for Washington to report today. Mrs. Deegan said she hoped to visit her family at Asheville, N. C., as soon as possible.

Gerald W. Hignett, a British aviation squadron leader attached to the Air Ministry, said he was en route to Washington to report to the embassy air attache.

Bermuda Clipper Brings British And Canadians

Four British citizens, two Canadians and seven Americans arrived at the Baltimore seaplane base aboard the Pan American Bermuda Clipper yesterday afternoon. The flight from Bermuda was delayed three days because of bad weather.

Among the passengers were four persons on the last leg of journeys from London. They were Bertram Cruger, of the British War Relief; Harvey F. Schwartz, businessman returning to visit his wife; Frank L. Harley, managing director of the British division of a motion-picture company, and Arthur Jarrett, theater chain manager. They made the trip from Lisbon to Bermuda on board the American Export Liner Excalibur.

Also on board was Major Frank S. Gilman, U. S. M. C., of Quantico, Va., who said he had been in Bermuda surveying the possibility of a Marine Corps base there.

Other passengers included John Gale of New York; R. C. Morgan, of New York; Dr. Bryan Murphy, of Flinfoln, Manitoba; Capt. Hubert Marmineau, of Bermuda; Harry Ham of Hollywood, and Mrs. Ruth Bellah, of New York.

Capt. Charles Lorver piloted the ship from Bermuda, and then took it on to the New York Pan American base.

How Norse Trapped Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 14—The American Export liner Excalibur, delayed thirty hours when she was forced to heave-to in a seventy-mile-an-hour gale, arrived from Lisbon today with 170 passengers, including 53 Americans.

Arne Sunde, 57, Norwegian Minister of Supply and Shipping, described how he had fled Oslo, with the coming of the Nazis, into the mountains north of the city, to take command of a group of fellow-countrymen resisting the invasion.

At the town of Dobie, Sunde said, his force surrounded a group of forty-seven parachute troops trapped in a building and demanded that they surrender.

Nazis Subterfuge Fails

The German commander sent back a message that the "German troops are not your enemies. We've come to protect Norway. Any opposition by you is fruitless. If you resist, you will have the strongest opposition."

Then, recalled Sunde, the note went o not explain, "We have one hundred Norwegian prisoners in this building, including fifty women and children. Will you uselessly shed the blood of your compatriots? I have a radio connection with Oslo and I can instantly order bombing planes to attack you. Highest greetings."

Asked what his response was, Sunde replied grimly, "I gave them ten minutes to surrender—and they did."

Sunde escaped from Norway to London aboard a British cruiser.

Freighter Loads Cargo Of U. S. Gifts To Greece

Major Part Of $2,000,000 Shipment Placed Aboard Vessel At Bayonne, N. J.

New York, Jan. 14 (AP)—A major part of a $2,000,000 shipment of medical supplies, food, clothing and ambulances was loaded aboard the Greek freighter Cassandra Louloudis at Bayonne, N. J., today for shipment to Greece.

The entire cargo space of the 7,500-ton freighter was filled with goods donated by the American people, through the American Red Cross and the Greek War Relief Association, Inc.

At the same time, the Medical and Surgical Supply Committee of America announced it had shipped $9,508 worth of surgical equipment and medical supplies, including 100,000 vitamin capsules, to Greece. It was the second such shipment within three weeks.

Bernard E. Smith Back From Foreign Travels

Wall Street Broker Says He Visited Vichy And London And Saw Number Of Officials

New York, Jan. 14 (AP)—Bernard E. (Sell 'Em Ben) Smith, Wall Street broker whose financial exploits have become almost legendary, arrived by clipper plane from Europe today and described his foreign travels as "purely personal."

Smith, who left Lisbon aboard the American Export liner Excalibur but changed to a clipper at Bermuda, said he had visited Vichy and London. He "saw" a number of officials in both places, he asserted, but "never talked to any of them."

He planned to fly at once to Toronto, continuing what he repeated was a "purely personal" mission.

Deadly Cartridges Are Found Among Blanks Given Troops

Fort Dix Commander Says Substitution Was Discovered Before Any Were Fired In Night Maneuver

[By the Associated Press]

Fort Dix, N. J., Jan. 14—Brig. Gen. Ralph K. Robertson, acting commanding general of the post and the Forty-fourth Division, disclosed today that a number of live cartridges had been discovered in supposedly blank ammunition being issued to troops for use in a combat problem.

The issue was "immediately recalled from the troops before any were fired," Robertson said. He added that "an investigation is being conducted."

Officials said the "guard cartridges" found in the allotment were capable of inflicting deadly wounds.

General Robertson's statement follows:

"On the night of January 13 a regiment of this division, during the issuance of blank ammunition for a night maneuver problem, discovered several guard cartridges in the lot. The issue of the blank ammunition was immediately recalled from the troops.

"The maneuver proceeded on schedule, and an investigation of the matter is being conducted."

Officers explained that guard cartridges are deadly and normally used by army sentries. It was stated at the post public relations office, however, that none is used here. Fort Dix sentries have blank ammunition in their rifles.

Guard cartridges differ from bullets used in combat in that they have lead instead of steel jackets and do not contain as much powder as the bullets used in the field. They are issued to sentries, an officer said, because it is not necessary for them to have bullets of such long range as those needed in battle.

Post officials did not disclose to which regiment the ammunition was being issued nor for what use it was intended. A regiment comprises about 2,000 men.

It was learned unofficially that the Seventy-first Infantry had been scheduled for night maneuvers, including a mock battle, last night.

U. S. DEMANDS END TO 5-PLANT STRIKE

Labor Conciliator Warns Union To End Interference To Defense

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, Jan. 14—Acting to avert an interruption to airplane engine production, a Federal Government labor conciliator today insisted that a CIO

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union end its strikes in five plants of the Eaton Manufacturing Company, and that the company reopen its plants and rehire all strikers.

James F. Dewey, of the United States Department of Labor, said that "this marks the first time such a drastic step has been taken anywhere in the country."

After conferring with an Eaton official this afternoon, Dewey said he was "hopeful for a settlement by tomorrow morning" and that the company was cooperating in a "plan" to end the dispute.

May Reopen Thursday

Dewey, planning further conferences with company officials tonight, said that if the plan uder discussion is accepted the struck plants would reopen Thursday.

Dewey withheld details of his proposal, saying only that he was asking that CIO men be put back to work on a temporary basis pending final settlement.

'Punch 'Em' Bosses R. A. F.

(ADVANCE)

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 14—Air Marshal Sir Richard Edmund Charles Peirse—they call him "Lucky" Peirse and say he leads a charmed life—is the man who sends out British bombers to raid Axis territory from Narvik to Naples, from Bordeaux to Berlin.

He's proud of another nickname—"Punch 'Em" Peirse—given him since he became commander in chief of the bomber command.

Plans Attacks

Night and day he sits with the latest intelligence reports spread out before him, poring over large-scale maps of Germany and Italy and the territories they occupy, planning attacks on railroad junctions, oil refineries, shipbuilding yards and other military objectives.

Tall and broad-shouldered, Peirse has a touch of the quarterdeck about him—as befits a former sailor and the son of an admiral.

With a pipe jutting from a corner of his mouth, he paces the office carpet and replies heatedly to any suggestion that he is an armchair airman:

"I'm still as good a pilot as ever I was."

And official documents record his prowess in a career that has been full of excitement.

Peirse, who succeeded Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal in the bomber command upon the latter's appointment as chief of air staff (in supreme command of the R. A. F.), was born at Croydon in Surrey in 1892, near the spot where London's principal airport now stands. His father was Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, and not unnaturally he had an inclination toward a life at sea.

He was educated in the training ship H. M. S. Conway and at King's College.

Peirse soon became associated with flying in its earliest days. His Royal Aero Club aviator's certificate carries the number 460. More than 20,000 have been issued since then.

He was a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve at the start of the World War. When the Admiralty called for volunteers to be trained as pilots, he transferred to the infant Royal Naval Air Service.

Honored For Daring

In 1915 he was awarded the distinguished service order for his repeated and daring bombing attacks on the German submarine bases at Ostende and Zeebrugge in occupied Belgium.

An official account of this exploit, dated January 27, 1915, reads: "During the day visits were paid to Zeebrugge by Squadron Commander Richard Davies and Flight Lieutenant Richard Peirse. Twenty-seven bombs were dropped on two submarines and on the guns on the mole. It is believed that one submarine was damaged considerably and that many casualties were caused among the gun crews."

During one of his raids, Peirse was wounded by shrapnel while flying over Antwerp, but the fact that he again came through a terrific barrage without disaster confirmed him in his nickname "Lucky."

Important Appointments

After the war ended, he received the Air Force Cross for distinguished war service, as well as the Italian Croix de Guerre for service in the Mediterranean with the men his bombers now are raiding.

When granted a permanent commission in the Royal Air Force (into which the old R. N. A. S. was merged) Peirse held a number of important appointments.

He was deputy director of operations and intelligence at the Air Ministry, air officer commanding British forces in Palestine and Transjordan, deputy chief of the air staff (1937) and vice-chief of the air staff (1939).

The King made him a Knight Commander of the Bath last April.

His luck did not desert him in May, 1936, when his sedan car was ambushed by Arabs on a lonely road near Nablus in Palestine. Bullets crashed on the plating of the armored cars accompanying him, but the attack was broken after sharp fighting and the attempt on his life failed.

Dared Falling Bombs

When the German Blitzkrieg on London began, Peirse was among the hundreds of Londoners who were "bombed out." He shocked his chauffeur by standing amid falling bombs at a corner of his street watching auxiliary firemen tackle a blazing gas main.

Peirse objects to "too much show." He hates his big official Daimler car with its tall glass windows—which have led some persons to dub it "the goldfish pond"—because he likes to travel as inconspicuously as possible and feels like a goldfish in it while crowds goggle outside. His air marshal's pennant never flies on the automobile.

He usually is at his desk at 8.30 A. M. and seldom leaves before 8.30 P. M.

He likes to spend his rest days quietly with his wife, Joyce, and their son and daughter at their country cottage near the Thames.

Peirse's hobbies range from a passion for fast automobiles to archæology.

He once said that if he could have chosen an age in which to live, he would have liked the sixteenth century. "These Elizabethans were men after my own heart," he said. "But I feel that to be part of the R. A. F. in this war is the next best thing."

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP).—The Air Ministry communique today:

Last night in bad weather a small force of aircraft of the Coastal Command made a successful attack on the submarine base at Lorient.

Heavy bombs were observed to burst on the naval ordnance w and on buildings in the docks.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command also attacked targets in the Dunkerque area and started one large fire and several smaller fires.

From these operations, all our aircraft returned safely.

During daylight yesterday, one of our aircraft was lost on patrol operations.

A joint communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

There is nothing to report during daylight today.

An Admiralty communique:

Our naval forces have been operating in the central Mediterranean during the period of Jan. 7 to 13, covering the passage of convoys through the Mediterranean.

On the morning of Jan. 10, when in the Sicilian Channel, two Italian destroyers were encountered. One of these, of the Spica class (638 tons), was sunk but the other managed to escape.

Later H. M. S. Gallant was damaged by a mine or a torpedo but has arrived in harbor.

German and Italian air forces, working from Italian bases and including a number of dive bombers, made great efforts against our ships during these operations.

H. M. S. Illustrious (Capt. D. W. Boyd, C. B E, D S C, R N) was hit and received some damage and casualties

One of the cruisers, H. M. S. Southampton (Capt. B. C. B. Rooke, R. N.), was also hit and suffered casualties.

Twelve enemy aircraft at least were shot down, and a further number was damaged.

The main object of the operation, which was that of passing a convoy from west to east, was carried out according to plan. This convoy carried important material assistance to Greece.

The next of kin of casualties have been informed.

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (AP).—A British general headquarters communique:

LIBYA: Nothing fresh to report.

SUDAN: In the neighborhood of Kassala, patrol activity is continuing.

OTHER FRONTS: Nothing to report.

A Royal Air Force communique:

The airdrome at Catania, Sicily, was heavily raided by bombers of the R. A. F. during the night of Jan. 12-13. A series of attacks was made, during which very heavy damage was caused. Two hangars on the west side of the airdrome were hit and set on fire, one of them being demolished. Another hangar on the east side of the airdrome was also hit and set ablaze.

Heavy explosions occurred and numerous fires were started among the administrative buildings. A petrol dump was set afire, and at least nine aircraft, thought to be German Junkers 87's, were destroyed. Other bombers hit the main runways and the railway line along the west side of the airdrome.

Fires and explosions were visible from Cap Passero, forty-five miles away. Two of our bombers failed to return to their base, but the crew of one of them was rescued when the aircraft had a forced landing.

On the same night raids were carried out on airdromes at Berka and Benina. Large fires were started at Benina, where six enemy aircraft were seen blazing on the ground, and many others were believed to have been put out of action by bomb splinters and subsequent machine-gun attacks. Large fires were still burning fiercely when our aircraft left.

Hangars and barracks were hit at Berka, with subsequent explosions.

On the previous night the railway and docks at Bengazi were attacked, one large explosion occurring.

Raids were also made on barracks and defenses at Derna, fires being started among barracks.

Military concentrations at Berati (Albania) were bombed by our aircraft yesterday. Bombs fell in the target area and although full observation of the results was not possible owing to weather conditions, it is believed direct hits were registered. Smoke was seen rising from a bridgehead in the south end of the town when our aircraft, all of which returned safely, left the target.

In Italian East Africa night raids were made on airdromes at Asmara, Baerntu and the Agordat on Jan. 12-13, while at Mai Adaga further attacks were made on the Caproni (airpalne) workshops, where a large fire was caused among the buildings.

At Tessenei yesterday a dive attack was made on motor transport concentrations, one large and several small fires being started.

From these operations in East Africa all our aircraft returned safely.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 14 (AP).—The German high command communique today:

During armed reconnaissance flights, our airplanes sank a 4,000-ton enemy merchant ship and scored two medium-caliber bomb hits on a cruisers.

Last night, war essential objectives at Plymouth were successfully bombed. Mining of British ports continued.

The foe lost four planes yesterday, one of which, as previously announced, was downed by a naval patrol boat and another by naval artillery.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 14 (AP).—The Italian high command communique today:

On the Greek front, there was patrol and artillery activity. Our air formations repeatedly bombed an enemy base. Motor trucks and troop concentrations were machine-gunned.

In Cyrenaica (Libya) there was activity of our artillery, which inflicted loses on enemy mechanized forces on the Tobruk front, and actions of patrols and artillery in the Giarabub zone. Enemy attacks on places along the Cyrenaica coast failed to cause casualties.

In East Africa, small actions took place in the upper Sudan and artillery fire in the Gallabat zone.

In Sudan, our planes bombed enemy postiions, preparations and troops. One of our air formations, attacked by enemy fighter planes, kept up a combat during which a Gloster plane was shot down. A scouting plane was shot down over Eritrea by our fighter craft.

The enemy bombed some localities, causing only a few wounded.

A Greek submarine sank a small cargo steamer of ours which was moving in Yugoslav territorial waters the morning of Dec. 31. The submarine, against every rule of warfare, then shelled a lifeboat from the steamer, killing ten members of the crew.

A plane and a motor torpedo boat attacked and sank an enemy submarine on Jan. 9.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 15 (Wednesday) (AP).—The Greek general headquarters communique today:

There were restricted operations. Some prisoners were taken.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation bombed Preveza. No casualties, but slight damage to buildings resulted. One church collapsed.

The desert area in the region of Kozani and Siatista also was bombed. No damage or casualties.

According to official reports of competent police officials, the Italians when retreating from the Koritza vicinity last November abducted 131 Greek notables from various villages. The fate of all is unknown.

A British Royal Air Force communique:

A bombing attack on military and communication objectives in Berati was carried out by R. A. F. aircraft yesterday. All bombs fell in the target area, and, although full observation of the result was not possible owing to weather conditions, it is believed direct hits were scored and smoke was seen rising when our aircraft left. All our aircraft returned safely.

In the War Zone

Channel Fortifications Indicate Hitler Sees Stalemate Possible

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The disclosure that Hitler is building a defensive line of fortifications along the English Channel is a further indication that he is getting set to try to hold the war to a stalemate if he fails to defeat Britain.

The immediate purpose of the defenses obviously is to prevent the Allies from invading the continent through France or the Low Countries and thus getting at Germany. The underlying strategy is clear. Both sides in the conflict recognize that invasion of enemy territory with land forces probably will be necessary for a complete victory.

The fact that the Fuehrer is building these defenses doesn't mean that he won't go all out to defeat England. But he is pretty far-sighted in military matters—let none doubt that. He is safeguarding himself in case he is unable to knockout John Bull.

Hitler apparently figures that if he can at least achieve a stalemate, this will leave him in control of the whole continent, clear through to the Russian border—and maybe beyond. He expects to organize the entire territory politically, economically and industrially, and so build up the Reich that it will be in an impregnable position.

Efforts at Consolidation.

As a matter of fact this isn't the first time that we have had evidence of the Nazi chief's line of thought. His effort has been to achieve politico-economic consolidation along with the necessary military developments. We have seen that in his cautious dealings with the French Government and Spain, as well as in the Balkans.

Hitler cannot ignore the terrible menace of the British blockade which has done him and Mussolini so much damage already. He figures, however, that if he can hold the Anglo-Allies off the Continent, he can reorganize agriculture and industry so as to offset the blockade. Thus in due course the Reich would wax all powerful.

The German political and military maneuvers in the Balkans are in my view partly calculated to strengthen preparations for a stalemate. Hitler may use his troops in southeastern Europe for offensive purposes, but whether he does or not, the fact remains that he must be master of the Balkans, and also must be able to defend himself against Russia or an Anglo-Allied invasion from the Near East.

Should Hitler be able to force a stalemate it will mean that he really has achieved a great degree of victory, even though he has failed to crush the British. He will be lord of the Continent, with all other European nations co-operating—voluntarily or otherwise—in the new order. The indications are that those countries which aren't annexed will be bound to the Reich by ironclad customs unions.

LONDON, JAN 14-(AP)-INFORMATION MINISTER ALFRED DUFF COOPER TOLD THE BBC'S RADIO AUDIENCE TONIGHT THAT THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE IS "ALIVE TODAY AND GROWING IN VIGOR."

BRITAIN, HE SAID, HAS EVIDENCE THAT SYMPATHY FOR HER CAUSE IN FRANCE IS "GROWING WITH REMARKABLE RAPIDITY."

THAT SENTIMENT, HE ADDED, "NOT UNNATURALLY" IS GROWING FASTER IN OCCUPIED FRANCE "WHERE THE HATEFUL PRESENCE OF THE GERMANS REMINDS THE PEOPLE DAY BY DAY OF WHAT THEY HAVE LOST AND WHAT IS THEIR ONE HOPE OF REGAINING IT."

THE FRENCH PEOPLE, DUFF COOPER SAID, WERE "EXHAUSTED AND STUNNED" LAST JUNE AND THE WAR "SEEMED TO THEM AS THOUGH IT WERE OVER."

BUT, HE ASSERTED, THAT NO LONGER IS THE FRENCH PEOPLE'S MOOD.

"FOR MONTHS NOW THEY HAVE BEEN CONTEMPLATING, AT FIRST WITH ASTONISHMENT AND THEN WITH DAUNING AND NOW WITH INCREASING CONFIDENCE, THE GREAT FIGHT THAT THE BRITISH HAVE PUT UP, THE INDOMITABLE RESISTANCE AGAINST WHICH THE MIGHT OF GERMAN AGGRESSION GRADUALLY HAS BEEN EXHAUSTING ITSELF," HE SAID.

DAJ29PES

BERLIN, JAN 14-(AP)-EVEN IF MAX SCHMELING IS UNABLE TO DEFEND HIS EUROPEAN HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE, HE IS "GIVING AN EXCELLENT ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF IN THE GREAT GERMAN STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE," THE SPORTSPAPER 12 UHRBLATT SAID TODAY.

THE COMMENT WAS EVOKED BY A POSTCARD SCHMELING, NOW IN GERMANY'S PARACHUTE CORPS, SENT EDITORS OF THE PAPER IN WHICH HE SAID:

"MADE FIRST LEAP FROM 300 METERS (NEARLY 1,000 FEET) YESTERDAY. WAS FIRST TO JUMP FROM WHOLE COMPANY. WAS EXCELLENT X X X ."

(SCHMELING PRESUMABLY MEANT HIS FIRST LEAP SINCE BEING INJURED.

LAST OCTOBER, IT WAS REPORTED HE FRACTURED HIS LEFT LEG IN A PRACTICE PARACHUTE JUMP.)

OFFICIALS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY THAT INTENSIVE TRAINING REQUIRED IN THE PARACHUTE CORPS WOULD PREVENT SCHMELING FROM DEFENDING HIS TITLE AGAINST THE VIENNESE HENIZ LAZEK.

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LONDON, JAN.14-(AP)-THE RAF'S LEAD IN THE RACE FOR ALTITUDE IS ONE OF THE PRIME REASONS BRITISH AVIATION EXPERTS GIVE IT AN "EDGE" OVER THE LUFTWAFFE.

A HINT OF THE NECESSITY FOR THE GREATEST POSSIBLE ALTITUDE IS SEEN IN THE COMPARISON BETWEEN THE AVERAGE WORLD WAR DOGFIGHT A MILE IN THE AIR AND AIR BATTLES IN THIS WAR FIVE AND SIX MILES HIGH.

THE ADVANTAGE IN AIR FIGHTING RESTS WITH THE FIGHTER WHO CAN CLIMB HIGHER AND FASTER THAN HIS OPPONENT, ALL ELSE BEING EQUAL. ALTITUDE MAY MEAN LIFE OR DEATH TO THE FIGHTER PILOT WHO OFTEN STAKES ALL ON A DEATH-DEALING DIVE ON AN UNSEEN PLANE BELOW.

TO BOMBERS, ALTITUDE IS IMPORTANT ALSO FOR KEEPING OUT OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT RANGE AND TO ESCAPE DETECTION BY GROUND CREWS OR DEFENSE FIGHTER FORMATIONS.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS HAVE IMPROVED "AMAZINGLY," BRITISH SOURCES SAY.

THE TWIN OBJECTIVES OF BRITISH AERONAUTICAL RESEARCH RIGHT NOW ARE EFFECTIVE EIGHT FIGHTERS AND NEW ALTITUDE PEAKS FOR ALL PLANES.

PART OF BRITAIN'S "EDGE" IS CREDITED TO "BIG AMERICAN-BUILT BOMBERS" AND FOUR NEW TYPES, IT WAS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY, HAVE BEEN OR SOON WILL BE FLOWN ACROSS THE ATLANTIC FOR THE RAF--LOCKHEED-HUDSONS, LONG-RANGE RECONNAISSANCE BOMBERS; LOCKHEED-VENTURAS, DESCRIBED AS A LARGER VERSION OF THE LOCKHEED-HUDSONS; BOEING-17 FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS AND CONSOLIDATED TWO-ENGINED FLYING BOATS.

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LISBON, JAN 14-(AP)-ANTANAS SMETONA, PRESIDENT OF THE LITHUANIAN REPUBLIC BEFORE IT BECAME PART OF SOVIET RUSSIA, ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT ENROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

(SMETONA RECEIVED A UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC VISA IN BERLIN IN SEPTEMBER.)

JJ2AES

BERN, JAN 14-(AP)-THE RETURN OF PIERRE LAVAL TO THE VICHY CABINET WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS WAS REPORTED "EXTREMELY LIKELY" IN DIPLOMATIC ADVICES TONIGHT FROM THE CAPITAL OF UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

INFORMED SOURCES AT VICHY WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THAT LAVAL, FORMER VICE PREMIER AND SUCCESSOR-DESIGNATE TO CHIEF OF STATE MARSHAL PETAIN, MIGHT GET A RELATIVELY MINOR CABINET POST IN A GOVERNMENT SHAKEUP EXPECTED SOON--POSSIBLY THIS WEEK-END.

IT WAS SAID THAT HE MIGHT GRADUALLY RETURN TO HIS POST AS NEGOTIATOR WITH THE GERMANS BUT THAT IT WAS "MOST UNLIKELY" HE WOULD REGAIN HIS FORMER POWER AS VICE-PREMIER.

LAVAL WAS DISMISSED FROM THE GOVERNMENT DEC. 13.

[illegible]15PES

LIMA, PERU, JAN. 14--AVIATION AUTHORITIES FINED THE GERMAN AVIATION COMPANY LUFTHANSA 2,000 SOLES (ABOUT $320) TODAY BECAUSE, THEY SAID, A PLANE USING MARKINGS SIMILAR TO PERUVIAN PLANES BUT ACTUALLY BELONGING TO LUFTHANSA'S ECUADOREAN SUBSIDIARY, SEDTA, FLEW OVER THE ZARUMILLA REGION OF PERU.

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VALPARAISO, CHILE, JAN. 14-(AP)--SEVEN PERSONS WERE ARRESTEDHERE FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT TONIGHT AT A THEATER SHOWING THE CHARLES CHAPLIN FILM "THE GREAT DICTATOR."

POLICE SAID THEY WERE MEMBERS OF A CHILEAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT WITH TOTALITARIAN SYMPATHIES AND THAT THEY CARRIED INCENDIARY AND TEAR GAS BOMBS WHICH THEY INTENDED TO EXPLODE

WASHINGTON, JAN.14-(AP)-SURGEON GENERAL THOMAS PARRAN, HEAD OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT HE WOULD SAIL SATURDAY FOR LONDON TO STUDY HEALTH PROBLEMS IN THE BOMBARDED METROPOLIS.

HE SAID HE WAS ONE OF A COMMISSION OF FOUR WHO WOULD GO TO ENGLAND AT THE REQUEST OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT. THE OTHERS, WHOSE NAMES HE DID NOT DISCLOSE, WILL INVESTIGATE SUCH CIVILIAN PROBLEMS AS COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION.

THE SURGEON GENERAL SAID THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HAS 14 OFFICERS AT STATIONS ABROAD, INCLUDING SIX IN BERLIN AND ONE IN NAPLES. IF POSSIBLE, HE SAID, HE WOULD TRY TO GET TO THOSE TWO CITIES WHILE ABROAD.

HE EXPECTS TO SAIL ON THE S.S. EXCALIBUR FOR LISBON, FLYING FROM THERE TO THE BRITISH CAPITAL.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR WEDNESDAY AMS JANUARY 15)

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HOW SURGERY USES BLITZ

METHODS TO KEEP PACE

WITH LIGHTNING WAR

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13

BY RENNIE TAYLOR

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER

(ADVANCE) SAN FRANCISCO, JAN.14--A REPORT ON HOW SURGERY USES "BLITZ" METHODS ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF MODERN WAR, AMPUTATING LEGS AND ARMS AND DRESSING WOUNDS AT HIGH SPEED WITH AMAZINGLY LITTLE EQUIPMENT, YET SENDING MANY OF THE WOUNDED AWAY FROM THE OPERATING TABLE UNDER THEIR OWN POWER, HAS BEEN MADE BY DR.LEO ELOESSER, AN AMERICAN WHO SERVED IN SPAIN.

FOR SEVERAL MONTHS DR.ELOESSER, A PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AT THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, HEADED A MOBILE MEDICAL UNIT IN SPAIN, WHICH SERVED AS A PROVING GROUND FOR THE NEW HIGH-SPEED TYPE OF WARTIME SURGERY. HIS REPORT APPEARED IN THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

IN MODERN WAR, HE SAID, THE SURGEON HAS TO TREAT "GREAT MASSES OF WOUNDED." HIS SUPPLY TRUCK MAY BE LOST OR SHOT UP, BOTTLES OF PRECIOUS DRUGS MAY BE SMASHED. HE MAY NOT HAVE THE RIGHT ANAESTHETICS. THERE MAY BE LITTLE OR NO HOT WATER AVAILABLE. YET HE HAS TO OPERATE--QUICKLY.

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HE CANNOT PLY MEN WITH DRUGS AND LEAVE THEM LYING ABOUT UNCONSCIOUS. WAR MOVES TOO FAST FOR THAT. WOUNDED HAVE TO BE CARED FOR SPEEDILY. IF THEY CAN WALK AWAY FROM THE OPERATING TABLE, OR IF THEY CAN HELP THEMSELVES EVEN A LITTLE, SO MUCH THE BETTER. ANAESTHESIA UNDER FIRE USUALLY IS A MATTER OF A FEW MINUTES.

"A LITTLE ETHYL CHLORIDE, INHALED WHEN ALL IS READY
IS SUFFICIENT FOR THE FEW MINUTES NEEDED TO AMPUTATE
A MANGLED ARM THROUGH THE SITE OF THE FRACTURE. THE MAN WAKES UP IMMEDIATELY, MAY OFTEN WALK TO HIS BED, TRAVEL SEATED IN AN AMBULANCE AND CAN BE GIVEN HOT DRINKS WITHOUT NAUSEA.

"A COMPOUND FRACTURE (ONE IN WHICH THE BROKEN END OF THE BONE PROTRUDES THROUGH THE SKIN) WITH A COLD, PULSELESS LIMB CALLS FOR AMPUTATION UNLESS EXCEPTIONAL VIGILANCE IS POSSIBLE DURING THE FIRST FEW DAYS AFTER INJURY."

ONE WAY TO SAVE BLOOD: THE ARM OR LEG TO BE AMPUTATED IS SUSPENDED BY ROPE AND PULLEY UNTIL IT POINTS STRAIGHT UP IN THE AIR. WHEN THE AMPUTATION IS MADE, THE BLOOD IN THE VEINS SETTLES DOWNWARD INSTEAD OF BEING LOST.

THE COOPERATION OF THE WOUNDED MAN IS HELPFUL TO THE SURGEON.

"SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT," DR.ELOESSER REPORTED, "ARE NOTORIOUSLY EASY TO ANAESTHETIZE; THEY USUALLY ARE IN GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION, NOT OVERFED OR ALCOHOLIC, AND WHEN WOUNDED THEY OFTEN ARE ON THE VERGE OF SHOCK, SO THAT A LITTLE MORPHINE, A LITTLE SEDATIVE OR A SNIFF OF ANAESTHETIC GOES A LONG WAY TOWARD FREEING THEM FROM PAIN."

ON THE BATTLEFIELD, ONE OF THE MOST SATISFACTORY DISINFECTANTS FOR SURGEONS, DR.ELOESSER ADDED, IS ORDINARY CHLORIDE OF LIME, A CHEAP CHEMICAL WHICH IS SOLD INDUSTRIALLY BY THE CARLOAD AND IS USED FOR PURIFYING RESERVOIRS, SEWERS AND THE LIKE.

BEFORE AN OPERATION CAN BE PERFORMED, A GENROUS AREA AROUND THE WOULD HAS TO BE STERILIZED. INSTEAD OF THE MORE HIGH PRICED DISINFECTANTS, CHLORIDE OF LIME CAN BE USED FOR THE PRELIMINARY CLEANSING AND FOR STERILIZING THE SURGEON'S HANDS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY JAN.15---MOVED JAN.13)

XA/FJ1251ACS

NEW YORK,JAN.14-(AP)-A MAJOR PART OF A $2,000,000 SHIPMENT OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES, FOOD, CLOTHING AND AMBULANCES WAS LOADED ABOARD THE GREEK LINER CASSANDRA LOULOUDIS AT BAYONNE,N.J., TODAY FOR SHIPMENT TO GREECE.

THE ENTIRE CARGO SPACE OF THE 7,500-TON FREIGHTER WAS FILLED WITH GOODS DONATED BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, THROUGH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND THE GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, INC.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAD SHIPPED $9,508 WORTH OF SURGICAL EQUIPMENT AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES, INCLUDING 100,000 VITAMIN CAPSULES, TO GREECE. IT WAS THE SECOND SUCH SHIPMENT WITHIN THREE WEEKS.

MJ1008PES

NEW YORK, JAN. 14-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI HAS APPOINTED TWO NEW FASCIST PARTY LEADERS IN THE TWO PRINCIPAL CITIES OF LIBYA, ITALIAN AFRICAN DOMAIN WHERE THE BRITISH ARE PRESSING STEADILY AGAINST THE ITALIAN ARMY.

ANGELO ROGNONI WAS NAMED REGIONAL LEADER AT TRIPOLI, CAPITAL OF TRIPOLITANIA, IN WESTERN LIBYA.

FRANCESCO BARRACU WAS APPOINTED REGIONAL PARTY CHIEF AT BENGASI, CAPITAL OF CIRENAICA AND ONLY ABOUT 200 MILES FROM THE SEAPORT BASE OF TOBRUK, WHICH THE BRITISH HAVE SURROUNDED.

(THE APPOINTMENTS MIGHT MEAN THAT MUSSOLINI IS STRENGTHENING HIS PARTY ORGANIZATION IN THOSE TWO KEY AFRICAN CITIES IN THE FACE OF POSSIBLE BRITISH BLOWS DIRECTLY AGAINST THEM.)

WE440PES

NEW YORK,JAN.14-(AP)-FRANZ HOHENLOHE, 26-YEAR-OLD SON OF HUNGARIAN PRINCESS STEPHANIE HOHENLOHE-WALDENBURG, FLEW TO CALIFORNIA TONIGHT TO BE WITH HIS MOTHER WHO FACES A DEPORTATION HEARING FRIDAY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

BOARDING AN AMERICAN AIRLINES PLANE AT 8:15 P.M. (EST), THE PRINCE TOLD REPORTERS:

"NATURALLY, I AM VERY UNHAPPY ABOUT THIS SITUATION. THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MY MOTHER WERE ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY. THERE IS NO SUBSTANCE TO THE CHARGE. I KNOW THAT MY MOTHER IS VERY EMOTIONAL AND UPSET ABOUT THIS, AND I AM GOING TO BE WITH HER IN THIS CRISIS."

THE PRINCESS, DESCRIBED BY THE BRITISH AS A NAZI SYMPATHIZER, WAS SECLUDED IN A PALO ALTO APARTMENT WHERE HER ATTORNEY SAID SHE WAS "ALMOST HYSTERICAL."

MJ925PES

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN.14-(AP)-PAUL ARMSTRONG, ACTING LOCAL IMMIGRATION DIRECTOR, SAID TONIGHT THAT "PRESENT VIEWS" OF THE PRINCESS STEPHANIE HOHENLOHE-WALDENBURG HAD "NO BEARING" ON THE DEPORTATION CHARGE AGAINST HER.

"SHE IS CHARGED WITH REMAINING IN THE UNITED STATES AFTER THE TIME SET FOR HER DEPARTURE, AND THAT IS THE SOLE SUBJECT FOR INVESTIGATION WHEN SHE APPEARS BEFORE THIS OFFICE," HE SAID.

THE HUNGARIAN PRINCESS, WHO WAS REFUSED AN EXTENSION OF HER VISITOR'S PERMIT, HAS BEEN DESCRIBED IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS AS AN ARDENT NAZI SYMPATHIZER.

JOSEPH BULLOCK, HER ATTORNEY, SAID HE WOULD OFFER TESTIMONY AT A HEARING FRIDAY TO PROVE THE PRINCESS WAS NOT A NAZI AND THAT NO BASIS EXISTED FOR HER DEPORTATION.

BULLOCK SAID HIS CLIENT, SECLUDED IN AN EXCLUSIVE PALO ALTO APARTMENT, HAD BEEN MADE 'SICK" BY CHARGES THAT SHE WAS A NAZI SPY BUT THAT SHE WOULD APPEAR AT THE HEARING IF HER "PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION" PERMITTED.

XADS3PCS

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD PRINCESS XXX "ALMOST HYSTERICAL."

TRAVELING IN THE UNITED STATES ON A HUNGARIAN PASSPORT, THE PRINCESS WAS GRANTED ONE EXTENSION OF HER VISITOR'S VISA, BUT WAS DENIED A SECOND. SHE HAD PROMISED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY BY LAST SATURDAY.

THE YOUNG PRINCE, A CORRESPONDENT FOR A HUNGARIAN NEWSPAPER, SAID HE HAD REENFORCED TO CHANGE HIS PLANS TO SEEK A BRITISH VISA PERMITTING HIM TO DRIVE AN AMBULANCE FOR THE ENGLISH BECAUSE OF HIS MOTHER'S DIFFICULTIES.

HE SAID HE HAD TALKED WITH STATE DEPARTMENT AND IMMIGRATION

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AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON ABOUT HIS MOTHER AND HAD BEEN ACCORDED "EXTREMELY NICE AND COURTEOUS" TREATMENT. HE DECLINED TO SAY WHAT THE RESULT OF HIS CONVERSATION WAS.

THE PRINCE WILED AWAY THREE HOURS AT LAGUARDIA FIELD AFTER ABANDONING AN EARLIER FLIGHT TO THE WEST COAST WHICH WAS UNCERTAIN BECAUSE OF WEATHER.

WE3RPES

NEW YORK, JAN 14-(AP)-ANSWERING SENATOR BURTON K.WHEELER'S CHARGE OF "PROPAGANDA FOR WAR" IN THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY, A.J. RICHARD, EDITOR OF PARAMOUNT NEWS, SAID TONIGHT IN A LETTER TO THE MONTANA DEMOCRAT THAT HE WAS "UNAWARE OF THE EXISTENCE OF ANY SUCH PROPAGANDA ON THE PART OF THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY AND AM CONFIDENT THAT NO SUCH PURPOSE EXISTS."

RICHARD, REFERRING TO WHEELER'S STATEMENT IN A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT "THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY IS DOING A TERRIFIC JOB OF WAR PROPAGANDA" AND THAT HE HAD MAILED COPIES OF A LETTER TO THAT EFFECT TO PICTURE EXECUTIVES, SAID HE HAD NOT RECEIVED A COPY OF THE LETTER.

"SPEAKING FOR OUR OWN NEWSREEL," RICHARD SAID," I STAND ON OUR RECORD. PARAMOUNT NEWS HAS CONSISTENTLY PRESENTED AND WILL CONTINUE TO PRESENT BOTH SIDES OF ALL CONTROVERSIAL TOPICS VITAL TO THE INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. MAY I REMIND YOU OF OUR TREATMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT CONTROVERSY OF TWO YEARS AGO, IN WHICH YOU WERE FEATURED IN OUR SCREEN REPORTING? THIS IS BUT ONE EXAMPLE, CHARACTERISTIC OF OUR POLICY."

ANSWERING WHEELER'S INQUIRY AS TO WHETHER HIS REPLY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECENT FIRESIDE CHAT WOULD BE CARRIED IN THE NEWSREELS, RICHARD SAID, "WE DO NOT PLAN TO RELEASE YOUR RECENT ANSWER TO THE PRESIDENT'S BROADCAST TO WHICH YOU REFER, AS WE HAVE ALREADY RELEASED MORE RECENT UTTERANCES OF YOURS ON THE SAME SUBJECT."

ASSERTING THAT "OUR EDITORIAL POLICY IS NOT INFLUENCED BY PRESSURE OF ANY KIND FROM ANY SOURCE WHATSOEVER," RICHARD CONCLUDED: "MAY I ASSURE YOU THAT OUR ATTITUDE REMAINS ONE OF IMPARTIAL FAIRNESS AND CONTINUED UNBIASED SERVICE TO OUR AUDIENCES, WHO, AS THINKING AMERICANS, HAVE GIVEN US THEIR ENDORSEMENT FOR OUR FAIR TREATMENT OF THE NATION'S NEWS."

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OTTAWA, JAN. 14-(AP)-A "REVIVAL OF PRODUCTION" WHICH BOOSTED CANADIAN PRODUCTIVE OPERATIONS TO AN ALL-TIME HIGH IN 1940 WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS IN A REVIEW OF CANADIAN BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

A SPECTACULAR ADVANCE IN BUSINESS OPERATIONS WAS NOTED AS THE "MOST CONSTRUCTIVE FACTOR" IN THE UPTREND.

"IT IS NOW EVIDENT THAT PRODUCTION IN 1940 WAS GREATER THAN IN ANY YEAR IN HISTORY," THE BUREAU SAID, REPORTING THAT THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF BUSINESS FOR THE 11 MONTHS ENDED NOV. 30, 1940, STOOD AT 144.7.

THIS COMPARED WITH 121.4 IN THE SAME PERIOD THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

"BAROMETERS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY WERE PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS IN RECORDING EXPANSION," THE REPORT SAID.

STIMULATED BUSINESS ACTIVITY EFFECTED AN "IMPORTANT INCREASE" IN CANADA'S NATIONAL INCOME, IT CONTINUED. THIS INCREASE COULD BE TRACED

TO THREE MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

EXPANSION OF PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT, PLUS NEW BUSINESS OBTAINED BY THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY FROM CONTRACTS AND BUILDING PERMITS. (NUMBER OF CONTRACTS AWARDED IN THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW INCREASED 85 PER CENT, BUILDING PERMITS 95 PER CENT).

INCREASED RECEIPTS FROM VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE EXPORTS WERE REFLECTED IN A 31 PER CENT GAIN IN EXPORTS IN THE FIRST 11 MONTHS OF 1940 COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIOD OF 1939.

INCREASED DEFICIT FINANCING OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT, REFLECTED IN EXPENDITURES UNDER THE WAR APPROPRIATION ACT, TOTALLING $392,800,000 IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR WHICH BEGAN LAST APRIL 1.

WE8O8PES

VANCOUVER, B.C., JAN 14-(AP)-BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE THE VANCOUVER CITY COUNCIL LAST NIGHT ADOPTED A RESOLUTION URGING THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TO CLOSE SIX JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOLS IN THE CITY AND TO ABROGATE THE GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT PERMITTING RESTRICTED JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

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THE COUNCIL ACTED AFTER ALDERMAN HALFORD WILSON CHARGED THAT THE SCHOOLS WERE MAINTAINED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND THAT JAPANESE CHILDREN WERE REQUIRED TO ATTEND THEM AFTER THEIR REGULAR CLASSES IN VANCOUVER DAY SCHOOLS.

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HULL URGES FULLEST AID TO BRITAIN

Tells House Committee British Navy Is Our First Line of Defense Against Destroyers of Civilization.

Washington, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that "control of the high seas by law-abiding nations is the key to the security of the Western Hemisphere."

The State Department chief appeared before the committee as the first witness on President Roosevelt's bill for aiding Great Britain and other nations fighting aggression by lending or leasing them war materials ranging from bullets to battleships. Secretary Hull described the measure as one which would "make it possible for us to allocate our resources in ways best calculated to provide for the security of this nation and of this continent."

Speed Is Greatest Need.

Above all, he declared, "it will do all these things in the speediest posible manner, and, overwhelmingly, speed is our greatest need today." The Secretary of State asserted that "the proposed so-called new order in the Pacific" means the domination by one country to the exclusion of the interests of other nations.

Before the House committee, he declared that "such a program for the subjugation and exploitation" of so many people by one nation was of great concern to the entire world. Nevertheless, he said, the United States has tried to show Japan that her best interests would be in friendly relations with this nation.

Chairman Bloom, Democrat, of New York, started the hearing at 10:26 A. M.—twenty-six minutes late. The Secretary began by saying that he did not intend to discuss the details of the bill, asserting that that would be done by others, but he said that he preferred to place before the committee the facts as to the dangers confronting this hemisphere "and, therefore, this country."

Review of Situation.

In a comprehensive review of the international situation, Secretary Hull declared that three nations—Germany, Japan and Italy—had made abundantly clear "their determination to repudiate and destroy the very foundations of a civilized world order under law and to enter upon the road of armed conquest, of subjugation of other nations and of tyrannical rule over their victims."

In describing the importance of command of the seas the Secretary declared that "should that control be gained by the partners of the tripartite pact (Germany, Italy and Japan) the danger to our country, great as it is today, would be multiplied many fold."

"Were Britain defeated and were she to lose control of the seas, Germany easily could cross the Atlantic, especially the South Atlantic, unless we were ready to do what Britain is doing now," the Secretary of State said. "Were the Altantic to fall into German control, the Atlantic would offer little or no assurance of security."

Maximum Aid Wanted.

He urged the importance of giving maximum material assistance to Britain and the other countries fighting the Axis Powers.

President Roosevelt's angry assertion that "the rottenest thing said in public life in my generation" was being used as an argument against the aid-to-Britain program brought an opposition rejoinder today that the President had made the danger of war the foremost issue in the lease-lend armaments bill.

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, who readily assumed responsibility for the statement which aroused Mr. Roosevelt, said with seeming elation that the President's criticism had raised a clean cut question: "Whether or not this bill would lead us into war."

The actual start of legislative work on the momentous measure took on heightened interest because of Mr. Roosevelt's unexpected, blunt-spoken denunciation of the tactics he laid to some opponents of the bill.

Retort From Wheeler.

Senator Wheeler, who in a radio speech Sunday referred to the lease-lend bill as "the New Deal's 'Triple A' foreign policy—plow under every fourth American boy," retorted at once that Mr. Roosevelt "appeared to have lost his temper."

Following this up today, he contended that in view of the President's words the bill's foremost issue now was the war danger.

"This bill," he told reporters, "is a violation of the Hague treaty and international law. When you violate international law, as it is suggested that we do in several ways in this measure, you run the risk of direct involvement in war. That is what we are doing if we pass this measure—moving a long step toward war."

A colleague, Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, claimed gains for the anti-lease-lend ranks, estimating that there was a "nucleus" of twenty-five votes in the Senate against the bill now. This would represent a gain of ten since the first opposition canvass of rock-bottom strength. Senator Clark said he expected additional gains as debate progressed.

Victory Is Predicted.

House sponsors of the bill meanwhile made flat predictions that the bill would win approval in that chamber without substantial change.

Speaker Rayburn and Representative Bloom said they anticipated little difficulty in speeding the measure to the Senate in a few weeks.

"I am for it in its present form," Mr. Bloom said, "but i

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may be that some constructive suggestions will be made and adopted." He thought the House might complete action in two weeks.

Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, disputed Mr. Bloom's opinions both on the question of time and on the final form of the measure. The committee hearings, he said, alone would consume at least two weeks.

Mr. Fish, who has offered a number of amendments to curtail the broad presidential powers provided in the bill, announced he proposed to seek completely new legislation.

"It is our duty to scrap this monstrosity, this dictator bill and write a new one within the Constitution that will expedite all aid to Britain."

Apropos of Mr. Roosevelt's press conference remarks, Mr. Fish commented:

"Mr. Wheeler's remarks have gotten under the skin of the President; but if the shoe fits, let him wear it."

Would Call Hoover.

The ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Fish said that he would ask the committee to call such persons as former President Herbert Hoover, Wendell L. Willkie, former United States Ambassadors to Germany and Great Britain and "at least one authority on the constitutionality of the bill."

Mr. Bloom said that Navy Secretary Knox and William S. Knudsen, defense commission chieftain, would be heard tomorrow, then a few other "Government witnesses."

As for the seventeen witnesses suggested by Mr. Fish, Mr. Bloom said that he had not requested the appearance of any of them, but would arrange for the testimony of those who thought they had constructive recommendations.

Delay in Senate.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee meanwhile deferred until tomorrow a scheduled meeting to decide on the procedure for the lease-lend bill. The absence of Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia, committee chairman who is ill with a cold occasioned the delay.

Elsewhere in the Senate, Senator Bankhead, Democrat, of Alabama, announced support for the lease-lend plan.

"I don't think there is any danger this will involve us in war with the Axis," he said. "Mr. Hitler won't try war with us until he's ready."

Senator Gurney, Republican, of South Dakota, said he would seek a one-year limitation on presidential powers if the bill did not contain such a provision when it reached the Senate.

Senator Austin, Republican, of Vermont, acting Republican leader, predicted that when debate started every Senator would "have a different idea about this bill."

Hull's Statement Declaring British-Aid

Bill Vital to Protect U. S. From Attack by Axis

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The text of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement before the House Foreign Affairs Committee follows:

We are here to consider a bill designed to promote the defense of the United States. I shall not discuss the technical details of the proposed measure, since that will be done by other departments of the government more directly concerned with these matters. I shall place before you briefly the controlling facts relating to the manner in which the dangers that now confront this hemisphere and, therefore, this nation have arisen, and the circumstances which render imperative all possible speed in our preparation for meeting these dangers.

During the past eight years, our government has striven, by every peaceful means at its disposal, to secure the establishment in the world of conditions under which there would be a reasonable hope for enduring peace. We have proceeded in the firm belief that only if such conditions come to exist will there be a certainty that our country will be fully secure and safely at peace. The establishment of such conditions calls for acceptance and application by all nations of certain basic principles of peaceful and orderly international conduct and relations.

Accordingly, in the conduct of our foreign relations, this government has directed its efforts to the following objectives: (1) peace and security for the United States, with advocacy of peace and limitation and reduction of armament as universal international objectives; (2) support for law, order, justice and morality and the principle of non-intervention; (3) restoration and cultivation of sound economic methods and relations, based on equality of treatment; (4) development, in the promotion of these objectives, of the fullest practicable measure of international co-operation; (5) promotion of the security, solidarity and general welfare of the Western Hemisphere.

The Road to Tyranny

Observance and the advocacy of the basic principles underlying these policies and efforts toward their acceptance and application became increasingly important as three nations, one after another, made abundantly clear, by word and by deed, their determination to repudiate and destroy the very foundations of a civilized world order under law and to enter upon the road of armed conquest, of subjugation of other nations, and of tyrannical rule over their victims.

The first step in this fatal direction occurred in the Far East in 1931 with forceful occupation of Manchuria in contravention of the provisions of the nine-power treaty and of the Kellogg-Briand pact. The equilibrium in the Far East which had been established by the Washington Conference treaties of 1921-'22 became seriously disturbed by the setting up by forceful means in a part of China of a regime under Japanese control under the name of "Manchukuo." This control over Manchuria has been marked by the carrying out of a policy of discrimination which has resulted in forcing out American and other foreign interests.

During the years that followed, Japan went steadily forward in her preparations for expansion by force of arms. In December, 1934, she gave notice of her intention to terminate the naval treaty of Feb. 6, 1922. She then proceeded with intensified construction of military and naval armaments, at the same time undertaking, from time to time, limited actions directed toward an extension of her domination over China and involving disregard and destruction of the lawful rights and interests of other countries, including the United States.

In July, 1937, the armed forces of Japan embarked upon large-scale military operations against China. Invading forces of more than a million men occupied large areas along the seaboard and in the central provinces. In these areas there were set up puppet regimes which instituted systems of controls and monopolies discriminatory in favor of the interests of the invading country.

Would Control Half the World

It has been clear throughout that Japan has been actuated from the start by broad and ambitious plans for establishing herself in a dominant position in the entire region of the western Pacific. Her leaders have openly declared their determination to achieve and maintain that position by force of arms and thus to make themselves masters of an area coniatning almost one-half of the entire population of the world. As a consequence, they would have arbitrary control of the sea and trade routes in that region.

Previous experience and current developments indicate that the proposed "new order" in the Pacific area means, politically, domination by one country. It means, economically, employment of the resources of the area concerned for the benefit of that country and to the ultimate improvement of other parts of the area and exclusion of the interests of other countries. It means, socially, the destruction of personal liberties and the reduction of the conquered peoples to the role of inferiors.

It should be manifest to every person that such a program for the subjugation and ruthless exploitation by one country of nearly one-half of the population of the world is a matter of immense significance, importance and concern to every other nation wherever located.

Notwithstanding the course which Japan has followed during recent years, this government has made repeated efforts to persuade the Japanese government that her best interests lie in the development of friendly relations with the United States and with other countries which believe in orderly and peaceful processes among nations. We have at no time made any threats.

In Europe, the first overt breach of world order was made by Italy when, in 1935, that country invaded and conquered Ethiopia, in direct contravention of solemnly accepted obligations under the covenant of the League of Nations and of the Kellogg-Briand Pact. In 1939 Italy seized Albania in violation of unequivocal treaty obligations. In the summer of 1940 she entered the European war on the side of Germany with the openly avowed purpose of participating with that country in a remodeling of the world on the basis of a "new order" founded upon unlimited and unrestricted use of armed force. Finally, without provocation, she has attacked Greece.

War Became Inevitable

Throughout this period the government of the United States made known to the government of Italy its anxious concern over the growing deterioration of peaceful international relationships. Both on the occasion of the Italo-Ethiopian controversy and during the period preceding Italy's entry into the European war, this government addressed numerous communications to the government of Italy in an effort to prevent new breaches of world order.

Germany, from the time that Hitler and his associates came to power in 1933, began feverishly to construct vast armaments, while following a program of repeatedly made and repeatedly broken promises as a part of a skillful diplomatic game designed to lull the suspicions of other countries. After employing for several months at the disarmament conference in Geneva tactics which have since become a distinct pattern of German policy—further demands as previous demands are met—Germany, in October, 1933, rendered impossible any effective international agreement for limitation of armaments by withdrawing from the disarmament conference. There then followed nearly six years during which Germany, having determined upon a policy of unlimited conquest, moved inevitably toward the catastrophe of war.

Germany's work of preparation followed two main lines. The first consisted in the creation of armed force. To this end her entire national economy was transformed into a highly regimented and highly disciplined war economy. Every phase of national activity became harnessed to the requirements of preparation for war. More than half of the national income was expended for military purposes. Foreign trade and foreign payments became rigidly controlled for the same purpose. The production of planes and tanks and guns and all the other countless accessories of a modern war machine became the immediate objective of the whole national effort.

The second line consisted of a series of steps directed toward improving the strategic position of Germany. The first of these was the occupation and fortification of the Rhineland in 1936, in direct violation of the Locarno treaty, voluntarily entered into by Germany ten years earlier. Then followed, in rapid succession, the absorption of Austria, in direct violation of pledges given by Hitler to respect the sovereignty and independence of that country; the dismemberment and final seizure of Czecho-Slovakia, in spite of Hitler's assurances after the seizure of Austria that Germany desired no additional territory in Europe and in violation of a solemn pledge to respect the independence of that country, officially given in October, 1938; the annexation of Memel, and, finally, on Sept. 1, 1939, a brutal attack upon, and the devastation and partitioning of, Poland.

U. S. Raised Voice for Peace

The period of the war has witnessed the invasion and occupation of Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg, in violation of the scrupulously observed neutrality of these countries and in contravention, in the cases of some of these countries, of assurances expressly given by Germany of her intention to respect their independence and sovereignty; the invasion and partial occupation of France; the splitting up of Rumania and the German occupation of the remaining portion of that country.

These seizures have been accomplished through a combined use of armed force applied from without and of an almost unbelievable amount of subversive activity from within. Each of the invaded and occupied countries has been subjected to a reign of terror and despotism. By word and by deed, the invaders have made unmistakably clear their determination to impose permanently upon these unfortunate countries a rule of tyranny frequently reminiscent of the worst pages of ancient history.

So long as there seemed to remain even a faint hope of inducing the leaders of Germany to desist from the course which they were following, the government of the United States neglected no opportunity to make its voice heard in restraint. It went further, and repeatedly offered its assistance in economic readjustments which might promote solution of the existing difficulties by peaceful means. All hope disappeared when the Nazi legions struck at Poland and plunged Europe into a new war.

Since then, it has become increasingly apparent that mankind is today face to face, not with regional wars or isolated conflicts, but with an organized, ruthless and impacable movement of steadily expanding conquest. We are in the presence of forces which are not restrained by considerations of law or principles or morality; which have fixed no limits for their program of conquest; which have spread over large areas on land and are desperately struggling now to seize control of the oceans as an essential means of achieving and maintaining their conquest of the other continents.

Control of the high seas by law-abiding nations is the key to the security of the Western Hemisphere in the present-day world situation. Should that control be gained by the partners of the tripartite pact, the danger to our country, great as it is today, would be multiplied manyfold.

U. S. Invasion No Impossibility

It is frequently said that there can be no danger of an invasion of the New World. It is said: As Germany has not been able to cross the British Channel, how can she cross the Atlantic?

German forces could cross the Channel in an hour's time were it not for the fact that Britain, now thoroughly prepared and well armed, is fighting every hour of the day to prevent that crossing, and is fortified with ever known device to repel a landing. The twenty miles of water between continental Europe and Britain are under British, not German, control. Were Britain defeated, and were she to lose command of the seas, Germany could easily cross the Atlantic—especially the south Atlantic—unless we were ready and able to do what Britain is doing now. Were the Atlantic to fall into German control, the Atlantic would offer little or no assurance of security.

Under these conditions our national security would require the continuous devotion of a very great part of all our work and wealth for defense production, prolonged universal military service, extremely burdensome taxation, unending vigilance against enemies within our borders, and complete involvement in power diplomacy. These would be the necessities of a condition as exposed as ours would be.

Great Britain is today a veritable fortress. So will this country be when our preparations for armed defense are completed. Most likely, however, it will not be by direct and frontal attack that the would-be invaders will undertake the conquest of this country, if they ever have a chance to embark upon such an enterprise. It is rather to be anticipated that

their efforts would first be directed against other portions of this hemisphere, more vulnerable than this country, and then against us.

Subversive forces are hard at work in many American countries, seeking to create internal dissension and disunion as a now-familiar prelude to armed invasion. Today these forces are held in check and are being steadily eradicated. But the entire situation would change if control of the high seas were to pass into the hands of the would-be attackers. Under such conditions, the difficulties of continental defense would demand from us vastly greater efforts than we are now called upon to envisage.

Control of Seas Is Crux

The most serious question today for this country is whether the control of the high seas shall pass into the hands of powers bent on a program of unlimited conquest. It is in this light, above all, that we should order our present-day thinking and action with respect to the amount of material assistance which our country is prepared to furnish Great Britain.

On no other question of public policy are the people of this country so nearly unanimous and so emphatic today as they are on that of the imperative need, in our own most vital interest, to give Great Britain and other victims of attack the maximum of material aid in the shortest possible space of time. This is so because it is now altogether clear that such assistance to those who resist attack is a vital part of our national self-defense. In the face of the forces of conquest now on the march across the earth, self-defense is and must be the compelling consideration in the determination of wise and prudent national policy.

For us to withhold aid to victims of attack would not result in a restoration of peace. It would merely tend to perpetuate the enslavement of nations already invaded and subjugated and provide an opportunity for the would-be conquerors to gather strength for an attack against us.

The protagonists of the forces against which we are today forging the instrumentalities of self-defense have repudiated in every essential respect the long-accepted principles of peaceful and orderly international relations. They have disregarded every right of neutral nations, even of those to which they themselves had given solemn pledges of inviolability. Their constantly employed weapons for the government of their unfortunate victims are unrestricted terrorization, firing squads, deceit, forced labor, confiscation of property, concentration camps and deprivations of every sort.

Speed Is Greatest Need

The most scrupulous observance by peaceful countries of legal concepts provides today no security whatever. Many nations which trusted to the integrity of their intentions and the care with which they observed their legal obligations have been destroyed.

I am certain that the day will come again when no nation will have the effrontery and the cynicism to demand that, while it itself scoffs at and disregards every principle of law and order, its intended victims must adhere rigidly to all such principles—until the very moment when its armed forces have crossed their frontiers. But so long as such nations exist, we cannot and must not be diverted, either by their threats or by their hypocritical protests, from our firm determination to create means and conditions of self-defense wherever and in whatever form we find essential to our own security.

The present bill sets up machinery which will enable us to make the most effective use of our resources for our own needs and for the needs of those whom, in our own self-defense, we are determined thus to aid. The great problem of democracy is to organize and to use its strength with sufficient speed and completeness. The proposed legislation is an essential measure for that purpose. This bill will make it possible for us to allocate our resources in ways best calculated to provide for the security of this nation and of this continent in the complex and many-sided conditions of danger with which we are and are likely to be confronted. Above all, it will enable us to do all these things in the speediest possible manner. And, overwhelmingly, speed is our greatest need today.

England Lacks Cash To Buy More Arms, Morgenthau Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 15—Secretary Morgenthau testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that the British "just haven't got" dollars enough to pay for "anything like what they need" in war supplies from the United States.

Morgenthau asserted that Britain's total dollar assets as of January 1 were $1,775,000,000. Alongside this figure, he placed another $1,555,000,000, representing Britain's estimated dollar receipts during the calendar year, and a third figure, $3,019,000,000, the total of expenditures already contracted for during the year.

Leaves Figure Blank

He left a fourth figure blank, to be supplied later by the War and Navy departments. It was the total of what Britain expects to purchase in 1941 over and above what she has already ordered.

Then, in explanation, he said:

"They can pay this year for what they have already bought in dollars, but when it comes to finding the dollars to pay for anything like what they need—they just haven't got it." His voice dropped to an ominous tone as he reached the last sentence.

Supports Program

The Secretary of the Treasury was testifying in support of the Administration's bill empowering the President to manufacture war implements here, pay for them from the Treasury and then lend them to the British to be returned or replaced in kind after the war.

Officials in other departments said that Morgenthau's $1,775,000,000 estimate of British assets available for American purchases covered only the most easily available wealth. They pointed out also that the Morgenthau figure was limited only to the United Kingdom.

Morgenthau's statement said the British had $1,516,000,000 of American investments that could be liquidated. The Commerce Department recently said total United Kingdom investments in the United States at the end of August were $2,561,000,000, while Canada had $1,393,000,000 invested here, and other parts of the empire had smaller, unestimated investments.

Prospective Gold Sales

Morgenthau's figures also showed $760,000,000 of prospective gold sales to the United States, while the Federal Reserve Board last week estimated that new gold production of the empire is now nearly $1,000,000,000 per year.

British Empire investments outside the United States, were estimated by Morgenthau today at £3,868,000,000. (A pound is currently worth about $4.02.)

In reply to repeated questions from members of the committee, Morgenthau said that even if the British Government could convert securities held abroad into currency it would still be difficult to convert the funds into dollars for use here. At another point he said that buying by the British purchasing commission had "practically stopped because the money isn't in sight."

311 Million Left

Morgenthau did not add the figures for British assets and estimated receipts, but their total was $3,330,000,000. Deducting $3,019,000,000, the total of war supplies contracted for, this left $311,000,000 to be applied to the bill for supplies still to be ordered during the year.

Committee members were curious about British assets in South America and elsewhere and Morgenthau produced the list that showed total United Kingdom investments outside the United States were 3,868,000,000 pounds sterling. For Latin America the figure was £1,002,000,000.

Representative Fish (Rep., N. Y.) who has opposed numerous segments of the Administration foreign policy, was quick to challenge certain of Morgenthau's figures. The Federal Reserve Board had said, he asserted, that Britain had foreign balances of more than $7,000,000,000 that could be transferred here.

Morgenthau had come prepared for that one. He produced the Reserve Board statement in question, noted that it was dated August, 1939, before the war began, noted that the board's total included central gold reserves of members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, running to $2,735,000,000, and private dollar balances totaling $1,050,000,000.

Termed Accurate

"These figures of the Federal Reserve and ours are not in conflict," he said. He went on to say that his figures had come from the British treasury, had been carefully checked against other available figures and found to reflect accurately the foreign balances which the British Government controls.

The totals given are expected to become a central point of discussion in the controversy over assistance to England, especially by those who would endeavor to prove that Britain has ample funds to pay for her purchases here.

One other figure entered into Morgenthau's testimony, at the request of Representative Fish. The Secretary said that since the war began, the British purchasing commission had gotten delivery on and paid out dollars for American products totaling $1,337,000,000.

Representative Tinkham (Rep., Mass.) asked Morgenthau why Great Britain should not sell or segregate some of her foreign assets, so that the United States might have the benefit of them.

Picture Of Security Dollars

"I haven't attempted," Morgenthau answered, "to say what Britain should or shouldn't do. All I have attempted to do is lay before the committee a picture of the security dollars that the British empire has. I haven't attempted to say they should or should not make them available."

Mrs. Rogers (Rep., Mass.) asked how much the program would cost.

"I don't know," the Cabinet officer replied.

He went on to say that if the bill passes he and others would come before the Congressional committees asking appropriations, and that at that time some estimate would be available.

"I think," said Mrs. Rogers, "you should tell us the total ingredients in the medicine before we take it."

Foreign Relations Post Urged On Senator Glass

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—Administration leaders were reported today to have urged Senator Glass (Dem., Va.), supporter of President Roosevelt's program for aiding Britain, to accept a place on the Foreign Relations Committee, which soon will take up the "lend-lease" bill.

If Democratic leadership plans work out, Glass and Senator Byrnes (Dem., S. C.), who aided in drafting the Administration measure, probably will be added to the committee in a day or so to fill two vacancies.

Glass said of the reports merely that he had told friends he would serve on the committee if elected. He said he wanted it understood, however, that he was not an applicant for the place.

The 83-year-old Virginian is chairman of the Appropriations Committee which would be called on to consider funds for financing the British-aid program once the pending authorization legislation was approved.

KNOX SAYS NAVY WANTS 72-HOUR WEEK IN YARDS

Asserts Increased Working Schedule Depends on Finding Foremen.

FUNDS FOR 400 SHIPS ASKED

Urgent Need Described After Congress Committee Votes Anti-aircraft Money.

Washington, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Secretary Knox said today that the navy was attempting as rapidly as possible to organize its shipyards for operation on a seventy-two-hour week basis.

At present, Mr. Knox told his press conference, most yards are operating on a forty-eight-hour week, with time and a half paid to workers employed in excess of forty hours a week.

Some departments in some yards are working three shifts, Mr. Knox said, and additional shifts will be added in other yards toward the seventy-two-hour goal as soon as sufficient competent foremen are available.

The Secretary also announced that ships of the Atlantic fleet and army and navy forces would stage joint training maneuvers in the Caribbean beginning January 21.

He described the maneuvers as a routine annual affair and said that he did not think the new Atlantic bases acquired from Great Britain would figure in the war games.

The exercises are to center in the vicinity of Puerto Rico, presumably at Culebra Island, east of Puerto Rico, where similar maneuvers have been held in the past.

Mr. Knox said that selected units of the army's first division would sail from New York January 21.

Requests to Congress.

The navy asked Congress today for authority to build 400 small vessels, including submarine chasers, mine sweepers and torpedo boats, and asked also for extra facilities to construct them.

Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, informed the House Naval Committee that 280 of the vessels were urgently needed and that Congress would be asked immediately for $310,460,000 for tehir construction and armament and $25,000,000 for expansion of building facilities.

The bulk of the small craft which will be completed in a year would be constructed on the great lakes.

The 280 vessels include thirty-six 165-foot seagoing submarine chasers for use as escort vessels; thirty 110-foot wooden submarine chasers; twenty-four motor torpedo boats; eighteen 165-foot mine sweepers, thirty-two fleet mine sweepers; ninety motor mine sweepers and fifty coastal mine sweepers.

For Anti-aircraft Fund.

Earlier in its session the committee unanimously indorsed the navy's request for a $300,000,000 strengthening of the fleet's anti-aircraft power.

Rear Admiral W. R. Furlong, Chief of Ordnance, told the committee that a major part of the program would involve the installation aboard larger warships of a new type of five-inch anti-aircraft gun which he called "the best we've ever had." He said that it was effective 31,000 feet in the air and had a great horizontal range.

In addition to the new guns, the committee was told, the program provides for splinter protection for gun crews and other deck personnel.

Rear Admiral Robinson testified that protection included the installation of thin plates of high tensile steel around the anti-aircraft guns, opening at the top so as to allow the guns to be aimed in any direction.

In all, the committee is considering requests for authority to spend a total of $809,000,000.

30.24-6975

30.24-6975

German Bases on Skagerrak And at Stavanger Are Bombed

British Report Direct Hits Scored on Ship and Norwegian Railroad Bridge—Nazi Planes Again Raid Britain.

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Aircraft of the Royal Air Force Coastal Command attacked enemy air bases at Mandal and Forus and other targets in German-occupied Norway last night, the Air Ministry reported today.

"Bad weather made observation difficult," the communique said, "but bombs were seen to burst on the airdrome of Mandal. One aircraft scored two direct hits on a motor ship in Stavanger Roads, and another bombed an important railway bridge."

All British aircraft returned safely, it was added, and military spokesmen explained that Forus is the air base for Stavanger, one of Norway's most important west coast ports. Mandal is on the southern tip of Norway at the entrance to the Skagerrak.

The Air Ministry News Service said later that a heavy bomb made a direct hit on a hangar at Mandal and that fires were started in the woods adjoining the airdrome.

Ground mist and bad weather generally over the Continent were reported to have prevented the R. A. F. from making its usual night attack on Germany and the so-called invasion ports along the coast of occupied France and Belgium.

Nazi Raiders Active.

German planes invaded Great Britain again tonight, flying over the Midlands as the skies cleared after a snowy day. London had no alarm up to a late hour, however, and no bombs were reported dropped in the Midlands. The snow fell through most of the day, restricting Nazi air activity, but a few planes came over and at least two villages were attacked.

Observers on the coast saw two German bombers loom through the storm over the Strait of Dover and soon there was a report that one had dropped sixteen bombs at a southeast of England village. There were no casualties. Most of the bombs were said to have hit a marsh.

A lone wolf raider flew over Scotland after a quiet night, dropped one bomb and raked a town with machine-gun fire. Other planes were reported over East Anglia.

Alarm in Freiburg.

Freiburg, Germany, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The air raid sirens sounded a daylight alarm today in this city of northwest Germany. The all-clear was given twenty minutes later without incident.

Limited to Scouting.

Berlin, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that Nazi air activity over Britain yesterday was limited to scouting flights because of the unfavorable weather. "The good effect of raids on war-essential objectives at Plymouth and Portsmouth carried out on recent nights was observed," the communique added.

Informed German spokesmen said earlier that there were no British flights over Germany last night.

Geneva Has Alarm.

Geneva, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—An air raid alarm was sounded here today at 9:55 A. M. The all-clear followed at 10:18 A. M.

English Shatter Precedents; Name Second Minister To U. S.

Sir Gerald Campbell, High Commissioner To Canada, Sent To Washington In Addition To Halifax And Butler

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 15—In a move that makes diplomatic history, Great Britain has named Sir Gerald Campbell, British High Commissioner to Canada, as a second Minister to the United States.

The British Foreign Office made the announcement officially tonight, less than a week after it had confirmed the elevation of Sir Neville Butler, counselor of the embassy at Washington, to the rank of Minister.

Never before in history has the British Government had one Minister, let alone two, in addition to its Ambassador at Washington.

Although Sir Neville was appointed first, informed sources here said Sir Gerald would take precedence and act as second in rank to the new Ambassador, Viscount Halifax.

Sir Gerald acquired wide popularity and a broad knowledge of United States during his service as British consul general in San Francisco and New York. He left the latter post in 1938 to become High Commissioner to Canada.

His familiarity with both United States and Canadian affairs is expected to dovetail excellently with the thorough knowledge of British policy which Halifax acquired as Foreign Minister.

Sir Gerald is expected to take up his duties in Washington immediately upon Halifax's arrival there.

Some high official in the Dominions Office is expected to be named as Sir Gerald's successor to the Canadian post.

Nazi Raids Over Britain Curbed by Bad Weather

Berlin Says Scouting Flights Observed Bomb Damage

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (AP).—The German high command reported today that Nazi air activities over Great Britain yesterday were limited to scouting flights because of "unfavorable weather."

"In this action," the high command said, "the good effect of raids on war-essential objectives at Plymouth and Portsmouth carried out on recent nights was observed."

REDS SAID TO PLAN TRADE IN AMERICAS

British Fear Goods Would Be Given to Nazis.

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The British Minister of Economic Warfare, Hugh Dalton, was said authoritatively today to be investigating reports that Soviet Russia proposes to form a 200-vessel merchant fleet to carry produce from the Americas to Russia.

This reported intention of Moscow was seen here as of great significance to Britain's attempt to strangle Germany by the blockade, since informed persons say it is clear that Russia's trade obligations with the Reich cannot be fully met from her own resources unless Russians themselves are to go short. Imports of oil, cotton and corn, for example, would release equivalent quantities for Germany.

The number of vessels is regarded as probably exaggerated, but any substantial move by Russia would have serious repercussions on the blockade and would give rise to some uneasiness, it was said.

Some Britons said they believed some United States producers were helping the Axis by selling Russia commodities in which Germany was deficient. The sale of cotton is one example cited.

American Bomber Unit Sought as Part of R.A.F.

Whitehead Hopes to Get Force Like Eagle Squadron

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP).—Charles B. Whitehead, believed to be the only American serving as a bomber pilot in the Royal Air Force, said today he hoped to form an American bomber squadron similar to the Eagle fighter unit.

[The Eagle squadron is a volunteer air force of Americans organized by Col. Charles Sweeny.]

"I'm going to ask permission of the bomber command to form a squadron, which would be financed by American money and flown by American pilots," Whitehead said. "I bet I know 500 people back home right now who would give $100 each. I don't care whether the planes are American or British, so long as we get an American squadron attacking Germans in Germany."

Whitehead, who is training to fly long-range bombers, has a wife in Brooklyn. He left a job with a commercial air line in Mexico to join the R. A. F. after France's military collapse. Previously he served in the United States Air Corps and then as chief engineer of the Peruvian air force during the 1930 revolution.

All Britons, 16 To 60, Including Women, Must Register For Fire Duty

London, *Thursday*, Jan. 16 (AP)—All Britons between the ages of 16 and 60 will be compelled to register as fire guards under a draft order signed last night by Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security.

This most drastic call on civilians since the war began will affect men first. Women must register, but will be called only in extreme cases.

The rich will not be allowed to hire others to do their guard duty, but must stand by in person.

All must be prepared to give forty-eight hours a month without pay. Exemption is granted only to the fighting services and their auxiliaries.

Publication of the order is expected in the next few days, but the effective date has not yet been set.

Bevin Is Urged to Use Power to Draft Labor

Committee Also Recommends Reduction of Hours

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP).—Wider use of compulsory powers to shift workers from place to place for "the maximum amount of dilution" and more training in factories were urged today by a government committee on national expenditure to meet a shortage of skilled labor in British war industries. The committee report also recommended that reduced hours, now in effect for many workers, "be universally applied, in order to prevent men from moving from place to place in search of overtime rates."

"The three-shift system," it said, "is an ideal to be aimed at in every possible case."

NEW FIGHTER FORCES DRIVE OFF RAIDERS

Two Attacks Follow Day Of Comparative Quiet In British Isles

English Brave Snow And Mist To Blast German Bases In Norway

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Thursday, Jan. 16—British planes dropped several bombs at an undesignated spot in the north German coastal region last night, DNB announced today.

The news agency said the bombs caused only small fires in apartment houses and that only a small number of R. A. F. planes entered the region.

It said that at the same time German formations headed for vital points in central England.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, Jan. 16—London had a minor bedtime air raid just before midnight and early today—the first air attack after dark since Sunday, but the show put on by the German bombers and challenging British night fighters surpassed any previous midnight performance over the capital.

A few insignificant fires flared briefly. The real show for which thousands poured into the streets to see was the smoky vapor patterns woven upon the crystal clear heavens by the raiders and the darting, circling, machine-gunning fighters.

The raid began at an unusually late hour for attacks on London. The all-clear sounded during the early morning hours.

Another Alarm Follows

Another alarm about two hours later was preceded by a series of heavy explosions.

During the clear interval the pinpoints of distant bursting shells could be seen on London's outer defenses as a new wave of night raiders approached. However, the defenders apparently were so confident in the strength of the new fighter forces and the anti-aircraft barrage that no sirens were sounded and the Germans flew away.

One German raider was reported shot down during the London attacks.

Shortly before the air alarm in the capital, gunfire burst out over one London district.

Before London was attacked, raiding Nazi planes were in fight over other areas of England.

Drone High Over Midlands

Three bombs were dropped at one Midlands town, falling in a cemetery and recreation grounds and causing no casualties.

As the hostile planes droned high over the Midlands, the force of anti-aircraft fire appeared to make them fly in circles in an effort to avoid being hit.

Two East Anglian towns reported raiders also.

During the day wintry weather brought comparative peace to the British Isles. Only a few German planes came over during the daylight hours.

Two dropped sixteen bombs on a southeastern village without casualties, one machine-gunned a Scottish town and others appeared over East Anglia.

London itself had been clear of air alarms since Sunday night.

A few German planes, apparently on scouting duty, were reported early in the night over the Midlands and Liverpool. Snow had fallen over the Dover Strait for most of the day and there was a heavy fog.

British Raid Bases In Norway

Earlier the British surmounted snow and mist for attacks on Nazi bases in German-occupied Norway.

In the only continental operations reported by the Air Ministry, flyers of the coastal command were said to have scored direct hits on the air base at Mandal, on Norway's Skaggerak coast line, and Forus, airdrome for the west Norwegian port of Stavanger.

One plane also scored two direct hits on a motorship in Stavanger Roads, the communique continued, and another bombed an important railway bridge.

Fires Near Mandal Airdrome

The British said weather made observation of the effects difficult, but fires were seen in the woods adjacent to the Mandel airdrome.

All aircraft returned safely, the Ministry said.

The usual attacks on the "invasion" ports of German-occupied France and on Germany proper were prevented by snow and mist.

NAZI AFRICAN THREAT SEEN IN NEW AIR WAR

British Expect Attempt To Transport Troops To Libya Will Follow

"One More Good Smash" At Italy Before Help Arrives Anticipated

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London Jan. 15—The developing German aerial offensive in the Mediterranean is intended to cut a way through the British navy for transport of Nazi troops to the aid of the hard-pressed Italians in North Africa, British military informants said today.

The attack by Nazi dive bombers on a British naval flotilla January 10 was described as the first major incident in this campaign—a campaign which is recognized to hold potential danger to the British but which is expected here to fail. The aircraft carrier Illustrious and the cruiser Southampton were damaged January 10.

Nazis' "Makeshift" Bases

The Germans, said an informed source, must operate from "makeshift" bases on the island of Sicily while the R. A. F. is flying from well protected and well equipped bases.

Too, he added, the Nazi dive bombers have only a limited range and, operating from Sicily, are able to attack the British fleet only when it is in that range.

The Germans, he said, "will themselves be open to repeated attacks on their airdromes. Our air superiority is so well established in those regions that no influx of German planes could wrest it from us."

Would Ease Pressure On Britain

To a suggestion that heavy Nazi bombers might be brought south to assault the British army and its bases, the informant responded:

"Fine, let them come."

Any such movement, he remarked, would lift some of the pressure from Britain and show strong German preoccupation with the reverses suffered by Italy.

Direct attempts to send German troops to North Africa were not expected before the British "give Italy one more good smash," he added, "but they can't allow all of North Africa to fall without a fight, leaving Italy at our mercy.

Nazis And Desert Warfare

"If the Germans do get a couple of divisions through, we'll be delighted. . . ."

For, he said, the Nazis had no experience in the kind of warfare adapted to the desert and would have to depend on communications maintained by the Italians—"which can be described with charity as uncertain."

Positive British Results In Africa Seen By Reds

Moscow, Jan. 15 (AP)—Red Army Col. V. Vasilieff said in the newspaper *Trud* today that the British were driving to "end the war in Africa so they may soon concentrate all efforts in the decisive European theater."

"The British offensive in Africa," he wrote, "has already brought positive results."

Sugar Council Maintains Quotas

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—It was disclosed today that the International Sugar Council at its meeting in London, January 6, confirmed an earlier decision to maintain for the year ending next August the same sugar quotas prevailing in the year ended last August 31.

The council established a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Dr. G. H. C. Hart, head of the Netherlands delegation, and including representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Cuba and Dominican Republic, to study and present a report on the world sugar position after the war.

Sir Hugh Elles, head of the British delegation, was re-elected chairman and Dr. Hart was re-elected vice-chairman of the council.

2 British Vice-Admirals Are Appointed Admirals

Promotions Of Cunningham And Horton Are Announced By Admiralty

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, commander in chief of the British Mediterranean fleet, and Vice-Admiral Sir Max Horton, head of the British submarine service, have been promoted to the rank of admiral, the Admiralty announced tonight.

Cunningham, born in 1883, was naval aide-de-camp to the late King George V in 1932, and later was assigned as rear admiral to command the destroyer flotillas with the Mediterranean fleet. He was promoted to vice-admiral commanding the cruiser squadron in 1937 and in 1939 he was out in command of the Mediterranean fleet.

Admiral Horton entered the navy in 1900 and was a submarine commander in the World War. He torpedoed the German light cruiser Hela at Heligoland and the German cruiser Prinz Adalbert in the Baltic, as well as three German destroyers and several merchant ships. For his World War service he was rewarded with the D. S. O. with two bars. He was made a vice-admiral in 1936.

Average Wage $17 Weekly

By Hugh Wagnon and Edwin Stout
Associated Press Foreign Correspondents

London, Jan. 15—One million arms workers on whom Britain is counting heavily have asked their Government, "How are we going to live on our wages?" The wages average $17 a week.

"We want a better deal now," they declared. "We don't want to wait until the war is over."

Their demand for 5 cents an hour more was heard behind closed doors. An official arbitration tribunal is considering the case. No final decision is expected, however, until sometime after another secret hearing, starting tomorrow, at which shipbuilding workers will ask the same increase. They, too, average about $17 a week.

Strikes Are Banned

Workers in scores of trades have carried their pleas for higher wages to the tribunals. Under the wartime ban on strikes, that is the only thing they can do. True, a few "unofficial" strikes have been attempted, but they failed every time.

The tribunals already have granted many small wage increases. The Ministry of Labor reported that in the first ten months of 1940, a total of 7,500,000 workers received raises averaging a dollar a week. But the workingmen claimed, on the other hand, that the Government failed in attempts to keep down living costs as a means of controlling the "vicious spiral" of wages and prices. Instead, they said, this has become a one-track spiral—with prices already out of sight.

Employers' Replies

The reply of many employers to the demands of the workers has been:

1. When the whole nation is at war for survival, it is no time to slow output or force wages up.
2. Pay raises would bring increased sales at home of goods the nation should sell abroad to help pay the bills of war.
3. The British are better off now than the workingmen anywhere else in Europe.
4. Wage increases will be granted whenever workers actually are in want.
5. There will be a new deal when the war is won.

Labor has argued that there still are almost a million jobless in England, that living costs have far outdistanced wages, despite price fixing and heavy subsidies to keep food prices down.

Some have said, too, that the pinch of rationing is not felt by the rich. These said they would endure anything for victory, as long as all were treated alike.

An official survey by the Ministry of Labor said $17 was the general weekly average wage for metal industries—machine shops, foundries, shipbuilding yards, steel works and factories. This was said to be an increase of forty-three per cent. over the prewar weekly average except that working hours now are longer.

Usual Week 44 Hours

The usual peacetime factory week is five and a half days, or forty-four hours. Although many seven-day weeks were worked at the height of a speedup in July, most plants are getting back to the six-day week for each individual on the theory that the fatigue of continual work would retard output more than taking a day off. Factories now are often working nine-and-a-half-hour days, shutting down an hour early on Saturday, making a total of fifty-six hours.

The wage figures covered total weekly pay envelopes. The Ministry of Labor explained that "in many establishments engaged in production of munitions . . . very long hours, often with a seven-day week" were being worked with "a consequent increase in earnings."

Overtime Varies

Neither the Ministry nor the unions involved have yet compiled statistics on how much overtime was worked, or the average overtime pay. Conditions vary from factory to factory.

Workers in some industries where the pay is "by the shift" reported that they were given no overtime but that bonuses were granted in some cases. As an example, the general over-all earnings survey in highly skilled sections of the metal industry showed that riveters, molders, lathe operators and others averaged $21 a week at piecework rates and worked an average of fifty-nine hours. Textile workers averaged $10 and building trades workers $16.

"Trick Statistics"

Official figures show living costs as rising only one-fourth since the start of the war, but unions have said they were "trick statistics" based on "economic unrealities."

The individual earning $17 a week asks how he can pay $6 a week rent, $1.20 for coal, 30 cents a pack for cigarettes, 35 cents a pound for beef roast, 30 cents for lamb, 7 cents each for eggs, 40 cents a pound for bacon, 3 cents a pound for flour, 16 cents a pound for beans and 2 cents a pound for potatoes.

A Workingman's War

There seems to be no disagreement here that this is a workingman's war. Factories, trains, mills and shipyards are main targets of German bombs. The unions, the Cabinet Ministers and the press all say work is the key to victory in a war fought by machines and money as much as by men.

The Government called on workmen to stay at their benches seven days a week, to brave bombs and to leave grievances to arbitration. The workingmen responded and won the thanks of Aircraft Production Minister Lord Beaverbrook and Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service.

"People's Government"

D. N. Pritt, Laborite member of Parliament and leader of the "People's Convention," which claims to represent 1,000,000 members of left-wing trade unions and political groups, said the British Trades Union Congress and the Labor party had ceased to represent the workingman and had gone into partnership with the "Tory Government."

Pritt, a soft-spoken, red-faced lawyer, tells interviewers that a "People's Government" will be called to power before the end of the war. That's because, he says, in Prime Minister Churchill's administration, Labor Minister Bevin is the only one who "tries to retain the workingman's viewpoint."

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Bomber on a Breakfast-to-Teatime Flight From Newfoundland to Britain Sets Record

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—United States-made bombers have achieved a breakfast-to-teatime schedule and set a transatlantic record in delivery flights to Britain, it was disclosed today.

The pre-war record for transatlantic flights between Newfoundland and the British Isles was set by the Cambrai, Imperial Airways flying boat, in September, 1937, when she flew from Botwood to Foynes, Ireland, in 10 hours and 33 minutes.

"That mark has been broken time and again," said an authoritative aviation source in discussing the speed achieved in the ferrying which the British hope will bring hundreds of planes by midsummer. This source would not, however, divulge the new record nor say who holds it.

[It is about 2,000 miles from Newfoundland to Britain, the shortest route from North America. Modern bombers, under favorable conditions, could fly that distance in well under ten hours.]

Captain Pat Eves of British Airways, who was flying airliners over India before the war, is one of the latest to achieve the breakfast-to-teatime schedule. Captain Eves, 31, said he was bothered only by the "terrific cold."

In disclosing that fliers who breakfasted in North America had tea the same day in England, the British gave no close hint of the elapsed time, since breakfast could be any time before dawn and teatime from 3:30 P. M. to 6.

It is to be noted, however, that a flier enroute to England from Newfoundland would "lose" four and one-half hours between the time zones.

It is understood that some of the machines—limited to long-range bombers—have been piloted by Americans and Canadians, all volunteers. A school for training transatlantic pilots, it is understood authoritatively, has been opened in Canada. One of the most important phases of instruction is the take-off with heavy fuel loads.

The planes thus being delivered are said to be Lockheed Hudsons, Boeing 17's, Lockheed Vega Venturas and Consodilated flying boats.

Air experts are talking of the possibility that the larger bombers might be loaded with wingless fuselages of small fighting planes for delivery to England. This has been done over shorter distances by Italy in reinforcing aviation in Africa.

Tobruk Guns Firing.

Rome, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—British armored car attacks on Italian outposts on the Sudanese frontier were repulsed, the Italian High Command reported today, and there was artillery and patrol activity around beleagured Tobruk, on the Libyan coast, and around the oasis stronghold at Giarabub, 150 miles south of Bardia.

Italian bombers effectively scattered British armored motor vehicles and bombed British artillery in Libya, the communique also stated, and British air attacks were said to have done some damage to buildings at places in Libya.

NOW SOME OF THEM HAVE RAISED QUESTIONING VOICES. AND HERE'S WHAT THEY HAVE TO SAY:

ADD-JAN 15

A WELSH LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER WHO HAS RAILROAD 27 YEARS TO EARN $18 A WEEK PULLING TRAINS THROUGH BOMBS AND BLACKOUTS COMMENTED: "WE WORK ALL HOURS AND IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER WHILE THE BOMBS ARE FALLING, AND GET NO OVERTIME PAY. WHY NOT HAVE THE GOVERNMENT TAKE OVER THE RAILROADS? THEN I'D FEEL THE WORK I'M DOING REALLY WAS FOR MY COUNTRY INSTEAD OF THE STOCKHOLDERS."

THE THIRD MATE OF A COASTAL SHIP WHO EARNED $20 A WEEK PLUS $8 WAR RISK BONUS SAID: "IF I'M KILLED THE BONUS STOPS AND MY WIFE GETS NOTHING BUT A WIDOW'S PENSION OF ABOUT $2 A WEEK. THERE OUGHT TO BE WAR RISK INSURANCE FOR US."

SOON AFTERWARD HE WAS KILLED WHEN HIS SHIP WAS MACHINE-GUNNED BY A GERMAN PLANE.

IN LUXURY HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ANYONE WITH $20 CAN DINE ON OYSTERS, LOBSTER, PHEASANT, BEEFSTEAK AND CREPES SUZETTES, THEN WASH IT DOWN WITH THE BEST FRENCH OR GERMAN WINES AND BRANDY.

THE MAN WHO CAN'T AFFORD TO EAT OUT IS LIMITED BY LAW TO A QUARTER'S WORTH OF MEAT A WEEK -- ENOUGH FOR ABOUT TWO MEALS.

WITHIN SIX HOURS AFTER THE NEWSPAPERS STARTED THEIR CAMPAIGN, THE FOOD MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT THEREAFTER DINERS-OUT WOULD HAVE TO CHOSE BETWEEN POULTRY, EGGS, FISH, CHEESE AND MEAT AT ANY ONE MEAL.

THE FACT IS THAT SOME RESTAURANTS WHICH CHARGE TH. EQUIVALENT OF $3 TO $5 FOR A MEAL THAT COSTS $1 IN BALTIMORE OR KANSAS CITY STILL SERVE FISH, MEAT AND CHEESE TOGETHER -- AND THE WAITERS GET AN EXTRA SHILLING TIP.

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SOME OF THE POWERFUL LONDON N EWSPAPERS TOOK UP THE FIGHT FOR A "SQUARE DEAL" ON RATIONING.

GUERRILLA WAR ON IN ETHIOPIA

British Say Italians Are Harassed by Natives.

Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—British spokesmen asserted today that native guerrilla raids had left Italian soldiers in control of only towns and main roads in parts of Fascist-conquered Ethiopia and even those are not always safe.

While British patrols harass Italians guarding Ethiopia's western border, these spokesmen said, thousands of native tribesmen raid isolated interior posts, attack military convoys on roads and even snipe at the Italians in towns. In official quarters, confirmation was given to earlier reports that Ethiopian tribal chiefs had been slipping over the border to confer in Khartoum with their Fascist-deposed Emperor, Haile Selassie, and to smuggle British arms and ammunition back to their warriors. Tribesmen thus armed were said by the British already to have routed the Italian garrison at Gubba, twenty miles from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan frontier.

Say Ethiopians Desert.

British officials asserted that tribesmen were known in some instances to have persuaded Ethiopian conscripts to desert the Italians. This, they said, was not difficult after heavy British bombings. In British circles it was reported that the natives were impressed when the Royal Air Force attacked only Italian objectives in Ethiopia, avoiding bombing of native areas. This was said in official quarters to have caused Italians to move out of their own areas and seek safety from air raids in native districts.

Belief that Britain may soon attempt a major drive to oust the Italians from their East African Empire already has been expressed by observers both in Egypt and in London.

Patrol Activity Reported.

Cairo, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Britain's Middle East command disposed of all military activity on the widely separated African fronts today with this brief communique: "On all fronts, successful patrol activity continues."

No other operations were reported from the Tobruk region in eastern Libya, where for several days British siege lines have been drawn steadily tighter.

TOM-TOM CALL TO WAR SOUNDS IN ETHIOPIA

Haile Selassie's Drums Carry Revolt Signal To His Followers

Warriors Slip Across Border To Form Army To Fight Italians

[By the Associated Press]

On the Ethiopian-Sudanese Frontier, Jan. 15—The rhythmic tom-tom of forty-four royal war drums has broken the desolate silence of this desert area with a summons to Ethiopian patriots to rise in arms against their Italian masters.

From peak to peak the thumping carried the message from former Emperor Haile Selassie last night, and today hundreds of trained Ethiopians slipped across the border back to their homeland to help their comrades reported assembling an army at Gojjam, near Lake Tana in northwestern Ethiopia.

Signal From "King Of Kings"

The signal tells the natives the one-time Negus, "the King of Kings," is near, and that the moment for armed revolt approaches.

Already native guerrilla raids have so harassed Italian posts, the British say, that only towns and main roads now are held by the Fascists and even these no longer are safe.

The British have trained and armed the Ethiopians for sniping duty and even for forays against military convoys and isolated desert posts.

Supported By Coptic Church

As the remainder of the patriots learned the arts of modern war at Khartoum—even to handling tanks and airplanes—the Coptic Christian Church, through its Patriarch at Cairo, declared its full support of Haile Selassie's attempt to regain his country and throne.

The ex-Emperor, a devoted member of the church, recently was given apostolic blessings by the Patriarch.

Died Or Were Killed

The patriarchate charged that the Italians in Ethiopia refused to recognize its archbishop-designate for Ethiopia, and appointed instead one Father Abraham, blind excommunicate, who died soon after he accepted the post.

Four other archbishops who agreed to serve under Italian jurisdiction, the patriarchate added, either died or were killed.

BATTERED PLANE CARRIER REACHES PORT AFTER SEA FIGHT WITH NAZI PLANES

Witness Aboard British Vessel Describes Fierce Seven-Hour Pounding By 50 German Aircraft. 100,000 Pounds Of Bombs Dropped

By LARRY ALLEN
Associated Press Correspondent

Aboard Aircraft Carrier Illustrious, With British Mediterranean Fleet, Jan. 15—This scarred aircraft carrier, attacked for seven hours last Friday by German dive bombers, came into a Mediterranean port under her own power today.

Forty to fifty Nazi planes, making the heaviest attack upon a single British warship of this war, flung torpedoes at the Illustrious' sides and 100,000 pounds of high-explosive bombs at her flight deck in an unsuccessful attempt to sink this newest of Britain's carriers.

Nazis Dive Into Wall Of Fire

The German pilots, diving head-on, plunged into a great wall of gunfire; they spattered the decks with machine-gun bullets and dropped scores of bombs on the Illustrious' port and starboard sides.

Seven hours of this violent assault ended at dark.

The German pilots dived so low that the markings could be easily seen on their big Junker planes. They dropped bombs all around the deck. Bomb splinters flew about the bridge and the rest of the carrier like hailstones; near misses so shook her that it seemed they would hurl her over on her side.

Was Escorting Big Convoy

The Germans attacked while the Illustrious and units of the British Mediterranean fleet units were escorting a big eastbound convoy, and after a British cruiser had sunk the 642-ton Italian destroyer Vega.

At 12.30 January 10 the marine bugler sounded the warning and a voice over the loud-speaker system called out:

"All hands to action stations."

I reached the bridge just as a big German bomb struck the ship. There was a shattering blast. Almost simultaneously a 1,000-pound bomb crashed alongside and a blinding flash seemed to envelop the ship.

"Like All The Fires Of Hell"

One officer put it this way: "It was the most tremendous, terrifying thing I have ever seen. It seemed like all the fires of hell had been kindled. A blast of a 1,000-pound bomb is so crushing, so incredible, that there are no words to describe it."

The first bomb fell almost at the moment some British fighter planes took off to engage the Germans.

Another bomb tore holes in the carrier's side. Still another crashed and fragments from a near miss struck a gun crew at a pom-pom station. They stood up unflinchingly to face German machine-gun fire and pumped shells as fast as they could into the bombers.

Nazis Keep Diving In

Every gun on the Illustrious roared at the Germans, but they kept diving in, bombs and torpedoes narrowly missing the carrier.

British battleships, cruisers and destroyers attacked both German and Italian bombers. Huge splashes from near misses helped to hide the ships from the bombers.

Gather Up Wounded

The entire crew of the Illustrious, except the officers on the bridge and crew firing the pom-poms gathered to help their wounded companions and carried them across the flight deck to medical stations under direct fire of machine guns and bombs.

As soon as a few surviving seriously wounded mechanics were pulled out of the wreckage their comrades dashed in to get others.

The few fighter planes which the Illustrious was able to get into the air before the first bombs struck forced the Germans off temporarily, but that short respite was the only break in the attack in the whole afternoon; less than an hour later the Nazis returned to drop more bombs.

Like Monster Of Fire

Again there was the deadly vibrating drone of bombers; again flame erupted in sheets from all the carrier's guns until, with smoke hanging over her flight deck, she looked like a moving monster of fire. Bombs fell to port and starboard; at bow and stern.

Another bomb crashed, causing casualties—including one R. A. F. officer who had come to sea, as he termed it, "just for a week's rest."

Windows in the entrance to the captain's glass-inclosed bridge were shattered by bomb blasts and the explosions of the ship's guns. A dive bomber swooped just in front of the bridge on the starboard side; a bomb threw a column of water over the bridge and the blast blew me down the hatchway to aviation intelligence quarters one deck below. A sheet of fire burned my face.

Bomb Creases Side

Another German dived head-on. The bomb creased the side of the carrier.

"We are hit," mumbled an officer, his face pressed against the deck floor. Between 2 and 7.30 P. M. there never were more than a few minutes free of the sound of projectiles crashing about the Illustrious, her gun crews flinging shells on and on at the attacking planes in the face of machine-gun fire.

Just before dusk small columns of smoke poured from the the flight deck. Shell casings and bomb splinters formed a strange carpet there.

In the engine room the men kept one turbine and then another operating and then resorted to steam pressure to keep the Illustrious going steadily on eastward to the nearest Mediterranean port. When that port was near the German torpedo bombers dived again.

Rear Admiral A. L. St. George

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Lyster watched the Germans dive in and shouted orders to his aides while shrapnel and machine-gun bullets peppered about him. On the bridge below Capt. Dennis Boyd puffed his pipe and again ordered:

"All hands to action stations."

Torpedoes Miss

Three Germans dived in and dropped torpedoes; a moment before, the captain had ordered full speed, and the torpedoes cut harmlessly through the water a few feet off the stern.

During all the struggle by the Illustrious, the British planes which had taken off her decks had made the Germans pay. The final score in Nazi planes shot down was twelve.

Soon after the Illustrious reached port fire squads had extinguished a small fire in her interior while shipwrights plugged the bomb holes, getting her ready to go to sea again.

The dead on the Illustrious were taken out for burial at sea in the areas where they had fought. The wounded were sent to shore hospitals.

Even in port, German and Italian planes have tried to sink the Illustrious. They have found her guns still firing.

Damage Serious, Say Nazis

Berlin, *Thursday*, Jan. 16 (AP)—The British plane carrier Illustrious received direct bomb hits last Friday which caused extensive damage to her port side near the stack, and machinery was hit so hard that a long time will be required for repairs, DNB said early today.

Italian Submarine Fails In Attack on Policeman

Bangs Away at Lone Officer on Greek Isle, Then Dives

ATHENS, Jan. 15 (AP).—The Greek Ministry of Home Security told tonight of a brush between a country policeman and an Italian submarine.

The policeman was sitting on the shore of an island in the Aegean Sea, the ministry related, when the submarine emerged at close range, banged away at him with a machine gun—without success—then dived and departed.

Greeks Report Driving Italians From Heights

Surprise Foe in Storm and Repel Counter-Attacks; Seize Guns and Supplies

ATHENS, Jan. 16 (AP).—Greek soldiers, in a surprise attack started during a snowstorm, have blasted the Italians out of important high positions in the central sector of the Albanian front and held the positions against several counter-attacks, the government spokesman said tonight. The speedy arrival of Greek reinforcements helped the attackers to retain their grip on the positions, he said.

Mortars, machine guns, munitions and other material were captured in this action. In another part of the front the Greeks captured three guns in good condition.

Earlier, the government reported that the Greeks had driven their foes back in a thrust toward Berati and that the Italians, after two unsuccessful counter-attacks, had withdrawn to "naturally fortified" positions north of Klisura, which fell last week.

30.24-6979

30.24-6979

The unfavorable weather limited fighting along the entire Albanian front to sharp local engagements, the Greeks said. Both Italian and Greek planes were reported grounded.

Fascist positions in the coastal sector, where a Greek force recently claimed heavy gains in a drive on Valona, the only southern Albania seaport remaining in Italian hands, were said in Greek dispatches to have been subjected to heavy artillery fire. Artillery activity was noted also in the Klisura region.

On a plane trip I saw thousands of captives still camping in the desert sand, awaiting transportation eastward to Egypt.

Official United States observers of the siege of Tobruk are Major Bonner Fellers, military attache to the United

"Tobruk Tom," and are assdiuously trying to put it out of action.

Artillery Main Resistance

British planes are active all along the coast in the Tobruk-Derna regions, but Italian aircraft apparently are giving beleaguered Tobruk as little help as they did at Bardia. The main resistance, it seems, will be with artillery, as at Bardia.

One reason for this is that the Italians often have removed some small vital parts which cannot be reproduced here in the desert. Sometimes British soldiers, arriving at the fields before the R. A. F. mechanics, have taken away such parts for souvenirs.

Specter Of Nazi Air Power

Behind the Italian air lethargy is the specter of German air power entering the Libyan show. The Germans already are operating in the central Mediterranean, and it would be only a slight hop for them to visit the North African shores.

The strain on British motor transport in rolling supplies across the desert into Libya is becoming very great, since the railhead is at Mersa Matruh, 200 miles from the present scene of operations.

Many thousands of vehicles have been put to use, including eighty armored by powerful trucks from Canada.

It's Churchill Street Now

Hundreds of captured Italian vehicles, mostly big five-ton Diesels, are in service for the British, and the Italians seem embarrassed by lack of motor transport.

Press correspondents' headquarters now have been established in what is left of the Italian Officers' Club in Bardia.

The club faces on Bardia's main street, which formerly was the Via Benito Mussolini. The British now call it Churchill street.

and has his own car, a twelve-year-old American flivver. The day the Italians invaded Greece, Mike was on his way to the front as a supply driver, nursing along his rattling sedan. His buses also entered service. He has been at it ever since.

Under the hood of the old car, working furiously with an engine that sputtered like an outboard motor with the hiccups, he told the Associated Press correspondent that he had had two hours' sleep in the last three days—driving 400 miles a day on roads where, in some places, a mistake would send him hurtling 1,000 feet down a mountainside.

"Our soldiers need those things," he said, gesturing toward the back seat piled high with rifle cartridges. A grin spread over his swarthy features as he jammed down the starter and heard the motor pick up. And when the war is over?

"There's just one thing I want to do," he declared. "I want to buy a brand new car—with a radio."

Called Unimportant.

Rome, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Activity on the Albanian front was described by the Italian High Command today as local and unimportant.

Albanians Harass Italians.

Struga, Yugoslavia, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Reports from the Albanian frontier last night said that Albanian guerrillas, led by the insurgent Malik Debren are raiding food and ammunition depots behind the Italian defense lines. Some of the raids were said to have occurred in the vicinity of Berati, toward which the Greeks are advancing.

Two Albanian battalions had to be disbanded because they refused to fight for the Italians, the reports added.

Captive General Consigns Desert To British---"I Myself Am A Poet"

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

With the British Forces in Libya, Jan. 15—Gen. Francesco Argentino, the dejected Black Shirt officer captured on the Mediterranean strand by a British motor-boat crew three days ago, ended a sulky hunger strike today, swept a tearful eye over the barren stretches of sand and cried out:

"For all I care about this desert, you can have it! I myself am a poet."

British officers, who pressed food and drink upon him agreed that the desert itself was certainly not worth fighting for.

His reserve broken, Argentino talked on almost amicable terms, though with a lump in his throat.

He was the commander at Sidi Barrani, Egypt, first Italian stronghold to fall in the British onslaught, but the tears came when he referred to the fall of Bardia, Libya, an even greater defeat for the Fascist forces.

Argentino made his escape from both doomed fortresses, but was spotted by an R. A. F. plane Sunday while hiding at the edge of the sea. A motor boat went out and took him prisoner.

The British officers said his attitude toward the desert fighting was no unusual. They said correspondence seized at Sidi Barrani and Bardia disclosed considerable friction and jealousy among the Italian officers as well as a constant spying upon them by subordinates who reported on the extent of their loyalty to Fascism.

Even as the siege of the Libyan stronghold of Tobruk continues, the British still are busy rounding up and transporting to camp additional Italian stragglers.

States legation in Egypt; Col. G. E. Brower, or the Air Corps, and Col. William J. Donovan, who arrived at Cairo a week ago and showed up for a short visit.

Colonel Brower has been making daily inspection trips by plane over the front where desert sandstorms for the past week have hampered the conflict on both sides.

Today the wind died, weather cleared and the sands subsided. The British troops took quick advantage of the opportunity to hasten the movement of all equipment into positions surrounding Tobruk in preparation for an attack.

Only yesterday the sands were swirling through the air by the ton, catching in men's throats and nostrils and filtering into machinery.

The air was pure and brisk today.

Soldiers went about their work with redoubled energy, welcoming the calm while asking one another how long it would last.

The insidiousness of the desert sandstorms and their enervating effects can scarcely be appreciated unless one has endured them.

Guns Firing Into Tobruk

But storm or no storm, British guns are firing into Tobruk, the perimeter of the fortifications containing the Italian artillery being their main target. The withering fire such as poured into Bardia just before its final fall has not yet started here.

The Italians are replying, sometimes with a show of energy but usually in weaker fashion.

As at Bardia, they have at least one big naval gun planted ashore. The British soldiers have dubbed it

British armored units have firmly in their grasp the region west of Tobruk, right up to the edge of the sea. The line they dominate is at least fifteen miles wide, so they are not far from Derna, either.

The British artillery batteries are lined up within four miles of the Tobruk perimeter, and night patrols have made "feeler" excursions out in front clear into the rim of the town's defenses.

Italian Air Bases Abandoned

As a result of British air bombardment, the Italians have abandoned every air base this side of the Akdar Mountains with the exception of Derna, British flyers say. Bases abandoned include the big seaplane port at Bomba, craft there having been flown to the Dodecanese Islands.

At several of these abandoned fields, Italian planes still lie disabled on the ground. A visit to El Adem air field—biggest in Libya—to the south of Tobruk and now in British hands, showed eighty-seven such Fascist planes—more than twice the number the R. A. F. had claimed as destroyed.

Dent In Italy's Air Strength

The total of Italian planes abandoned in Libyan air fields, added to the more than 500 which the British have reported shot out of the air in the Near East arena, must have made a serious dent in Italy's aerial strength and may account for reduced Italian air activity.

Some of the planes at El Adem suffered only slight damage, which apparently could have been repaired easily. So far, the British have not put such planes in shape for possible use against their makers.

Supply Train Conquers All.

With the Greek Army in Albania, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Truck drivers with rickety old cars and farmers with trains of stubborn mules are conquering transportation problems as fantastic as any army ever faced, in order to keep food and ammunition flowing to their comrades in the Greek front lines. Day after day, this supply force is getting through to the fighting men whose advances steadily lengthen the communication lines northward into Albania.

Determined men, ancient trucks and balky mules carry on through ice, slush and ankle-deep mud, through mountains as wild as the American Rockies, in a country where the best roads are only ruts frozen on the mountainsides.

A typical driver is Mike—married, has one child, owns and operates two buses in peacetime,

Hundreds Of Plain-Clothed Nazis Reported In Bulgaria

"We Are Coming," Say German Signs—"We Dare You" Is Retort In Working Districts

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 15—Several hundred Germans have entered Bulgaria in civilian dress and presumably are acting as listening posts.

On the side of buildings in Sofia may be seen occasionally roughly chalked Nazi insignia with the words: "We are coming."

Especially in the workers' districts one frequently sees signs—attributed to Communists—saying in effect:

"We dare you."

Theodossy Daskaloff, the War Minister, said today Bulgaria must be ready for sacrifices "with the belligerents preparing for decisive battle."

It might be that danger could be avoided by careful maneuvering he added, but perhaps Bulgaria must "overcome those dangers by force."

Bulgarians, so far as one can judge from oral comment, strongly believe that Germany has delayed, not abandoned, a plan for military action in the Balkans, probably involving Bulgaria.

The belief is expressed almost unanimously by persons close to the Government and to diplomatic sources that the delay has been partly due to weather, but largely to indications that Germany and Russia do not yet see eye to eye on the division of influence in southeastern Europe.

Few seriously believe that Bulgaria could or would resist the Nazi army; they fear that if the Germans enter this country it will provoke a conflict with Turkey, Britain's non-belligerent ally.

The Hague, Jan. 15 (Via Berlin, (AP)). Because three German army cars standing in the street in the last few weeks have been deliberately damaged, a "number" of citizens of The Hague have been fined 60,000 guilders. (Nominally about $30,000.)

It was assumed by the German authorities that the inhabitants permitted or did nothing to prevent the damage. Announcement of the fine did not say that those ordered to pay actually committed the acts.

This was the first time that a recent decree of the German commissar has been enforced. The law provides for fining of persons, associations, foundations or cities when there is a suspicion that they agreed to or furthered sabotage against German interests.

The decree embraces acts dating from last May 25.

SPAIN TO AID 3 BOURSES

Government to Cooperate on the Solution of Problems

MADRID, Jan. 15 (AP)—Operations of Spain's three stock exchanges in Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao, heretofore independent, will be coordinated under a committee composed of an official of the Ministry of Finance and the presidents of the respective bourses, the government announced today.

The official bulletin indicated that the committee would endeavor to solve the problems arising from disorganization of the exchanges.

German Autos Damaged, The Hague Citizens Fined

Group Assessed $30,000 By Authorities In First Enforcement Of Recent Decree

MP (ASKED)

UNDATED ALLEN (WITH ILLUSTRIOUS)

LARRY ALLEN, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS 'SEA-GOING WAR CORRESPONDENT, HAS BEEN AN EYEWITNESS TO EVERY IMPORTANT BATTLE FOUGHT BY THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF THE WAR.

SSINCE THE MARYLAND-BORN WRITER FIRST WENT TO EUROPE IN 1938 TO COVER THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, HE HAS SEEN MUCH FIGHTING AT FIRST HAND.

WHEN THE BRITISH DECIDED TO BREAK THE ITALIAN GRIP ON THE DODECANESE, ALLEN OBTAINED PERMISSION TO GO ALONG. HE GAVE THE WORLD ITS FIRST DESCRIPTION OF THE BRITISH ASSAULT ON THOSE IMPORTANT ISLAND BASES IN THE AEGEAN SEA OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF GREECE.

THEN CAME REPORTS THAT THE BRITISH CRUISER AJAX HAD SUNK THREE ITALIAN WARSHIPS OFF THE COAST OF SICILY. WITHIN A DAY OR SO, ALLEN'S EYEWITNESS STORY CONFIRMED THIS REPORT OF THE ROUT OF AN ITALIAN FLEET.

IT WAS A DARING ASSIGNMENT ALLEN UNDERTOOK NEXT. A BRITISH SQUADRON DECIDED TO INVADE THE VIRTUALLY LAND-LOCKED ADRIATIC TO ATTACK VALONA, ITALIAN BASE ON THE ALBANIAN COAST. IT WAS A POTENTIAL TRAP INTO WHICH THE BRITISH, AND ALLEN WITH THEM, WERE VENTURING.

TO THEIR SURPRISE AND THE WORLD IN GENERAL, THE WARSHIPS WERE UNCHALLENGED AS THEY SLIPPED PAST THE HEEL OF THE ITALIAN BOOT AND UP INTO THE ADRIATIC TO BATTER VALONA INTO VIRTUAL USELESSNESS AS LANDING BASE FOR ITALIAN SOLDIERS AND SUPPLIES NEEDED IN THE GREEK WAR.

ALLEN'S ACCOUNT WAS THE FIRST EYEWITNESS STORY OF THAT ATTACK ALSO.

HE ALSO DISPATCHED TO THIS COUNTRY VIVID STORIES OF THE POUNDING OF BARDIA BY THE BRITISH MEN-O-'WAR BEFORE THAT LIBYAN PORT WAS YIELDED BY THE ITALIANS AFTER AN 18-DAY SIEGE. HE WAS ABOARD a MONITOR, a 7200-TON "TERROR" THAT PULLED ITS BROAD BEAM SLOWLY PAST ITALIAN LAND BATTERIES AND POURED 600 TONS OF TNT SHELLS INTO THE PORT.

"AT ONE TIME," ALLEN WROTE, "THE TORPEDOES WERE SO THICK IN THE WATER THE BRITISH COULD ALMOST KNIT THEM."

HE WAS WITH OTHER EXCURSIONS AGAINST BARDIA AND ROAMED WESTWARD ALONG THE LIBYAN COAST WITH WARSHIPS WHOSE SHELLS SHOOK HIDING ITALIANS OUT OF THE WHITE CLIFFS.

ALLEN WAS UNDER THE HEAVIEST FIRE OF HIS CAREER WHILE ABOARD THE ILLUSTRIOUS.

B92

ALLEN JOINED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT THE AGE OF 29 IN 1933, AFTER SERVING AS TELEGRAPH EDITOR ON THE CHARLESTON, (W.VA.) DAILY MAIL. PRIOR TO THAT HE HAD WORKED ON THE BALTIMORE NEWS, THE WASHINGTON HERALD, THE PORTSMOUTH, O., MORNING SUN AND THE HUNTINGTON, W.VA., EVENING HERALD.

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Italian Mail Plane Forced Down on Atlantic; 10 Aboard Craft 300 Miles Off Brazil's Coast

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Italian transatlantic mail plane Ibayr sent out an SOS this afternoon after coming down on the Atlantic Ocean with ten persons aboard about 300 miles off Fernando de Noronha, Brazil.

The three-engined plane was forced to alight when an engine ceased functioning several hours after it left Natal, Brazil, for Cape Verde, Africa, and Europe.

The call for help was reported by officials of the Italian Transatlantic Line in Recife.

Five hours after the ship was reported afloat, there was no answer to repeated calls from Radio Olinda, one of Brazil's most powerful stations.

The first report of trouble aboard the plane came in a radio message at 12:05 P. M., saying the engine was not functioning but that the flight would continue. At 1 P. M. the plane radioed that the engine still was disabled and that the craft was turning back.

The call for help came at 4 P. M., the first report heard from the plane since it turned back.

The Savoia Marchetti 75 carried four crewmen, four other airline employes returning to Italy from another plane and two passengers. [Italian planes have been used regularly since the war began to ferry German and Italian officers between Europe and South America.

The Condor Syndicate, Brazilian affiliate of the German concern Lufthansa, said one of its planes would be ready at Natal to give any possible assistance to the Ibayr.

The Ibayr arrived in Recife last week from Cape Verde.

Swiss Allow French Soldiers To Go Home

Horses Of Interned Troops To Return, Too, But Arms Must Be Given To Germany

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 15 (AP)—Return to France of French soldiers interned in Switzerland was authorized by the Swiss Federal Council today under an agreement previously reached between France and Germany.

Horses of the interned troops are to be restored for use on French farms, but war equipment of the Forty-fifth French Corps held in Switzerland will be released to Germany.

In addition to approximately 43,000 French, there are more than 20,000 Polish internes in Switzerland. It was reported that the French also had agreed in principle to take the Poles, subject to negotiation.

War materials ceded to Germany will be credited to France for a post-war settlement.

PHILLIPS IN ROME

Returns Without Message for King or Il Duce.

Rome, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The United States Ambassador to Italy, William Phillips, returned to his post today without a message, he said, for either King Victor Emanuel or Premier Mussolini.

"I did not bring any special message," the Ambassador said.

After a slow trip through Portugal, Spain and France from Lisbon, the envoy reached Rome by train from Florence. He had transferred from his automobile at Florence because of snow and intense cold.

Mr. Phillips expected to see Foreign Minister Count Ciano for the customary visit of an Ambassador returning from vacation. He may try to see Mussolini in the near future, he said, but he disclaimed any intention of asking an audience with the King.

Mr. Phillips went to the United States last July for a three-week vacation which was prolonged by illness.

Lithuanian Leader Coming Here.

Lisbon, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Antanas Smetona, President of the Lithuanian Republic before it became a part of Soviet Russia, arrived here last night en route to the United States.

Italy Reports Replacing TNT With Pentrite T4

Said to Have Large Supply of Essential Elements

ROME, Jan. 15 (AP).—Italy was reported today to have devised a 100 per cent Italian explosive with which to replace TNT, supplies of which are being used up by the munitions industry. Authorized sources identified the explosive as pentrite T 4, composed of formaldehyde, lime and ammonia, all available in abundance in Italy.

Manufactured in U. S.

ALTON, Ill., Jan. 15 (AP).—Fred Olsen, head of the technical department of the Western Cartridge Company, commented today that pentrite, Italian substitute for TNT, was a "standard explosive" in use in the United States for about twenty years. It is being made in this country by several companies, Mr. Olsen said, but its use has been limited because of higher cost, due to more complicated manufacturing processes than TNt.

Italian use of pentrite for munitions, the explosives expert surmised, would mean that Italy had developed a cheaper method of manufacture or had been forced to resort to it because of lack of the constituents of TNT.

New Nitrogen Fixation Method Reported Found

Discovery Expected To Make India Self-Sufficient In Ammonia Nitric Acid And Nitrates

Bombay, India, Jan. 15 (AP)—A new method of nitrogen fixation which is expected to make India self-sufficient in ammonia nitric acid and nitrates was reported today to have been perfected by Ramchandr Narayan Bhagwat, professor at St. Xavier's College here.

Bhagwat, it was said, found that water and air can be made to combine by the use of catalysts prepared from waste materials and yield ammonia or nitric acid directly.

Nitric acid is used extensively in the manufacture of explosives, nitrates as fertilizer.

Present methods of ammonia production—the Haber (German) and Claude (French)—do not get the ammonia directly, but have to purify the nitrogen and hydrogen they get before it can be subjected to catalysts to produce ammonia.

NAZI NEWS PLANT WRECKED

Unidentified Men Smash Transocean Offices At Quito

Quito, Ecuador, Jan. 15 (AP)—A group of unidentified men wrecked the offices of Transocean, German news agency, last night, smashing furniture and machines for receiving news by radio and other equipment.

The watchman was beaten and gagged.

Windsors Conclude Their Yachting Trip

Return To Nassau And Are Not Expected To Visit Miami And Havana

Nassau, Bahamas, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor returned to Nassau today after a yachting trip. While they were away, the Duke flew to Miami to attend the all-American air maneuvers. The Duchess remainded at Cat Cay while he was gone.

Capt. Vyvyan Drury, the Duke's aide de camp, said it was unlikely the Windsors would go to Miami to attend the President's birthday balls, held for the benefit of infantile paralysis sufferers.

A visit to Havana for the air show there also was unlikely, he added. The Duke, Governor of the Bahamas, had planned visits during his cruise to Abaco and Andros Islands, but rough seas prevented landings.

2 Mines Found in Caribbean

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 15 (AP).—The newspaper "El Liberal" reported today that two magnetic mines had been found off the Colombian islands of San Andre and Providencia, in the Caribbean. The islands are off the Nicaraguan coast and some 250 miles northwest of the Panama Canal. The mines were sent to the Colombian naval base at Cartagena for examination, it was stated.

THRICE HALTED FRENCH FOOD SHIP OFF AGAIN

Mendoza Sails From Uruguay, British Cruiser Lurking On Horizon

Has No Navicert—May Be Made War Prize, London Ministry Says

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 15—The 8,199-ton French merchantman Mendoza, thrice halted in attempts to put out with a cargo of food for blockaded France, steamed to sea again today from Punta Del Este, sixty miles up the coast.

As she disappeared from view another vessel, presumably her old nemesis, the British auxiliary cruiser Asturias, also dropped behind the horizon.

Three times before the Asturias has caused the Mendoza to turn back to harbor.

May Become British War Prize

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—Britain has no intention of lifting her blockade to permit free passage, without navicerts, of French ships carrying food from South America to France, the Ministry of Economic Warfare disclosed today.

A spokesman asserted that the ministry's position was "clear" and there was no question of easing the blockade for the French merchant ship Mendoza, which turned back to Uruguayan territorial waters for a third time yesterday after spotting the British auxiliary cruiser Asturias awaiting her offshore and which later put to sea again.

No Application For Navicert

No application has been made for a navicert—a certificate to show her cargo is not contraband—the ministry announced.

Without a navicert, it was said, the Mendoza would be intercepted if she sailed for France and, if necessary, would be made a war prize.

The ministry said its stand applied not only to the Mendoza but also to four other vessels reported loading food cargoes for France at South American ports. They are the Katolia, Formose, Campana and Aurigny.

U. S. War Aid at Rangoon

Japanese Say British Burma Port Is "Filled" With Supply Ships

TOKIO, Jan. 15 (AP).—The port of Rangoon, one of the principal seaports of British Burma, is "filled" with American and British ships loaded with war materials, a Foreign Office official said today.

The official, Isamu Ishikawa, who has just returned from a three-month trip through the Malay Peninsula and the Indies, did not mention the destination of the cargoes, but Japanese concluded the materials were for the Chinese government.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JAN. 16-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-THE FRENCH FREIGHTER MENDOZA, ON HER FOURTH ATTEMPT TO AVOID THE BRITISH BLOCKADE AND REACH FRANCE, WAS REPORTED EARLY TODAY TO BE STEAMING ALONG THE URUGUAYAN COAST NORTH OF MONTEVIDEO, WITH THE BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER ASTURIAS KEEPING PACE--THE ONE SHIP INSIDE TERRITORIAL WATERS AND THE OTHER JUST OUTSIDE.

THE MENDOZA, AN 8,199-TON SHIP, SAILED FROM PUNTA DEL ESTE YESTERDAY AFTER THE ASTURIAS HAD THWARTED THREE PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS. NAVAL MEN SAID THE ASTURIAS APPARENTLY NOW WAITING FOR THE TIME WHEN THE MENDOZA MUST INEVITABLY TRY TO DASH FOR THE HIGH SEAS.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD MENDOZA

(NO PICKUP)

JH 4 0AES

TOKYO, JAN. 16-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PRESS SHOWED INCREASING IMPATIENCE TODAY WITH THE SLOWNESS OF THE "SOUTHWARD PROGRAM."

IT URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO CLARIFY AND PUSH SUCH A PROGRAM IN ORDER TO THWART "BRITISH-AMERICAN TRICKS FOR ECONOMIC RAPPROCHEMENT WITH FRENCH INDO-CHINA."

BRITAIN WAS ACCUSED OF INSTIGATING THE CURRENT BORDER FIGHTING BETWEEN INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND WHILE SIMULTANEOUSLY PROJECTING ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH INDO-CHINA.

THE NEWSPAPER HOCHI MINIMIZED THE POSSIBLE SUCCESS OF SUCH A BRITISH PLAN BUT ADDED, "IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND THAT THE TRICKY HAND OF THE UNITED STATES IS PULLING THE STRINGS BEHIND THE BLIND ACTION OF BRITAIN."

THE PAPERS DECLARED THAT INDO-CHINA WAS THE KEYSTONE OF THE JAPANESE SOUTHWARD PROGRAM AND THAT THUS THE CURRENT ECONOMIC CONVERSATIONS HERE SHOULD BE HASTENED LEST THE INDO-CHINESE DELEGATES UTILIZE DEVELOPMENTS TO CAUSE A DELAY IN ANY AGREEMENT.

THE NEWSPAPER NICHI NICHI DECLARED, "SHOULD NEGOTIATIONS FAIL TO SHOW GOOD HEADWAY, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT ANTI-JAPANESE COUNTRIES WOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SITUATION TO START MAKING TROUBLE. AGAINST THAT POSSIBILITY JAPAN MUST BE FULLY PREPARED AND MUST ACT QUICKLY.

"THE SOUTHWARD POLICY ALREADY HAS PASSED THE DISCUSSION STAGE AND ENTERED THE REALIZATION STAGE. JAPAN SHOULD CLARIFY ITS DEFINITE RESOLUTIONS ALONG CONCRETE LINES."

Q1139PES

HANOI, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, JAN. 16-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-JAPANESE VICE ADMIRAL YORIO SAWAMOTO BEGAN AN INSPECTION OF JAPANESE NAVAL AND MILITARY BASES IN INDO-CHINA TODAY. A SIMILAR INSPECTION WAS MADE LAST WEEK BY THE JAPANESE VICE MINISTER OF WAR.

THE FRENCH, MEANWHILE, REPORTED THEY HAD INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES ON THAI (SIAMESE) FORCES IN A CLASH NEAR PAKSE.

Q1144PES

BANGKOK, THAILAND, JAN 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE THAI (SIAMESE) HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TONIGHT A FRENCH INDO-CHINESE ATTACK ON THE NORTHEAST FRONTIER HAD BEEN REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES. A FRENCH OFFICER WAS KILLED AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION WAS SEIZED, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THERE WAS NO FIGHTING IN THE EASTERN SECTOR TODAY AS THE FRENCH RETREATED AND THE THAI FORCES ADVANCED, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

ALONG THE MEKHONG RIVER, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID, THE THAI AIR FORCE ATTACKED SEVEN BOATS CARRYING TROOPS AND DAMAGED ALL.

NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN GOING ON BETWEEN THE FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AND THE THAI MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR A CESSATION OF THE UNDECLARED WARFARE, BUT TONIGHT THE BANGKOK RADIO SAID THE CONFERENCES HAD PRODUCED NO SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

EJ1023AES

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1- , JAN. 15-(AP)-ALL ENGLISH SIGNS SOON WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE GINZA--TOKYO'S BROADWAY--THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI SAID TODAY AS A RESULT OF A POLICE "SUGGESTION" WHICH OBSERVERS INTERPRETED AS ANOTHER STEP IN A CAMPAIGN TO "PURIFY" THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

YOMIURI ESTIMATED THAT 1,400 CAFES, BARS AND RESTAURANTS ALONG THE GINZA ARE IDENTIFIED BY ELECTRIC SIGNS IN ENGLISH--OR APPROXIMATELY 70 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL.

ALMOST ALL ENGLISH SIGNS IN RAILWAY STATIONS AND OTHER PLACES HAVE BEEN REMOVED IN LINE WITH THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN. THE OFFICIAL JAPANESE BROADCASTING STATION ANNOUNCED ONLY LAST SATURDAY DISCONTINUANCE OF LOCAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWS BROADCASTS.

ONLY A FEW DAYS EARLIER, FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS WERE ADVISED OFFICIALLY IT WOULD BE WISE FOR THEM TO STUDY JAPANESE, BECAUSE "THERE IS A STRONG DEMAND AMONG SOME INFLUENTIAL JAPANESE THAT THE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN SPEAK IN JAPANESE."

"THESE ARE INDEED HAPPY DAYS FOR THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE, WHICH HAS BEEN PUSHED ASIDE FROM ITS RIGHTFUL PLACE," SAID YOMIURI.

THE PAPER SAID THE CUSTOM OF CALLING WAITRESSES IN JAPANESE CAFES BY SUCH ENGLISH NAMES AS "ALICE" AND "MARIE" ALSO OFFENDED THE POLICE AND SUGGESTED IT BE ABANDONED.

CAFES ALONG THE GINZA NOW BEAR SUCH NAMES AS "THE HOLLYWOOD" AND "BROADWAY."

7538AES

JAN 16 1941

CZECH LOSSES PUT AT BILLION

$100,000,000 a Year Tax Is Also Reported.

Washington, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Germany's economic conquest of Czecho-Slovakia has cost the Czechs at least $1,000,000,000 since the occupation twenty-two months ago, according to authoritative information received in diplomatic quarters here. The reports, compiled by non-Czechs, state that the Germans have also imposed tribute taxes to assist in financing the war against Britain, and the yield from these is estimated at an additional $100,000,000 a year.

On the heels of the military occupation of Czecho-Slovakia on March 15, 1939, the reports say, an estimated 500,000 Nazis poured in and took over practically all key positions in Government, industry and trade. Nazi decrees enforced by these men, the survey states, have enabled German interests to dominate Czech banking, industry and commerce completely, and to reap handsome profits for Germany.

The shift of Czecho-Slovakia's resources from Czech to German ownership has been effected, according to the reports, by these means:

1. The Deutsche Bank and the Dresdener Bank took over Czecho-Slovakia's two dominant banking institutions, the Bohemian Union and Escompte banks which, in turn, controlled a considerable number of business enterprises.

2. Through Aryanization proceedings, all large Jewish-owned industries and companies were acquired, including the Sigmund Pump Works, one of the world's largest manufacturers specializing in poison gas.

3. Using German marks, German promissory notes and Czech currency borrowed from the Czech National Bank or acquired in the previously annexed Sudeten region, German interests purchased all or the controlling interest in the nation's largest plants, factories and businesses, including Bata, one of the world's greatest shoe factories, and Skoda, one of the world's largest munitions plants.

4. Movable property, needed or useful to Germany's military plans, valued at 22,000,000,000 crowns (when the crown was worth roughly 3 cents) was purchased with marks or crowns and transported to Germany. This included a vast amount of military arms, equipment and supplies gathered for Czecho-Slovakia's deefnse. There were 1,500 planes and equipment enough to arm 1,500,000 men.

5. Practically every large concern not bought or taken over has a Nazi economic commissar making sure that its activities are conducted in accordance with German policies.

Over and above the normal taxes collected by the German authorities, the reports declare, German war taxes have been introduced which bring the Reich an estimated 600,000,000 crowns a year. Since the Customs Union decree has abolished customs barriers an estimated 2,500,000,000 crowns in consumption and turnover taxes now flow directly to the German Treasury, providing the Reich with 3,000,000,000 crowns ($100,000,000) annually from Bohemia and Moravia.

DEFENSE PLANT SETTLEMENT ENDS STRIKE

Men To Return To Work Today At Plane Parts Factories

U. S. Demanded Halt In 2-Day Tieup, Affecting 3,500

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, Jan. 15—James F. Dewey, Federal conciliator, announced tonight settlement of the strike affecting 3,500 workers in five plants of the Eaton Manufacturing Company.

Terms ending the two-day strike, to which Dewey had demanded an end in view of national defense orders to the Eaton company, were not immediately announced. Dewey said the strikers would return to work tomorrow.

In making his demands on company and union, Dewey said it was the first time "such a drastic step" had been taken in the nation. He said he was acting under authorization of the National Defense Commission.

Settlement Demanded

The United Automobile Workers (CIO) had called a strike at the Wilcox-Rich division plant of the company at Saginaw, Mich., on Monday in demand that approximately 250 unionists be rehired from a previous walkout.

The strike spread yesterday to the remaining plants in Detroit, Battle Creek and Marshall, Mich., and Cleveland.

Dewey had insisted that the U. A. W.-CIO end the strike, that all strikers be rehired pending final arbitration of the dispute, and that the company, which manufactures airplane engine and automotive parts, reopen the plants.

Announcement that the strike had been settled followed a six-and-one-half-hour conference among company officials, union representatives and Dewey.

To Open Soon As Possible

"The company," Dewey said, "has agreed with Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner and myself, as representing the defense commission, on a method by which the employes at Saginaw will be returned to work.

"All the plants of the company will be opened as rapidly as possible, either Thursday morning or afternoon. The settlement does not involve the AFL contract, nor does it interfere with the status of the AFL."

The U. A. W.—CIO walked out at the Saginaw plant last November. Subsequently, it charged the company failed to honor a rehiring agreement, and another strike ensued Monday.

Marshall Reorganizes No Foreign War Staff

Office Force Reduced One-Third And Directorate Of Ten Persons Is Named

New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, has reduced his office staff by one-third and has named a directorate of ten persons in a reorganization move.

Marshall said Bronson Batchelor, public relations counsel, and Mark M. Jones, Akron (Ohio) economist, had assisted him in the reorganization and were members of the board.

Others listed were: Robert M. Lancaster, treasurer; Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of Gen. James Longstreet, Confederate general; Clarence Budington Kelland, writer; Harry W. Colmery, Topeka, Kan., former national commander of the American Legion; Dr. Henry M. Gage, president of Coe College; Mayor Frank K. Hahn and Don Barnes, lawyer, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Kelland Issues Denial

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 15 (AP)—Clarence Budington Kelland, the author, said tonight he was neither a member nor a director of the No Foreign War Committee.

Exact Destination Secret

Army officials declined to give the exact destination of the vessel—once the pride of Kaiser Wilhelm's merchant marine.

They did say the ship would be used as a floating barracks for about five months while land barracks were being constructed. Lumber for the buildings was in the liner's holds and army trucks were lashed to her decks.

The soldiers were under the command of Col. Maurice D. Welty, recently of the War Department in Washington. Capt. William Joensen was in command of the ship.

One hopeful doughboy drew a huge, collective laugh when he appeared with a fishing rod. Another brought a small oil burner to fight the cold.

Huge U. S. Flags On Sides

Renamed the Edmund B. Alexander, the 21,329-ton vessel was painted a dull camouflage gray with huge American flags on her sides.

Instead of rooms housing one hundred men, she was fitted out for four privates to a room. Two non-commissioned officers shared a room and higher ranking officers had private rooms.

Moving pictures, an elaborate "sick bay," dental chairs and a modern-style cafeteria were at the disposal of the men.

Built in 1905, the Amerika had been laid up in Patuxent river, near Solomons Island, Md., before the army called her back to duty.

First Troops For New U. S. Bases Off For Newfoundland

Soldiers Sail From Brooklyn In Old German Liner Amerika, Seized In World War

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 15—The first contingent of American soldiers to leave for military bases recently acquired from England sailed for Newfoundland today from the Brooklyn army base on the old German liner Amerika, seized by the United States in the World War and refitted as the "swankiest" army transport afloat.

In the ranks were doughboys from the Second, Third and Seventh Army Corps areas—New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and the mid-West. Officers asked that the exact number of men aboard and "the type or numerical designation of units" be excluded from press reports "in the best interests of national defense."

made attacks on enemy air bases at Mandel and Forus and on other targets in Norway.

Bad weather made observation difficult, but bombs were seen to burst on the airdrome at Mandal. One aircraft scored two direct hits on a motorship in Stavanger Roads, and another bombed an important railway bridge.

All our aircraft returned safely.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué:

There is nothing to report.

Another communiqué issued by the two Ministries:

There has been little enemy activity over this country during daylight today. This morning an enemy aircraft dropped bombs in the west of Scotland. Bombs were also dropped in one district in Kent. Little damage was done and no casualties have been reported.

CAIRO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Britain's Middle East Command today issued this communiqué:

On all fronts successful patrol activity continues.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Greek Army command issued this communiqué today:

Local combat [in Albania] that turned to our advantage. We captured prisoners, and much material, including four guns, fell into our hands.

The Ministry of Home Security communiqué:

No raids on Greece today.

An enemy submarine came up to the surface off the coast of an island in the Aegean Sea, machine-gunned unsuccessfully from close range a country policeman who was sitting on the shore, and then made off.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 15 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

On the Greek front local actions without importance took place.

enemy carried out raids on some places in Libya, causing some damage to buildings.

In East Africa enemy armed motor vehicles that approached our positions on the Sudanese frontier were repulsed with losses. Our air force bombed and machine-gunned enemy motor columns and troops. Enemy planes bombed Goraj, Tertale, Moyale and Mega, causing slight damage.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

Due to unfavorable weather in the course of Jan. 14, the German Air Force reconnoitered only over Southern England. In this action, the good effect of raids on war-essential objectives at Plymouth and Portsmouth, carried out in recent nights, was observed.

Texts of Day's War Communiques

British

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Last night a small number of aircraft of the Coastal Command

In Cyrenaica [in Libya] there was intermittent artillery and patrol activity in the regions of Tobruk and Jarabub. Our planes effectively scattered armored cars and bombed enemy artillery. The

PARIS PLANNING FASHION SHOWS

But There Is No Exporting of French Models.

By ALICE MAXWELL.

Paris (via Berlin), Jan. 12 (delayed) (A. P.).—Spring showings of French dressmakers will begin in Paris on February 10, but there is still no exporting of their models.

Announcement of the spring fashion plans came from Lucien Lelong, the designer, now acting for the couture group in the Comite D'Organisation Professionel de Vetements, created by the French Ministry of Work and Industrial Production to direct the clothing industry.

M. Lelong explained in an interview that his group "includes the entire couture, in addition to millinery and millinery trimming sections, fine lingerie and blouses, men's made-to-order suits and haberdashery, and a section devoted to laces, nets and embroideries."

Lelong Heads Industry.

M. Lelong's powers appear to make him a czar of dressmaking and these allied industries. His control is exercised over all France, and French North Africa. He has, however, appointed a consulting committee of seven men. His decisions will become law immediately after being favorably passed upon by two men—the general director and a commissioner for the Government—whose rulings on any measure must be given within forty-eight hours.

Drastic penalties may be imposed on dressmaking and other houses not conforming to rules or decisions of the group, it was pointed out. Fines may be imposed or the offending establishments closed.

Other clothing groups regulated through the new organization are men's and women's ready-made wear, ready-made underwear, mass umbrella production, buttons, ties and similar accessories, and a final group of textile retailers.

M. Lelong said he had recently gone to Berlin after the French Government ordered him to undertake an economic mission.

As for dressmaking, he concluded, even without the export trade "the fashion business is keeping up and is better than was expected."

AP Feature Service

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL

commadner-in-chief of British forces which have been pushing the Italians westward across Libya, has a way with words as well as with his beloved infantry.

His rise to the role of a hero to the British is bringing into print some quotations from this 57-year-old veteran of 39 years of military service.

The Wavell description of an ideal infantryman:

"A mixture of poacher, cat burglar and gunman."

Of a commander-in-chief:

One possessed of "the spirit of adventure and a touch of the gambler."

Of a general's appearance:

"An imposing presence can be a most useful asset, but good generals, like good racehorses, run in all shapes."

Of aerial warfare:

"No one should hold the rank of higher commander in the army without having had at least six months' really close association with the RAF."

Of the Empire:

"The British Empire will continue the struggle until victory has been won. Dictators fade away; the British Empire never dies."

Of military convention:

"There is too much stress on spit and polish, on details of the regulations and of dress, at the expense of mental liveliness and independence of thought."

He is a military writer of distinction. His book on the Palestine campaigns of the World war is the standard work on the operations conducted by the late Field Marshal Lord Allenby. Appearance of the book in 1928 gave British officers a text on strategy to replace one detailing the campaigns of Stonewall Jackson, which had been required reading for many years.

Allenby His Idol

Wavell was one of Allenby's chiefs of staff during the final stages of operations against the Turks. He considers Allenby the greatest general since Wellington.

The attack on Sidi Barrani, involving secret movements on the open desert, hiding of troops and supplies by night, a feint at the enemy's front and surprise assaults on the flank, followed the strategy employed by Allenby when he rolled up the Turkish army in 1918.

He is a military man by inheritance. His grandfather was a soldier of fortune; his father was a major general.

Wavell's army career began with the famous Scottish Black Watch regiment in final phases of the Boer war. He served on the northwest frontier in India and in France, Belgium and Russia as well as in Palestine during the World war. He was on the Allies' supreme war council at Versailles.

He has been commander of Britain's Middle East forces since the outbreak of the present war. Carefully laid plans for joint operations with the French in defense of Suez, the naval base at Alexandria, and the oil outlet at Haifa have had to be scrapped

30.24-6985

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In the War Zone

Bases in Eire Would Be Worth Weight in Rubies to Either Side

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

When the European belligerents get to accusing each other of having the self-same scheme in mind, it's a fair guess that their thoughts do indeed run in the same channel.

I have a feeling that's the way the wind blows in the matter of the strategic naval bases of Eire. England and Germany are charging each other with intending to invade Ireland to occupy these ports—which would be worth their weight in rubies to either side—and personally I wouldn't bet a ha'penny that both aren't right.

It wouldn't be surprising to see the two of them, at any moment now, racing for southern Ireland to snatch these prizes. Each can use the customary explanation for such operations—that he was forced to act in order to head the other fellow off. The respective viewpoints of Britain and Nazidom are these:

Use of these bases is among England's most pressing needs to enable her to combat the grave dangers of the German submarine campaign against shipping.

Would Aid Invasion.

Should Hitler occupy strategic points in Eire, he would acquire ideal naval and air bases to strengthen his attack on British vessels. These bases also would increase Nazi chances for a successful invasion of Britain, since England would have to defend herself against attacks from both east and west.

Small wonder then that uneasy Eire should be sitting in a mighty drafty spot, with no better place to go. However, Prime Minister Eamon De Valera has squared his chin against abandonment of neutrality, and Eire has sworn to fight if any one of the belligerents sets foot upon a shamrock.

Mr. De Valera is a fighter. His point in refusing to allow Britain to use the bases is that if to do so turns Eire into a battlefield. London challenges the wisdom of this argument, though there can be no doubt of its truth.

The ports involved are Cobh (Queenstown) on the south coast, Bantry Bay on the southwest, and Lough Swilly on the northwest as in the world war, many brave ships are going to their deaths off this coast. The Lusitania was torpedoed off Queenstown.

Belfast Important.

In the last conflict, however, the British had these naval bases and were able to combat the U-boat menace. Were it not for England's big naval base at Belfast, in Northern Ireland, there's no telling how much of a disaster the Nazis might have piled up already with their sinkings of Allied shipping in those waters.

The British position today is serious. Germany's occupation of the Continental channel ports has enabled her to render the big harbors on the west and south shores of Britain virtually unusable, and little Atlantic commerce is able to pass even into the Irish Sea from the south.

This means that most of Britain's shipping has to take the far route around Northern Ireland and down to such ports as Glasgow and Liverpool. This route has become pretty much a life-line for beleagued Britain, doubly important because of the increasing volume of shipping from America.

The Germans are able to strike from both France and Norway at this commerce, because the British lack the Irish bases which would move her defenses some 200 miles nearer the life-line. That 200 miles might spell the difference between security and disaster.

In view of this, it is easy to see that Eire's neutrality might be shot to pieces at any time. Should the Germans invade Ireland they would immediately encounter large British forces which are maintained in Northern Ireland, as well as war planes both from Northern Ireland and Britain. Then Premier De Valera's fears would become a reality.

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KX (SAN FRANCISCO ASKED) WX

AP REGIONAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, JAN. 15-(AP)-THE 400 GERMAN SAILORS FROM THE SCUTTLED LINER COLUMBUS WILL BE MOVED ON JANUARY 27 FROM THE ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION TO A CAMP NEAR ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

THE CAMP IS BEING BUILT WITH MATERIALS BORROWED FROM THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, THE OFFICIALS SAID. THE SEAMEN, WHO SANK THEIR SHIP OFF FLORIDA TO PREVENT ITS CAPTURE BY THE BRITISH, WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE NEW BASE BY TRAIN.

AJ1209AES

KX FOR FRISCO

NEW YORK, JAN 15-(AP)-SIX JAPANESE BUSINESS MEN ENROUTE TO VISIT THREE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, AND ALSO ON "A BUSINESS TRIP," ARRIVED AT LAGUARDIA FIELD TONIGHT BY AIRPLANE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE GROUP SAID THEY HAD NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER JAPANESE GROUPS IN THIS COUNTRY AND THAT THEY WOULD LEAVE TOMORROW BY CLIPPER, FOR LISBON.

THE MEN, NONE OF WHOM SPOKE ENGLISH, WERE LISTED AS B.OTANI, S.GODA, S.MAKINO, F.KODAMA, A.ADATI AND K.MITSUI.

U134AES

BEIRUT, LEBANON, JAN. 15-AP-HIGH COMMISSIONER GEN. HENRI DENTZ STARTED A PURGE OF ALL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS TODAY IN ESTABLISHING A "NEW ORDER" IN THE FRENCH MANDATES OF LEBANON AND SYRIA.

DECLARING HIS PRINCIPLES TO BE "ORDER, JUSTICE AND PUBLIC WELFARE," GERN. DENTZ SAID HE WAS MAKING CHANGES THROUGHOUT THE ADMINISTRATION TO BREAK UP PERSONAL CLIQUES AND REDUCE WASTE AND INEFFICIENCY.

NEW YORK, JAN. 15-AP-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTS THAT JOSEPH HEINRICH HAGENBECK, 75, IDENTIFIED AS A "WORLD FAMOUS DEER PARK OWNER" AND BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A MEMBER OF THE NOTED ANIMAL SHOW FAMILY, HAS DIED IN A BRITISH PRISON CAMP IN CEYLON.

A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS SAID THE GENEVA RED CROSS HAD REPORTED HAGENBECK'S DEATH. "THE CEYLON HAGENBECK FOUNDED A DEER PARK WHICH WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SOME YEARS AGO," BUT THAT "IN SPITE OF ALL HIS MERIT THE 75-YEAR-OLD HAGENBECK WAS SENT TO A PRISON CAMP AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR AND THERE HE DIED."

"THE GERMAN PRESS PRAISES THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HAGENBECK, WHO SUPPLIED ALMOST THE WHOLE WORLD WITH EXOTIC ANIMALS."

DT KX PX WX

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN 15-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR CLAUDE G. BOWERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SEVEN NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS HAD INVITED A CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF CHILEAN JOURNALISTS TO MAKE TWO-MONTH GOOD-WILL VISITS TO THEIR OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE CHILEANS WILL LEAVE JAN. 24. AFTER VISITING NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON, EACH MEMBER OF THE PARTY WILL GO TO HIS NEWSPAPER HOST.

BOWERS, DESCRIBING THE INVITATIONS AS "A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF FRIENDLY INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION," SAID THEY CAME FROM THE FOLLOWING NEWSPAPERS:

BOSTON GLOBE, DETROIT NEWS, LOS ANGELES TIMES, NEW YORK TIMES, PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, WASHINGTON POST, WASHINGTON STAR.

U124AES

LIMA, PERUA, JAN. 15-AP-SENATOR PEDRO RUIZ ASKED THE SENATE TODAY TO REQUEST THE AVIATION MINISTRY TO CANCELTHE LICENSE OF THE GERMAN COMMERCIAL AIRLINE LUFTHANSA FOR FLIGHTS IN PERU.

HE SAID A KM LUFTHANSA PLANE CARRYING PERUVIAN MARKINGS AND AN ECUADOREAN FLAG PAINTED ON THE RUDDER HAD MADE A FLIGHT CONSTITUTING "A SERIOUS OFFENSE, GRAVE DISLOYALTY TOWARDS PERU, AND ALMOST TREASON."

Stimson Warns U. S. of Invasion By Air if Britain's Navy Is Lost, Would Send Warships if Needed

JAN 7 1941

Secretary of War Asserts Nazi Invasion by Air Is Not Impossible

BACKS LEND-LEASE BILL

Says Central Purchasing Is Best for Speeding Up Work of Rearmament.

Washington, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Secretary Stimson objected today to writing into the lease-lend bill any prohibition against releasing American warships to Britain or any other nation, because he said that he could foresee conditions which might make it desirable that the navy be transferred. He stated his position to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, before which he appeared in support of the administration measure.

He also told the committee, in response to a question by Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, that "I think we are in very great danger of an invasion by air in the contingency that the British Navy should be destroyed or surrendered."

Naval Ban Not Favored.

Under the lease-lend bill, as drawn, warships could be turned over to the British on whatever terms Mr. Roosevelt found acceptable. Secretary Stimson replied to Mr. Fish's inquiry with the explanation that the question was one for the Secretary of the Navy to answer, but that he personally would object to such a prohibition because he could envision an advantageous transfer; he did not describe the conditions under which that might occur, however.

Mr. Fish started the questioning by asking if the Secretary thought that, with this country's naval strength, any foreign nation could invade our shores.

"Not now, probably not," he replied slowly.

"Any time this year," Mr. Fish pressed.

"I wouldn't dare say any time this year."

Mr. Fish then raised the question whether the United States Army could repel a force of 50,000 troops, should they be landed.

"I think they probably could, if the gentleman means a land invasion," Secretary Stimson responded, adding that he thought that air forces would accompany an attempted invasion by infanty.

"Is there any airplane built which could span the Atlantic, drop bombs here and return across the Atlantic?" Mr. Fish inquired.

"Probably not the width of the Atlantic," Mr. Stimson said, "but they are rapidly developing in that direction and there are many bases short of the full width of the Atlantic."

Bases and Ships.

Asked by Mr. Fish what bases he had in mind, Secretary Stimson said:

"Newfoundland would be a base within easy range of all of our New England coast. North Canada would be within easy range of the New England coast."

"Does the Secretary believe," Mr. Fish continued, "that our navy would remain locked up in our harbors if any such invasion were attempted?"

"No," said Secretary Stimson, "but where is our navy now?" (Most big warships are based in the Pacific.)

Mr. Fish then inquired if there was any "fear of invasion," and the Secretary replied that there was a danger of an air invasion if the British fleet were destroyed or otherwise rendered ineffective for this country's protection.

The present situation with regard to the production of munitions, Secretary Stimson said, is much more acute than was that of 1917. At that time, he said, "the munitions factories and supplies of Great Britain were so abundant that they were able to supply, and did supply to us, the great bulk of the weapons which we then needed."

Today, he said, "instead of being assisted by other nations in obtaining the weapons needed for our own defense, we are obliged to prepare our defense in consideration of their needs." He gave this description of the program which the bill would authorize the President to undertake:

"It is the essence of the President's plan, as I understand it, that the United States shall become virtually the sole purchasing unit for war materials to be ordered from the manufacturers of this country; that there will thus be constituted one great funnel through which all the production of such materials in this country will be ordered and through which the materials, when finished, will flow from the production lines, and that, consistent with our national policy, as it has been enunciated and indorsed by the Congress and the people, we shall then be in a position to apportion these munitions among ourselves and other democracies whose defense is important to us.

A Summing Up.

"This plan has many advantages. It will eliminate the competition of many different purchasing agencies from different countries: It enables us to build a well-ordered system of placing contracts and to utilize and carry into effect the studies which have been made over a period of twenty years by our army and navy officials in preparation for just such an emergency as we now face."

Secretary Stimson summed up the measure as "a forthright and clear grant of power which will enable the President to place in operation the best and simplest plan to carry out a national policy many times stated and indorsed."

In view of the needs of Britain today as contrasted with the resources of the Allied Powers of 1917, Secretary Stimson said he thought that it was apparent that "every possible effort should be made to simplify all steps in production of the munitions which, in the last analysis, are to constitute our defense. I also think it is manifest that expeditious means and clear authority must be provided to assure the prompt distribution of munitions to countries whose defense is important to us."

No Surrender of Rights.

He added that distribution "will be governed by the interests of the defense of this country. Far from being a surrender of our rights to other interests, however worthy, the provisions of this bill make it possible to place in American hands this important power and responsibility."

The measure, Secretary Stimson continued, is not a radical departure from existing legislation. He cited the so-called Pittman act under which the President was authorized to aid American republics.

Secretary Stimson noted that the bill would permit the transfer to other countries of materials produced in governmental arsenals. Many laws permitting the disposition of governmental war materials already are in existence, he said, but never have been codified "to form a reasonable or workable program of action."

The Secretary of War was the only witness called today. Secretary of the Navy Knox and William S. Knudsen, director-general of defense production, will testify tomorrow.

Tinkham Speaks Out

Asserting that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull had committed this country to active participation in the European and Asiatic wars, Representative Tinkham accused them in the House today of having "betrayed the American people." Mr. Tinkham, who long has opposed the administration's foreign policy, declared that the President and Mr. Hull had committed four "overt acts in committing the country to war."

The first, he asserted, was Mr. Roosevelt's quarantine speech at Chicago in 1937. "The second overt act was revealed by Winston Churchill in Parliament on March 7, 1938," he continued, saying that Mr. Churchill "disclosed that an agreement had been made for the 'pooling' of the American and British fleets in case of war in Europe."

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The third listed by Mr. Tinkham was "a political alliance in the Pacific by assuming 'joint control' (with Britain) over the strategically located Enderbury and Canton Islands." Abrogation by this country in 1939 of its commercial treaty with Japan was cited as the fourth "overt act."

Roosevelt And Kennedy

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 16—President Roosevelt and Joseph P. Kennedy, who has submitted his resignation as Ambassador to England, conferred at the White House today about a successor to Kennedy and about a speech the envoy will make Saturday night.

Kennedy told reporters he had no preference as to his successor. He said that there was no possibility of his retaining the post.

Kenneday said his address probably would supply "an accent on staying out of war," and that it would "explain my position entirely" on foreign policy.

Kennedy said he would appear Tuesday before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to testify on the lease-lend bill.

giving effective help to Great Britain, and perhaps to other nations defending themselves against the Axis Powers.

The fact that this policy is favored by our people seems to be abundantly established by the long series of events during the past sixteen months since the war broke out, and I do not propose to discuss it here.

It is sufficient to recall to your committee the consistent utterances of the President throughout that period on this subject; the action of the Congress in October, 1939, in repealing the automatic embargo legislation, and thus permitting Great Britain and France to purchase weapons from our nationals; the statements of the two candidates during the past campaign on the subject of rendering assistance to Great Britain; and the various well-known actions which have been taken by our government, with the obvious approval of the people as a whole, in assisting Great Britain by the transfer to it, directly and indirectly, of munitions of both military and naval character.

Calls Situation Worse than 1917

On its face this bill is intended "further to promote" the defense of the United States by facilitating this assistance to governments "whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States." With these things assumed or admitted, I propose to discuss from the standpoint of my own observation the importance of the enactment of such a bill in order to expedite the production of arms and munitions; to produce them with much greater economy to all governments involved; and eventually to provide assurance to this country that the distribution of these weapons and munitions at the time of their completion will be to the governments which can use them most effectively with reference to the defense and welfare of the United States.

In the first place, let me point out how much more acute is the present emergency and how much more dangerous is the situation of our own country with reference to the time element in the production of munitions of defense than it was in 1917. Then, as now, we were engaged in the same problem of preparing munitions for our defense.

In 1917 there was a stable front line in France, safely held by the Allies against Germany. Italy and Japan were arrayed against Germany on the side of Britain and France. The British, French, Italian and Japanese fleets were in practically complete control of all oceans of the world. Today Italy and Japan are members of the German Axis. France is conquered and her fleet is incapable of opposing the Central Powers. The British fleet today stands alone as an obstacle to German control of the Atlantic.

Britain and France Supplied

In 1917 the munition factories and supplies of Great Britain and France were so abundant that they were able to supply, and did supply us, the great bulk of the weapons which we then needed. In spite of our own efforts at munition production during the year and a half of our participation in the war, France and Britain furnished us with substantially all of the airplanes, the artillery and with a large proportion of the rifles and machine guns which we use, as well as with great stores of ammunition for those weapons.

In other wards, those countries constituted our principal arsenals and furnished us with the bulk of our most important weapons. Today many arsenals in conquered countries such as France are at the service of the Axis nations; and Great Britain, far from being in a position to come to our assistance with munitions, is compelled to enter our markets for a substantial quantity of weapons for her own use.

Instead of being assisted by other nations in obtaining the weapons needed for our own defense, we are obliged to prepare our defense in consideration of their needs. This constitutes almost a complete reversal of the situation with which we were then confronted.

Instead of being able leisurel to pick and choose and deliberately to arm ourselves, relying upon the then existing stability on the other side of the Atlantic, we are not only compelled to arm ourselves entirely by our own efofrts but to do so at the very time when it is imperative that our American industry and plant should be working at top speed to furnish vital weapons of defense to Great Britain in order that she may meet the crisis which is confronting her this Spring and Summer, and thus preserve her fleet as a bulwark in the Atlantic Ocean.

Asks Flexible Means to Act

I think it is manifest that in such a situation every possible effort should be made to simplify all steps in the production of the munitions which in the last analysis are to constitute our defense. I also think it is manifest that expeditious means and clear authority must be provided to assure the prompt distribution of munitions to countries whose defense is important to us. Te be alert in our defense we must have flexible means with which to act.

It is the essence of the President's plan, as I understand it, that the United States shall become virtually the sole purchasing unit for war materials to be ordered from the manufacturers of this country; that there will thus be constituted one great funnel through which all the production of such materials in this country will be ordered and through which the materials, when finished, will flow from the production lines, and that, consistent with our national policy as it has been enunciated and endorsed by the Congress and the people, we shall then be in a position to apportion these munitions among ourselves and other democracies, whose defense is important to us.

This plan has many advantages. It will eliminate the competition of many different purchasing agencies from different countries. I am informed that there are or have been at least a dozen different purchasing commissions from foreign countries operating in this country since the outbreak of this war.

Advantage of One Purchaser

It has also the advantage of enamely, members of the American Government.

Naturally, our conduct at such times will be governed by the interests of the defense of this country. Far from being a surrender of our rights to other interests, however worthy, the provisions of this bill make it possible to place in American hands this important power and responsibility.

Finds Statutes in Conflict

I wish to emphasize another feature of the bill. It gives authority to the Commander-in-Chief to authorize the transfer, sale, lease or other disposition of defense articles on such terms as he deems satisfactory. There are many existing statutes which relate to the disposition of War Department material, and authority to dispose of many types of military equipment can now be found in those statutes. But these statutes have been passed sporadically during a long period of time and have never been codified or revised so as to form a reasonable or workable program of action.

On rather short notice I have had prepared a compilation of such statutes; and that compilation is at the disposition of this committee. The terms and conditions imposed on the transfer vary with the different types of equipment in a way which is haphazard and in many cases totally unrelated to existing conditions. In many cases any efforts to dispose expeditiously of a complete unit of military equipment cannot be effected without enormous delay. In many cases the conditions imposed by the existing statutes are virtually impossible of fulfillment, although other practicable terms equally beneficial to the United States could be easily suggested.

Often the statute will authorize the disposition of the component parts of a unit and yet it will not authorize the disposition of the complete unit equipped to function as an effective weapon. In such a confused situation of the law, you can see how impossible it would be thereunder to render the effective aid to Great Britain which is called for in the present crisis.

If we wish to proceed in a prompt and effective manner, it is essential in my judgment that the Congress provide now in one bill specific and clear authority to transfer all kinds of military equipment, limited only to the determination by the Commander in Chief of considerations necessary for our own defense. Such authority is contained in Paragraph 3 (a) of this bill.

Compares Existing Legislation

I think it may be well to call the attention of this committee to the fact that this bill is not a radical departure from existing legislation. Under the so-called Pittman act (Pub. Rec. Resolution 83, Seventy-sixth Congress), enacted on June 15, 1940, the President may do for American republics many of the things that "are proposed to be authorized in this act for all democracies whose defense is important to us.

Under the Pittman act the President may authorize the manufacture in government factories and arsenals of coast defense articles, anti-aircraft material, and ammunition therefor. For the benefit of American republics he may authorize the procurement or sale of such material, and may use government officials to test, prove, or repair it, and he may also authorize the construction of their vessels of war in our shipyards, the manufacture of armament and equipment for such vessels in government arsenals, as well as other acts of this nature, including the communication of government plans and specifications and information relating to the defense articles covered by that act.

I think it is manifest that today the defense of Great Britain is of at least as great concern to the United States as, say, the defense of Paraguay.

To summarize: I feel that the proposed bill is a forthright and clear grant of power which will enable the President to place in operation the best and simplest plan to carry out a national policy many times stated and endorsed. It substantially assists us in the job of caring for our own needs and the needs of those whose defense is a matter of vital importance to us.

But it leaves in our hands the power to determine at the time when the munitions are completed the country which shall receive them, and thus to insure that this vital decision is made solely in the interest of the defense of the United States. I therefore urge that it be given prompt and favorable consideration by your committee.

sentatives of the foreign purchasing commissions have no such advantage.

The proposed bill will permit such a plan to be carried out, inasmuch as it will empower the President to authorize existing government departments to procure munitions for other countries.

The plan also authorizes the utilization of our existing government establishments for the general defense. The Government of the United States has in the past spent many millions of dollars in the erection and maintenance of our arsenals, in the training of the men who operate them, and in the establishment of inspection forces and proving grounds.

These establishments are designed for the production of munitions of war. In a peaceful democracy such as ours they are the very spearhead of an armament production effort. But under existing law it is, in most cases, impossible to use those facilities except for the particular needs of our own armed forces.

For Full Armament Use

The proposed bill will enable these facilities to be used for the benefit of the countries which the President shall designate. Thus they may be used to their fullest extent not only for our own direct defense, but for our indirect defense by making them available to others where our own interests so require. If we are to render material aid to Great Britain, it would appear that we should certainly be in a position to supplement the efforts of our private industry by the special skill, knowledge and equipment of the only existing American munitions industry—namely, our governmental arsenals.

Finally, and perhaps most important of all, is the degree of control which, under the plan described above, it is possible to retain in the hands of this government with respect to the distribution of the munitions of defense. Not only will this bill permit the authority of our government to be placed behind the solution of our over-all defense production, but it likewise enables us to control the distribution of the products of this program when they are ready for delivery.

The munitions of defense can and will be distributed in accordance with strategic conditions which obtain at the time of the distribution. Those who are interested primarily in the defense of this country and this hemisphere will be the ones who will make the plans for distribution—

Hoover's Aid Stand

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 16—Former President Herbert Hoover called on the House Foreign Affairs Committee today to write into the aid-to-Britain bill positive definitions of the power to be given President Roosevelt.

In a letter to Committee Chairman Sol Bloom (Dem., N. Y.), who said on Tuesday that the committee would be glad to hear all opponents and supporters of the measure, Hoover said:

"There is unfortunately growing up in the country a bitterness of discussion which it seems to me in the interest of national unity could be allayed by the committee. This division lies largely in the interpretations and implications in respect to the powers proposed to be conferred in this bill and its meaning."

Favors Aid, Opposes War

Saying he favored extending "every practicable aid, short of war, to Britain" but did "not approve of our joining in the war," Hoover listed several points on which the controversy centered.

"For example," he wrote, "citizens of high patriotic thought and experience, who desire to support the President, believe that under the bill and even without any supplemental action by the Congress:

"That battleships and other naval vessels could be given away;

Secretary of War Stimson's Statement

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—The text of Secretary Stimson's statement before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the Aid-to-Britain Bill was as follows:

In what I have to say upon this bill I propose to confine myself, so far as possible, to the matters which have come under my observation as Secretary of War. In respect to the wider aspects of world conditions which the bill is designed to meet, I assume that you gentlemen have been fully advised by the Secretary of State. And in respect to the financial questions of credit, security and international exchange which may be involved in the transactions made possible by this bill, I assume that you have been advised by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Furthermore, I assume that this bill is based upon the proposition that the effective defense of this country in the pending emergency depends in large part upon our

Anne Morgan Sees President.

Washington, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Miss Anne Morgan called on President Roosevelt today but did not disclose the purpose of the visit. Miss Morgan was in France for many months and organized an American ambulance corps there before France succumbed to the German war machine.

STANDS BY DATA ON BRITISH FUND

Morgenthau Insists Assets Are $1,775,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Secretary Morgenthau said today that, to the best of his knowledge, the Churchill government in London had no assets available for American purchases besides the $1,775,000,000 of gold, cash and securities which he reported to Congress yesterday.

The Treasury head, at a press conference, described the figures which he presented to the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday as the best figures available, and said they left out no wealth, convertible into American dollars, which the Churchill government "could lay its hands on."

Mr. Morgenthau yesterday gave the committee this overall picture of the British financial situation as far as purchases in this country are concerned:

Britain will require $3,019,000,000 in dollar exchange this year. She anticipates dollar-exchange receipts of $1,555,000,000, leaving an operating deficit of $1,464,000,000. To meet this deficit the $1,775,000,000 store of assets must be drawn upon, so that it is estimated that by the year-end only $311,000,000 of the assets will be left to the British.

To his press conference Mr. Morgenthau explained that although the estimate of assets did not contain values for Canadian and other empire investments in the United States, those resources were not available to London.

Declining to estimate the value of these additional assets, he said:

"The British empire is a family and it has the same problems as a human family. Just because some members of the family may have some assets does not necessarily mean that they belong to the rest of the family."

Asked whether England should not be forced to go to the rest of the British empire for financial aid before asking it of America, the Secretary declared:

"All I can say about that is that I favor the lending bill."

Mr. Morgenthau also was asked why the figures he presented to Congress yesterday differed widely from some published estimates of the Commerce Department and Federal Reserve Board. He answered that the other agencies had merely been using the best guesses available to them, while he had received confidential information on actual assets from the British Treasury. The figures were brought to him recently by Sir Frederick Phillips, Under-Secretary of the British Treasury.

Yesterday's figures, Mr. Morgenthau added, also included all the gold production of the British Empire, except for Canada's production, which he explained was kept by Canada for its own needs.

The Secretary said that other agencies had no authentic figures since the war began, and errors in estimates by them were caused by ignorance of the fact that $335,000,000 of British - owned American securities already had been liquidated in this country, and many other securities had depreciated in value since the estimates were made.

Lindbergh's Disavowal

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh said today that while he had attempted to co-operate with all American organizations opposed to our entering the war in Europe" he had no connection with the No Foreign War Committee.

His statement, telegraphed to the Associated Press from Huntington, L. I., said in part:

"Shortly after the No Foreign War campaign was launched in Washington, I agreed to speak at an opening meeting in St. Louis providing certain conditions were met. These conditions were not met, and since that time the No Foreign War campaign has undergone reorganization.

"I attended a number of conferences when its successor, the No Foreign War Committee, was being formed, but found myself unable to support the methods and policies adopted by the new organization. I have at no time been a member of the committee, nor have I contributed to its financial support. My belief that it would be disastrous for this country to enter the war remains unchanged, and I intend to continue the stand I have taken against our participation."

WILLKIE'S CALL TO U.S.: GIVE ROOSEVELT NEEDED POWER TO SAVE NATION

Answering Thomas, He Declares In Favor Of All Necessary Support President Requires To Combat "Most Serious Crisis"

> *"I, who opposed Franklin Roosevelt, call upon all Americans to give him such power in this most severe crisis I believe, in the history of America, so that we can debate with him again in another free election."*
> —*Wendell Willkie*

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 16—Challenging Socialist Leader Norman Thomas' opposition to the President's "lease-lend" proposal for aid to Great Britain, Wendell L. Willkie called upon "all Americans" tonight to give President Roosevelt all the power he needed" so that we can debate with him again in another free election."

Called from the audience to comment on Thomas' speech at "America's Town Meeting of the Air," Willkie asserted that "we shall not preserve this great standard of living in America by withdrawing within ourselves"

Expanding Trade Held Key To Future

"It is only in expanding trade, in the opening of the world's markets, in the peace that will come after the crushing of dictatorship," he said, "that America can go on to its true development.

"I, who opposed Franklin Roosevelt, call upon all Americans to give him such power in this most severe crisis I believe, in the history of America, so that we can debate with him again in another free election."

"If I believed," Willkie added, "that Britain could collapse and America could survive economically, then I would not take a single risk in involving this country in any international entanglements."

Would Grant Extraordinary Powers

"But if on the other hand I believed, as I do believe, that if Britain collapses within a few years the free way of life will pass from America, then even I who opposed the election of Franklin Roosevelt with all my being, would grant to him such extraordinary powers.

"We shall not keep America out of war by mere strong statements that she is to stay out of war. We will keep America out of war if we supply to the fighting men of Britain sufficient resources so they may crush and defeat the ruthless dictatorship of Hitler."

Thomas argued "No one man should be trusted with these powers," and declared the "lend-lease" bill would "set up a dictatorship in the United States and . . . authorize the dictator to wage . . . undeclared war with whatever enemy he selects."

Willkie Ready With Retort

Thomas said the people had an opportunity to vote just for President Roosevelt or Mr. Willkie in the last election.

From the audience Willkie retorted: "Yes, and as I remember it, they had the same privilege of voting for Mr. Thomas."

"Mr. Thomas went all over this broad country of ours preaching the same doctrine of narrow isolation that he preaches here tonight," Willkie said later. "If I recall the results of the mandate of the American people, Mr. Roosevelt got some 27,000,000 votes; I got some 23,000,000 votes, and I have never seen a public record of how many Mr. Thomas got."

"Never Hinted At Such Power"

Thomas commented: "But yesterday the President and Mr. Willkie were vieing for a popular mandate, they never hinted at such power as the President nows asks with Mr. Willkie's indorsement."

Willkie announced Sunday his approval of the Administration bill.

Before tonight's scheduled debate between Thomas and Dr. Frank Kingdon, chairman of the New York chapter of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, Willkie received an ovation from the audience as he entered Town Hall with his wife. He was applauded often during his remarks, especially when he called for support of the President.

Grave Threat To Nation Seen

Kingdon upheld the bill, stating that "the conferring of special power upon the Executive in times of emergency is a proved and characteristic technique of democracy." He declared this country faced the gravest "threat against our national independence" in its history, and said its defense lay in British victory.

Urges Fleet To Britain's Aid

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 16 (AP)—Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., U. S. N., retired, declaring "we're at war now," urged tonight that the United States fleet be concentrated in the Atlantic to provide an immediate convoy for war material being shipped to Great Britain.

Nazis Report New Bombing Of Illustrious

Assert Three Bombs Hit Plane Carrier in Port, Presumed To Be Malta

British Crew Sinks The Southampton

London Reveals Loss of Cruiser, Crippled and Fired in Raid Jan. 10

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (Friday).—Informed sources said early today that German dive bombers had attacked the British aircraft carrier Illustrious on Thursday for the second time in six days, scoring three direct hits.

The same sources said the attack took place "in a British naval fortress in the Mediterranean, where a number of bombs were dropped."

[The 23,000-ton Illustrious made port in the Mediterranean under her own power Wednesday, after being damaged in a seven-hour attack by forty German dive bombers on Jan. 10. Dispatches from Valetta, Malta, told of a heavy raid by dive bombers on that island naval base Thursday, and presumably that was where the Illustrious was attacked for the second time.]

One heavy bomb and two medium bombs hit the Illustrious in the Thursday attack, the Germans said, and, "despite fierce anti-aircraft fire, only one German bomber has failed to return."

The Germans said they had made a direct hit on a steamer in the same engagement.

British Sink the Southampton

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP).—The 9,100-ton cruiser Southampton has been sent to the bottom as the first major British casualty in the struggle between Nazi dive bombers and the British fleet now developing fiercely in the Mediterranean.

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The Admiralty announced tonight that the Southampton, hard hit on Jan. 10 in the first engagement by German aerial formations sent to cooperate with the Italians in an effort to break British sea power, had been sunk subsequently by her own command.

While she was being towed, crippled, to port, it was explained, fire broke out on board, and there was nothing left to do but to sink her in the sea.

The Southampton was damaged in October, 1939, a month after the start of the war, when Nazi planes bombed the Firth of Forth at Edinburgh, Scotland. The British acknowledged slight damage to the bow. The ship was one of the two escorting cruisers which accompanied the Empress of Australia in the summer of 1939 when the liner brought King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada. She later visited Boston.

Fourth Cruiser To Be Lost

She was the fourth British cruiser lost since the war began—there were sixty-four in service at its outbreak—and the largest warship yet lost as a result of air attack.

"The great majority of her crew have been saved," the Admiralty said.

[The Southampton, launched in 1936, had a normal complement of 700 men, according to "Jane's Fighting Ships," and was equipped with twelve 6-inch guns, eight 4-inch guns, one 3.7-inch howitzer and twenty smaller guns, in addition to six 21-inch torpedo tubes. Other cruisers lost by Great Britain include the 9,550-ton Effingham, the 4,180-ton anti-aircraft cruiser Calypso and the 4,290-ton anti-aircraft cruiser Curley, which was sunk off Norway while under the command of Capt. B. C. E. Brooke, R. N., who was in command of the Southampton when she was set on fire by the Nazi bombers last week.

[The Rome newspaper "Il Giornale d'Italia" asserted on Thursday that the 22,600-ton British aircraft carrier Eagle had been torpedoed recently by an Italian plane, between Tobruk, Libya, and the Greek island of Crete, according to The Associated Press.]

Naval circles here asserted that the loss of the Southampton "doesn't prove anything" in the classic debate on the degree of vulnerability of the modern warship to air attack. It was not bombs but fire that finished her off, they said. They added that the assault was probably carried out in perfect conditions by hand-picked bomber pilots who had to fly only twenty to thirty miles from their base.

While the British were revising their losses upward—the Southampton previously had been listed merely as damaged along with the aircraft carrier Illustrious and the 1,335-ton destroyer Gallant, while twelve of the attacking planes were reported shot down—they also marked up a higher score against the Axis.

The Royal Air Force declared that in a previously reported British raid on Catania, Sicily, the main German aerial center in the Mediterranean, it had been determined that between thirty and forty planes were either "burnt out or severely damaged."

Also, in the running battle in the Mediterranean the British submarine Pandora was credited with having sunk two Italian supply ships of about 5,000 tons each, both while they were heading for Libya to help feed the Italian armies in Africa.

With all this, the R. A. F. is carrying out a continuing aerial offensive, preparatory to the grand assault by British field forces against Tobruk, Libya, where an estimated 30,000 Italian regulars await the showdown.

Bengasi, 200 miles to the west of Tobruk, was hard hit by British bombers through the nights of Jan. 13-14 and Jan. 14-15, a communique announced today.

The main piers of the harbor were bombed, it was said, harbor buildings were set aflame and Italian shipping was attacked. The Benina airdrome serving Bengasi was machine-gunned, the communique added. Two Italian planes were set afire and "a number" of others damaged.

In the whole area between Tobruk and Derna—a distance of nearly 100 miles—British pilots on patrol were declared to have met no Italian challenge.

Recapitulating attacks upon the captured El Adem airdrome, the largest in Libya and the air base for Tobruk, the Air Ministry said that the skeletons of eighty-seven Italian planes now "rot and bleach in the sun" there.

Malta Is Attacked Fiercely

VALETTA, Malta, Jan. 16 (AP).—Dive bombers attacked this harbor and town this afternoon in a prolonged assault. There was a continuous explosion of bombs, and guns of all calibers roared at the persistent invaders.

Yesterday a hostile plane, curiously marked with a red cross, made a long reconnaissance over the island. Last night there was more reconnaissance and then a prolonged attempt to bomb selected targets, the night's alerts covering a period of almost four hours—a record here.

In both attacks—those of last night and today—there was an undetermined number of casualties. British sources said the raiders' losses were "substantial," and that R. A. F. fighters suffered no damage.

[Since German dive bombers have started a thrust in the Mediterranean, it appeared likely that the Malta attack was delivered by Nazis. It also appeared possible that the red cross seen might be a special German insignia adopted for flyers on duty in the Mediterranean.]

Lieut. Comdr. Balfour Killed

VANCOUVER, Jan. 16 (CP).—The British Admiralty has informed Mrs. Sydney Harrington Balfour, of Vancouver, that her husband, Lieut. Comdr. Balfour, of the cruiser Southampton, brother of Capt. Harold Balfour, British Under Secretary of State for Air, has been killed in action.

The cable did not say in what action Lieut. Comdr. Balfour lost his life.

Balfour was in the real estate business here for eleven years before the outbreak of war, when he volunteered for service. He was in the Royal Navy in the last war.

He served as liaison officer with French forces at the fall of Narvik, Norway, last year and received the French Croix de Guerre for "standing firm and resolute under very heavy bombardment and advancing under heavy firing."

Hit on Another Carrier Claimed

ROME, Jan. 16 (AP).—The report of the Axis on its bomb and torpedo offensive against British sea power in the Mediterranean was further filled in today by the assertion of a Rome newspaper that the 22,600-ton aircraft carrier Eagle had been torpedoed.

At the same time the High Command acknowledged a new night attack by British planes on Catania, Sicily [supposed to be the main base for the German dive bombers now cooperating with the Italian Air Force]. The damage was minor, the High Command communiqué said, and "a few" persons were killed or injured.

[Catania was bombed also last Sunday night, according to the British. In that attack, the Royal Air Force reported yesterday at Cairo, between thirty and forty aircraft were either destroyed or damaged.]

The Giornale d'Italia, reporting the attack on the Eagle, a converted battleship, asserted that a wave-skimming Italian torpedo plane had scored a hit on her recently between Tobruk, Libya, and the Greek island of Crete.

At the same time the Italians credited two of their submarines with the torpedoing of a British light cruiser in the Mediterranean and the sinking of a British merchant ship in the Atlantic.

The cruiser, which was reported to have been attacked Friday night, was not identified, but the sunken merchant vessel was said to have been the Ardabham. [The communiqué presumably referred to the 4,980-ton freighter Ardanbhan, from which Mackay Radio intercepted a message last Dec. 27 saying she had been torpedoed about 600 miles off Scotland.]

R. A. F. Batters Wilhelmshaven In Greatest Raid

Flyers 'Stoke' Huge Fires With Bombs for 5 Hours; Emden, Bremerhaven Hit

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 16.—With a bright moon and the glare of fires set by their first bombs to light the way, Royal Air Force crews battered at German North Sea bases over night, the Air Ministry said today, raiding docks at Emden and Bremerhaven and leaving Wilhelmshaven "a waste of flame."

For Wilhelmshaven, main base for the Reich's North Sea fleet, it was the fortieth and the greatest British attack in the air war, it was said here. The Air Ministry news service said the Wilhelmshaven raid was made in two installments—from 8 p. m. until soon after midnight and then again from 5 to 6 a. m.

"It was more like stoking than bombing," one pilot said. "We just shoveled our bombs into the fires and watched them increase."

Homeward-bound airmen said they could see a ruddy glare in the sky for 130 miles. All of the bombers but one came back, the British said, and it had reported "mission completed" before its radio went dead.

[The German high command acknowledged that twenty persons were killed and thirty-five injured in the Wilhelmshaven attack, saying "several incendiaries flamed in the harbor section." The British caused no "noteworthy damage," a German communique insisted.

[Italy announced that British planes had raided Catania, the German dive-bomber base in Sicily, during Wednesday night, killing "some" persons, wounding "a few," and causing "slight" damage, The United Press said.]

The R. A. F. centered its Wilhelmshaven attack on Bauhafen, a harbor where lie some of Germany's most vital slipways, docks engineering works, storehouses, assembling sheds, armorplate shops foundries, iron works and gun stores.

One stick of bombs evidently touched off explosive stores. The pilot said two explosions followed the bursting bombs, and these threw debris 1,000 feet into the air.

A half square mile of fire was noted west of Bauhafen, while by the power station, north of the harbor, flames burned "even more fiercely than elsewhere."

The Britons had to pass through a "prodigious" anti-aircraft barrage, the news service bulletin said, and one plane was illuminated four times by searchlights while ground gunners tried to pick it off.

Emden, which escaped lightly by comparison, lies on the west of that strategic hump of northwest German coastline which curves into the North Sea and Wilhelmshaven on the east. Bremerhaven is farther east, across the estuary of the Weser River from Wilhelmshaven.

Docks at Rotterdam and Flushing, "invasion ports" in the Netherlands, also were bombed, the Air Ministry said, along with airdromes in northwest Germany and the Netherlands, while aircraft of the British coastal command attacked the German submarine base at Brest, in occupied France.

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BY ITALIAN LONG-RANGE GUNS FROM
THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE SAID, AND THEN FIRED BY THE ITALIANS
TO MAKE REPAIRS IMPOSSIBLE.
THE BRITISH ALSO SAID THEY FOUND A MACHINE SHOP CONTAINING ABOUT
20 PROPELLERS, 12 ENGINES AND "SOME THOUSANDS" OF SPARE PARTS.
THE NEWS SERVICE SAID THE ITALIANS HAD FITTED OUT EL ADEM WITH
BILLIARD TABLES, SHOWER BATHS, KITCHENS, TENNIS AND BADMINTON
COURTS. A LARGE ELECTRIC POWER STATION HAD BEEN LEFT UNTOUCHED.
TOBRUK LAST SUNDAY NIGHT, BUT THERE WAS NO BRITISH CASUALTIES.
THE AIRDROME WAS SHELLED BY ITALIAN LONG-RANGE GUNS FROM
MOST OF THE PLANES HAD BEEN DESTROYED UNSERVICEABLE BY RAF BOMBINGS.

TOBRUK IS GUARDED BY WIDE TANK TRAP

Italians, Apparently Ordered to Fight to Death, Have Dug 10-Foot Moat Around Fort

BENGAZI IS BOMBED AGAIN

British Strike Hard at Town in Libya—Rome Says R. A. F. Plane Was Shot Down

WITH BRITISH FORCES OUTSIDE TOBRUK, Libya, Jan. 16 (AP)—Burrowed within the semi-circle of a thirty-mile defense line, which includes a ten-foot tank trap, the 30,000 Italian regulars at Tobruk apparently have been ordered to resist the pending British assault to the death.

The function of this prospective defense, the British believe, is to permit the remainder of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's hard-pressed African army to reorganize in the Bengazi region, about 200 miles west of Tobruk.

The presence of German dive-bombers in the Mediterranean and the possibility that their activity may be extended to North Africa has become a most important factor in this arena. The British declare that Italy herself can no longer be regarded as a serious threat; but if the Germans get in, the problem may become difficult. So far, no German planes have appeared in Libya and the Italian air force in the area is not active.

Tobruk Likened to Bardia

With British armored units to the west of Tobruk's coast-to-coast defense semi-circle, and infantry and artillery to the east and south while warships keep watch on the Mediterranean shore of the Italian base, the British say that Tobruk's position is about the same as Bardia's a week before it fell Jan. 5 to the British offensive into Libya.

The field guns thunder intermittently. By moonlight British patrols penetrate the Tobruk defense zone for sporadic skirmishes. The massing of British men and material continues.

The Italians have one large naval gun—the British call it "Tobruk Tom"—and it provides the heaviest of the defensive shelling. The British are trying hard to silence it. Otherwise, the Italian artillery action usually is weak.

In the Bardia region, 70 miles east of Tobruk, the round-up of prisoners who fled in the final chaos of British occupation is continuing. Most of these men greet capture as deliverance from the waterless desert.

At Solum, Egypt, near Bardia, barbed wire that the Italians had strung along the frontier was used to make a stockade. Many of the men are bitter over what they say was the Italian High Command's failure to deliver air and naval aid. When Italian planes raided Solum recently, dropping bombs near the stockade, some of the prisoners broke into an anti-Fascist song.

The captives are fed largely on captured Italian supplies, and each gets a quart of water daily. The more seriously wounded were moved in British ambulances to British field hospitals and others to hospital tents in Bardia, where British and Italian physicians work over them, side by side.

Tobruk To Be Held Stubbornly, Belief

By Edward Kennedy

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

With British Forces Outside Tobruk, Libya, Jan. 16 (AP)—Guarded by a thirty-mile defense line against massing British assault forces, the garrison of beleaguered port of Tobruk, estimated at 30,000 Italian regulars, apparently has been ordered to hold out as long as possible.

British soldiers, breathing sand-free air for the first time in a week, are redoubling preparations for the grand assault.

Same As Bardia's

Tobruk's position is about the same from a military point of view as Bardia's was a week before it fell January 5 to the British offensive into Libya.

British armored units are to the west and British infantry and artillery to the east and south, while warships keep watch on the Mediterranean front of this Italian base. Big guns are firing and patrols engage defense units in sporadic skirmishing.

Civilians Removed

With moon-lit nights it is doubtful that even small boats can evade the British watchers and make supply contact with Tobruk, as was done for some time at Bardia.

All civilians were removed from Tobruk before the British arrived. The fortifications, though not so strong as Bardia's, extend over a longer line, running six to seven miles inland from coastal points east and west of the town.

The defense include a recently dug ditch, ten feet deep and ten feet wide.

Apparently the garrison has orders to hold out long enough to enable other parts of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's hard-pressed army to organize in the Bengasi region, about 200 miles west of Tobruk.

Firing Just "Taste"

This correspondent has stood behind cannon firing salvoes into Tobruk but, as the artillerymen said, these were just a taste of the bombardment to come when the big assault starts.

Guns from the Italian fortifications around the port are replying, sometimes with a show of energy, but usually weakly.

(At Cairo, British general headquarters issued this communique: "No change in situation. On all fronts active patrolling continues.")

British Bomb Bengasi Twice

R. A. F. Also Raids Benina—Italians Fight Foe in Desert—Tobruk Assault Near

Cairo, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—British bombers and fighting planes, protecting the ground forces as they mass around Tobruk, Libya, for a final assault on that important Italian base, have made two smashing attacks on Bengasi and another on Benina airdrome, a Royal Air Force communique said today.

The aerial activity was carried on, too, in Italian East Africa, where Assab was raided Tuesday night and bombs were dropped on stores and warehouses. Asmara was attacked Monday night.

Bengasi lies 200 miles west of Tobruk and it is there that the Italians are believed to be shaping new lines of resistance in the event Tobruk should fall. Benina is the town's airport.

Italians Fight Foe in Desert.

Rome, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Fighting on the North African front was reported today by the Italian High Command to be centering around the oasis of Giarabub, key point in the Libyan desert some 150 miles southeast of To-

...uk. The communique told of engagements in which fast columns of Italian troops had participated, but did not indicate the outcome of these operations.

Activity in the Tobruk zone was said to be limited largely to artillery exchanges, while Italian planes were reported to have bombed highways and British supply depots to the south and east.

Four U. S. Naval Observers in Mediterranean; Fifth Will Join British Soon as Air Attache

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, Jan. 16—The United States, closely watching British Fleet operations in the Mediterranean, has boosted its staff of official observers to four, with a fifth expected to arrive soon.

To help gather data that British Fleet officers say should be invaluable to the United States Navy Department in connection with its vast construction program, Lieut.-Comdr. James Fife Jr. of Reno, Nev., until recently assistant naval attaché at London, has joined Lieut.-Comdrs. Kenneth P. Hartman of Philadelphia and John N. Opie 3d of Long Beach, Calif., as observers with the Eastern Mediterranean units. Lieut.-Comdr. Augustus D. Clark of New York is with the Western Mediterranean Squadron.

Lieut.-Comdr. Hartman, who was aboard the aircraft carrier Illustrious during the seven hours she was attacked by German dive bombers Jan. 10 off Sicily, and Lieut.-Comdrs. Opie and Clark also were on the London Naval Attaché's staff, which was enlarged soon after the European war started.

The rapidly developing field of naval air operations will bring an aeronautics expert, Lieut.-Comdr. Steadman Teller of Locust Valley, N. Y., to the Mediterranean soon. He is expected to be assigned to an aircraft carrier.

The observers send their confidential reports to the United States Embassy at London, which relays them to the Navy Department at Washington.

Lieut.-Comdrs. Hartman, Opie and Clark, who have been aboard different units in all operations of the British Fleet here, have obtained a comprehensive picture of the Mediterranean warfare.

Berlin Admits Wilhelmshaven Raid Killed 20

Denies R. A. F. Damaged Naval Base; 'Rolling' Attack on British City

BERLIN, Jan. 16 (AP).—Twenty persons were killed and thirty-five injured and several houses were set afire in a British air raid last night on the major naval port of Wilhelmshaven, the German High Command announced today.

The daily communique said, however, that, although "several incendiaries flamed in the harbor section," they caused no "noteworthy damage" and that spreading of the house fires was "prevented by the efficiency of air-raids precautions and self-protection squads." The attack on Wilhelmshaven was one o. several carried out on places in northern Germany, the communique declared.

The high command reported a "rolling raid" last night on war-essential objectives in a central England city, lesser attacks on London and a raid on Dover, in which several direct hits were scored on the railway station. The Luftwaffe "bombed a troop camp and another objective in southern England" in daylight raids yesterday and continued its mining of British harbors, it added.

D. N. B., official German news agency, reported that German planes on reconnaissance today near Orford Ness, a headland on England's southeastern coast, sighted a large convoy accompanied by a number of naval vessels and immediately attacfied. One 4,000-ton merchant ship was hit and sunk, D. N. B. said.

The agency also reported that German dive bombers had effectively attacked the railroad station at Dover again today. Amplifying the communique's report of yesterday's attack on the Dover station, D. N. B. declared the switching yards, the canal and port of Dover were heavily bombed and fires started which were visible from a great distance. Attacks were also aimed yesterday at a machine and automobile works in middle England, D. N. B. said.

The high command said three British planes were shot down in air battles yesterday, while the Germans suffered no losses.

Only a few British planes succeeded in breaking through the anti-aircraft barrage of German defenses last night, informed sources said. Two hospitals and a number of apartment houses were reported struck by bombs.

GREEKS CAPTURE IMPORTANT POSTS

Continue Advance Despite Severe Snowstorms

Athens, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Surprise infantry attacks were reported today to have enabled Greek fighters to occupy important mountain heights in the central Albanian battlefront despite severe snowstorms followed by a heavy rain.

Greek spokesmen said that their troops continued their victorious advance by seizing positions which improved their lines north of Klisura.

Intensive artillery fire along most of the front went on despite the snow and rain, it was reported. Aside from the surprise attacks on the central sector, spokesmen said, infantry action was limited to mopping up operations against isolated Italian units and to collecting and sorting Fascist war materials taken last week.

Two Italian counter-attacks were repulsed, a Greek authority asserted, in the localized central front fighting.

A raid by an Italian submarine on a lone policeman sitting on the shore of an Aegean isle was revealed by the Ministry of Home Security. The submarine machine-gunned the policeman unsuccessfully from close range, a Ministry spokesman said, and then made off.

Rome, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—A quick reaction by Italian troops was reported by the Italian High Command today to have resulted in the repulse of Greek attacks on the Albanian battlefront. The communique failed to say where the attacks took place and gave no other details.

Greeks Push On Through Snow, Capture Patrol

Italian Division Reported Hard Pressed; Fighting Rages Beyond Klisura

ATHENS, Jan. 17 (Friday) (AP).—The Greeks announced continuing successes against Italy on the Albanian front yesterday despite snow and rain, which reduced the scale of operations. The high command communique early today reported merely: "Restricted action; we took some prisoners."

A Greek government official, elaborating on this, reported: "In the southern sector a Greek patrol engaged an Italian patrol of the same strength. The result of this engagement has been that the whole Italian patrol was taken prisoner."

He added that according to information just obtained "An Italian division has suffered such heavy losses that it has been necessary to reform it with men and equipment recently sent over from Italy." He did not say when or where this occurred.

The Greek Ministry of Home Security reported "no air raids on Greece," and added that it had just learned that four additional "Greek notables" had been abducted by the Italians when retreating from the Igoumenitsa sector of Greece in the early stages of the war.

30.24-6991 30.24-6991

Fascism Is Doomed, Air Minister Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 16—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told a Glasgow public meeting tonight that Fascism is "doomed" and that Italy is "in deadly peril of complete Nazi domination."

He declared there would be no relaxation of the British war effort until the power of Adolf Hitler and Hermann Wilhelm Goering and "all those evil men who now rule Germany is finally and utterly destroyed."

Sir Archibald asserted that Italy had been brought to "the edge of destruction by the infatuated ambition" of Premier Mussolini.

"Slavery And Ruin"

Mussolini's policy led Italy into "disaster and impoverishment," he said.

"Friends of Italy must hope that the strong Italian forces will break the grip of the Fascist bosses before they drag Italy down with them into German slavery and ruin," Sir Archibald said.

He said that British victories in Egypt and Libya show "the pattern of close, smooth-working cooperation" among the army, navy and air force.

Sir Archibald gave this tabulation of planes lost by both sides thus far in the Mediterranean conflict by fronts:

LIBYAN—205 Italian (90 in the air and 115 aground), 17 British.

GREEK—56 Italian, 19 British.

MALTA—42 Italian, 25 British.

He also disclosed that Britain had given Greece "some" aircraft to be flown by Greek pilots.

He asserted that the R. A. F. entered 1941 "stronger than ever before in men and machines" and that efforts to solve the problem of night raids on Britain had "not gone altogether unrewarded."

"No decisive result can be expected immediately," he said, "but as we gain experience and are able to hand it on to an increasing number of pilots, crew and workers of all kinds in this field, we can hope to inflict on night bombers a rate of casualties which will gradually increase and at length become sufficiently high to be a substantial deterrent."

Discusses U. S. Aid

Turning to aid from the United States, he said that "if Hitler and his German dupes dare raise their eyes they will see the writing upon the wall of Congress—the aid to Britain bill."

But he said Britain would have to "pass through many dangers" before American aid becomes fully effective, but asserted Britain has some "surprises" in store for the Nazis. Britons themselves must be prepared for surprises and disappointments, he said.

"We shall be assailed from the sky, from under the sea and perhaps by land," Sir Archibald said. "We can afford to relax not one single precaution against invasion—constant vigilance is required."

German Fire Bombs Are Showered Over Three British Towns

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Friday*, Jan. 17—German raiders showered two west English towns with fire bombs last night while limiting their assaults on London.

An east coast town also was the target for incendiary bombs, but there were no reports on damage or casualties.

These assaults came amid indications that Britain's constant research on the problem of night defense against bombers had not, in the word of Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair, "gone altogether unrewarded."

One Gets Two Planes

"No decisive result can be expected immediately," he told a Glasgow audience, and an Air Ministry news service bulletin cautiously credited one of the increasing number of night fighter planes being used with shooting down two German bombers last night, one over London and the other over Essex.

LONDON TO REMOVE MANY YOUNGSTERS

London, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Malcolm MacDonald, Minister of Health, ordered today the compulsory removal from the Greater London area of all children under 14 considered likely to suffer "in mind or body" from air attacks if they remain in or near the capital.

The order supplements a recent defense regulation which authorized the medical examination of any child under 14 likely to suffer by remaining in London. It applies to the city of London, to metropolitan bureaus and most of the boroughs on the outskirts of the capital.

Every Briton From 16-60 Is Subject to Fire Duty

Women Will Be Called Only in Gravest Emergency

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP). — Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, signed last night a draft order which would compel all Britons the ages of sixteen years and sixty to register for duty as fire guards. Women will be required to register along with men under this most drastic civilian call of the war but will be called only in extreme cases.

Every one, including the wealthy, must be pepared to give forty-eight hours a month without pay. The only persons exempted are those in the fighting services and auxiliaries.

The effective date of the order has not been set, but publication was expected within a few days.

BRITISH AVIATOR IS KILLED

Led First Raid On Germany Day After War Started

London, Jan. 16 (AP)—William Ian Scott, 26-year-old flyer who led the first British air raid on Germany in this war, was listed officially today as "presumed killed in action."

The initial R. A. F. assault was directed against the German naval bases at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven September 4, 1939, the day after Britain declared war.

8 R. A. F. Aces Among 25 Men Decorated By King

Group Of Flyers Have Accounted For 58 Enemy Planes—Queen Watches Ceremony

London, Jan. 16 (AP)—Eight R. A. F. officers who have accounted for a total of fifty-eight enemy planes were among twenty-five men decorated by King George today.

The decorations included sixteen Distinguished Flying Crosses and four Distinguished Flying Medals.

Queen Elizabeth, who wore in the upturned brim of her hat a diamond R. A. F. cross-wing brooch, stood beside the King as he decorated the flyers at an East Anglian hangar.

Portsmouth Damage Listed

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP).—The government disclosed today that the Guildhall (Municipal Building), the Royal Hospital and the Hippodrome Theater were damaged in recent Nazi raids on Portsmouth.

Raider Victims Going to Manila

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 16 (AP).—Authorities were informed today that ninety-eight Filipino seamen, survivors from three British ships sunk by German sea raiders off Australia last December, were en route to Manila aboard the steamship Kamo Maru, due Sunday.

Day's Second Attack

It was the day's second attack upon the English, for the news agency Havas, government-controlled, blamed the British troops who retreated last spring from Flanders for the current shortage of food in France.

Havas republished a dispatch from DNB, official German news agency, stating that Germany was sending 600,000 tons of potatoes to the occupied and unoccupied zones of France and 100,000 tons of sugar.

Food "Destroyed"

"This," the French agency went on, "is of the greatest importance since the stock of food for the French population was destroyed by English troops during the retreat from Belgium and northern France. Now England tries by all means to halt the transport of food from the United States to France."

Two days ago, a simlar attack on Britain, charging her with having weakened Spanish-French control of the Western Hemisphere, came from the authorized French source.

[This anti-British campaign appears to have got under way at about the time that Pierre Etienne Flandin, Foreign Minister, added to his functions by taking over control of the French press, radio and cinema.]

"Victims Of The English"

In answer to an appeal to Latin Americans and Spaniards made by Duff Cooper, January 10, the French spokesman asserted that the Latins had been "perpetually the victims of the English."

The British, he said, had treated the French Canadians "like the Irish—that is to say like dogs."

He accused the British of taking from France Canada, India, Egypt and the Suez Canal. He blamed Britain for the "abasement" of Spain, the "vassalage" of Portugal, and the sanctions of 1935 against Italy—a step which the French "did everything possible to prevent."

"God Save The King" Stolen From France, Is Cry In Vichy

Anthem Written For Louis XIV, Says Spokesman. Canada And Egypt Also Declared English Loot

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Jan. 16—An authorized source who for more than two weeks has taken a violently anti-British tone asserted today that the British stole Canada and Egypt from France and the anthem "God Save the King" as well.

The words and music for that hymn, he asserted, was in fact written for Louis XIV.

This was in answer to a broadcast made January 14 by Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister of Information, who asserted among other things that French newspapers were now simply "the German press printed in French."

Leahy Still Kept Indoors by Fever

Vichy, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—A continued fever and cough today compelled Admiral William D. Leahy, American Ambassador to France, to delay his return to his desk until next week. He has been forced by illness to remain at his home since early in the week.

Soviet and Nazi Moves Keeping Balkans Jittery

Bessarabia Border Clashes Accompany Talk Reich to Absorb Rumania Wholly

BELGRADE, Jan. 16 (AP).—Repeated border clashes on the Russian-Rumanian frontier, cancellation of passenger-rail traffic in Hungary and reports that Germany formally would take over Rumania combined tonight to keep the Balkans in a state of disturbed anxiety.

An announcement at Budapest that all traffic on Hungarian railroads except for international trains would be suspended at midnight led to a supposition in diplomatic circles here that the German military command, which is now running the Hungarian railroads, had found drastic steps necessary to complete the projected movement of 300,000 German troops with full motorized equipment during January.

Rumanian rail traffic, except for movements of German military trains, is virtually at a standstill already. Thirty per cent of Yugoslavia's trains have been taken off, presumably to accelerate the shipment of supplies being demanded by the Reich.

Some diplomatic quarters suggested that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler wanted complete control of Rumania, which the Nazis already have converted into a military center. It is believed generally that the new Nazi Minister to Rumania, Baron Manfred von Killinger, will be gauleiter (Nazi district leader) if a protectorate is in fact declared.

Difficulties met by the Germans in controlling the Rumanians, moving military trains, billeting troops, speeding production and smothering potential conflicts between the Rumanian Army and the Iron Guard—all these are cited in German quarters as reasons for an undisguised protectorate to safeguard the campaign ground of a new German southeastern expeditionary force.

Meantime, there are signs of growing Russian-Rumanian friction. A high diplomatic source said tonight that an average of five to ten Rumanian guards were being killed nightly in clashes on the Bessarabian-Bukovina frontiers.

One theory is that the Russians are using these incidents to test how far Germany's "rubber fence" might stretch—that is, how far the Nazis might back up Rumania in case the Soviet demanded Moldavia and Northern Dobruja from Rumania. Although the clashes are officially denied, a diplomatic source said they were causing worry in the Rumanian Government.

British Confer in Ankara

ANKARA, Jan. 16 (AP).—A British Army-Navy-Air Force delegation continued conferences with the Turkish high command today, with the whole field of possible British-Turkish military co-operation believed to be under discussion. It was expected that the conference would end tonight and that the Britons would leave tomorrow to return to Egypt.

Chief members of the British delegation are Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, Lieut. Gen. Sir James Marshall-Cornwall of the War Office and Air Vice-Admiral T. W. Elmhurst.

REDS HAIL LEFTIST PARLEY IN BRITAIN

Soviet Press Plays Up "People's Convention" Held In London

Sees New Step Toward Union Of Workers And Democratic Elements

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Jan. 16—A "people's convention" in London last Sunday which urged creation of a new British Government to make a "people's peace" and establish friendship with Soviet Russia was hailed today by Tass as

"a new step toward union of the workers' class and democratic elements in England."

The Tass account of the convention, to which *Izvestia*, the Government paper, devoted half a page, attributed the following statements to convention speakers:

"England is almost in a state of war with the U. S. S. R. because she maintains in London the Polish Government which declared war on the Soviet Union. . . .

Cannot Cooperate

"The Soviet Union cannot cooperate with England until there is a (British) Government which really and sincerely will cooperate with the Soviet Union."

The news agency added its own comment that "what deserves attention is that, among the delegates, there were many soldiers and pilots, the best representatives of the English people, ready to carry on the struggle against reaction within the country and against foreign enemies."

Better Relations Seen

In London, a responsible Soviet source asserted there was "hope, but nothing more tangible," that, with Anthony Eden as Foreign Secretary, trade and political relations between the Soviet Union and Britain might improve.

"If Britain wants bigger trade with us, we are very happy," the spokesman said. "But each time since the start of the war that there has been a chance of better relations, someone or some group in Britain sabotaged the opportunity."

The statement came in connection with a denial of reports that Russia contemplated either buying or building 200 merchant ships to carry oil, cotton, corn and other supplies from the Americas.

Attended By 2,000

The "people's convention" in London, attended by approximately 2,000, adopted resolutions calling for a "people's government" to take over major industries, banks and land transportation.

The resolutions, submitted by Denis Pritt, a former Labor party member, also asked friendship with the Soviet, a "people's peace," better living conditions, independence for India and restoration of all trade-union rights.

Pritt said the policy of the group was "to offer to the peoples of the enemy a peace of no annexations, no reparations or indemnities, with liberty to all peoples to determine their own destiny."

PRINCE MADE GENERAL

Umberto Is Promoted in Italian Army.

Rome, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—The promotion of Crown Prince Umberto to the rank of general of the army was disclosed today in an exchange of telegrams between Premier Mussolini and King Victor Emmanuel.

The Prince served as commander of the forces in the west which fought against France and prior to that was an inspector-general of infantry.

Nazi Flyers Aiding Italy Said to Speak Arabic

Berlin Says They Have Special Qualities for African Fighting

BERLIN, Jan. 16 (AP).—Knowledge of Arabic was one of the many prerequisites for German flyers to serve in Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's present Mediterranean squadron, authorized sources said tonight.

Most of the pilots, wireless operators and mechanics of this squadron once lived in Arabic countries. In this connection it was recalled that the late Italian Air Marshal Italo Balbo, during his term as Governor-General of Italian Libya, frequently invited German flyers there for glider competitions in the desert.

Many of these friends of Balbo have now turned up in the picked Mediterranean squad assisting Italy in her struggle with British air, sea and land forces.

There also have been added to what has become known as Hitler's "general staff south," a number of men who fought with the famous German Condor Legion on the side of the Nationalists during the Spanish civil war.

With a view to fighting alongside their Italian comrades in the Mediterranean and later service in regained African colonies, the men were inoculated against tropical diseases and were schooled on living conditions and sanitation by medical experts familiar with tropical problems.

Besides equipping the warplanes with the most modern and effective bombs, guns and shells, the German air command also installed, in place of ordinary carburetors, a new kind of compressor which inforced sources declared was capable of keeping sand out of motors.

Nazis Include Belgium And Find Reich Is Big

BERLIN, Jan. 16 (AP).—A newspaper computation of the area of "greater Germany" today included Belgium and said that the Reich thus was second in size only to Russia in Europe.

The newspaper "Krakauer Zeitung," listing various measurements of the new Germany, said: "The approximate area of today's greater Germany, including Alsace and Belgium, but excluding the Protectorate-General government (an area around Warsaw, Poland), is 835,000 square kilometers (322,393 square miles), securing for Germany first place for size in Europe after Russia."

GERMAN BISHOP TO CALL ON POPE

Other Catholic Leaders Also Expected to Visit Rome.

Berlin, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—The Bishop of Muenster, Count Clemens von Gaalen, is preparing to leave for Rome within a few days on invitation of Pope Pius XII, reliable persons said tonight.

Whether other leaders of the Catholic Church in Germany also will go to Rome still is uncertain, it was said. It was regarded as probable, however, that they would go and the impression prevailed that there would either be a conference of German bishops at the Vatican or that they would be received individually.

SEES HULL I ASION

Berlin Says Question of Russia Was Dodged.

Berlin, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull's remarks before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington interested official Germany for two reasons, authorized sources said today:

First, because of his altogether too "obviously clear evasion of the Russian question."

Second, because of "his veiled threats against Japanese expansionist intentions."

Beyond that, they said, there was nothing new and Mr. Hull merely trod the path of President Roosevelt.

To a question whether renewed diplomatic activity had set in between Madrid and Berlin, these sources replied that diplomatic activity between the two friendly nations had never changed as regards its intensiveness and its friendly character.

Spanish Press Asserts Aid-To-Britain Bill Affects South America

Madrid, Jan. 16 (AP)—The aid-to-England bill before the United States Congress is "diametrically opposed to international neutrality laws," the Spanish press commented today, and "specifically affects Spanish-American countries."

Commenting on the clause which would place United States ports at the disposal of the British fleet, the newspaper *El Alcazar* said:

"This allows the same process to be used by Germany in Japan."

In an almost identical article the newspaper *Informaciones* commented:

"If the bill passes, Germany has the right to demand that South American countries allow her warships to be repaired in their Atlantic and Pacific ports."

TOKIO ADVISES U. S. TO KEEP FLEET AT HOME

Its Presence at Hawaii Is Called a Challenge by Foreign Office Organ.

Tokio, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—The Foreign Office-controlled Japan Times suggested today that the best way of keeping President Roosevelt's pledge that no troops will be sent to foreign soil would be to withdraw the American Navy to home waters.

The Tokio press, meanwhile, urged the Government to hasten Japan's southward program and be ready for resolute action to offset British and American influence in East Asia.

"Huge overseas naval concentrations are equivalent to extension of national boundaries," the Japan Times declared. "In America's case, they suggest a dictatorship over the parallels of a latitude below Pearl Harbor; an invitation to others to keep away; therefore a challenge and a threat, preliminaries to hostilities; hence a contradiction of America's announced policy of keeping its fighting sons at home."

Headlines Accuse Hull.

The Government Information Bureau declined to comment on the statement of the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday envisioning encroachment by the Axis Powers on the Western Hemisphere in the event of their defeat of Great Britain.

However, the bureau plans to issue a statement tomorrow, and it was said authoritatively that the attitude taken will probably be that the only purpose of certain of Mr. Hull's remarks was to regiment American opinion against Japan.

The Japanese press splashed the Hull story. A typical headline was that in Yomiuri: "America Trembles at the Shadow Over the Pacific; Hull Misrepresents Japan, Frantically Seeking Passage of Aid-for-Britain Bill."

Domei, the Japanese news agency, said that the United States gives the impression that it assumes an attitude of raising trouble where there is no cause in the face of a series of peaceful statements "from responsible Japanese, including the Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka."

Sees Tricky Hand of U. S.

Newspapers accused Great Britain of instigating the current border fighting between French Indo-China and Thailand, while seeking an economic rapprochement with Indo-China, and "it should be borne in mind," the newspaper Hochi commented," that the tricky hand of the United States is pulling the strings behind the blind action of Britain."

The press generally declared that Indo-China was the keystone of the Japanese Southward Program and Yomiuri advised the Government to "make a courageous, bold advance, because Japan has already been besieged by the influence of Britain and America." This newspaper mentioned the Dutch East Indies as another spot where peaceful negotiations may fail because of Anglo-American political and economic control.

Nichi Nichi declared that if the present negotiations between Indo-China and Japan should fail to show good headway, "it is possible that anti-Japanese countries would take advantage of the situation to start making trouble."

The paper warned: "Against that possibility Japan must be fully prepared and must act quickly."

Birth Rate Falling.

At home, Asahi declared the Japanese birth rate is declining and the death rate increasing, and an effort to reverse this trend, a population-encouragement plan was ready for presentation to the Cabinet. The Cabinet-planning board proposes a four-point program to foster earlier and more prolific marriages, it continued. One measure, it said, would be a tax on bachelors, the proceeds of which would be used to pay bonuses to large families. The present marriage age for men averages 28, and for women 22 years.

Other points include increased medical attention for infants and priority rights to limited medical supplies for them; the development of a land program for encouragement of the agricultural population, and the establishment of a population bureau under the Ministry of Welfare.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported that the Agriculture Ministry was encouraging goat raising to offset the shortage of cow's milk, which now is distributed mostly to babies and invalids.

Japanese Inspect Indo-China.

Hanoi, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Japanese Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto began an inspection of Japanese naval and military bases in Indo-China today. A similar inspection was made last week by the Japanese Vice-Minister of War.

The French, meanwhile, reported that they had inflicted heavy losses on Thai (Siamese) forces in a clash near Pakse.

Chinese Troops on March.

Shanghai, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—The Chinese press reported today that regular Chinese Army troops are moving steadily into Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces with the ultimate intention of surrounding the Japanese in Shanghai and Hangchow and other important cities in preparation for a possible big spring offensive, and that the Chinese had already retaken a number of towns.

The reports were regarded as interesting in connection with the Chungking Government's recent order to the Chinese Communists to withdraw their Fourth Route Army northward from the Yangtze River. The Fourth Route Army, of 100,000 men, has been occupying the region around Nanking for the last eighteen months, and from that position would be able to control the rich Yangtze valley cities in the event of a Japanese withdrawal.

TOKYO PRESS ASSAILS HULL FOR AID STAND

"Clear Challenge To Axis Short Of Ultimatum," It Says Of Testimony

"Outrageous Utterance," Asahi Adds—Pacific Fleet Called Threat

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tokyo, *Friday*, Jan. 17—The Japanese press produced today the bitterest criticism of America in recent months, declaring that United States Secretary of State Hull's declaration of Wednesday before the United States House Foreign Affairs Committee was "a clear challenge to the Axis short of an ultimatum."

[Editor's Note—Mr. Hull, urging passage of the lease-lend "aid for Britain" bill, envisaged that the danger to the United States would be "multiplied many fold" if Japan, Germany and Italy gained control of the high seas.]

The newspaper comments, both in editorials and in critical Page 1 stories, reflected the country's sharp reaction, which already has become perceptible.

Fleet Called Challenge.

They followed up comments yesterday by the Japanese *Times*, a newspaper controlled by the Foreign Office, describing the United States Pacific fleet concentrations as "a challenge and a threat" and advising President Roosevelt to withdraw the warships from Hawaii as the best way to keep American troops out of foreign wars.

The paper *Asahi*, under the headline: "Outrageous utterance by the

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American Secretary of State," accused the United States of intending to control New Zealand, Australia, Singapore and the East Indies.

Pending a statement expected today from the information bureau chief, Nobufumi Ito, the authoritative Japanese attitude was stated to be that the purpose of some of Hull's remarks was "to regiment United States opinion against Japan."

One vernacular newspaper's headline said: "America trembles at the shadow over the Pacific; Hull misrepresents Japan, frantically seeking passage of aid-for-Britain bill."

Domei broadcast from Tokyo that directors of the National Service Association, an influential patriotic organization, discussed the "unfriendly" attitude of the United States toward tri-partite pact powers and decided on a program to "unify public opinion to tide Japan over the difficult situation."

"Going Long Way Around"

The Japan *Times* said:

"To the Japanese it looks very much like the United States is going the long way around for sending armed forces into the scene of action abroad by maintenance of a fleet at Hawaii.

"The best way to insure the President's pledge of no troops on foreign soil would be to withdraw the navy to home waters. Hawaii may be 'a home away from home,' but it shouldn't be a permament station for the bulk of the fleet.

"Huge overseas naval concentrations are equivalent to an extension of national boundaries."

Domei quoted "diplomatic observers" as seeing in Hull's remarks a further manifestation of American misunderstanding of the "real intention of the Axis powers to establish a new world order." The agency said there was "some fe. that the United States' attitude may extend the China affair and the European war into a world war."

Canadian-American Air Bases Protested

New York, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Domei radio quoted the newspaper *Hochi Shimbun* tonight as saying that construction of proposed Canadian-American air base along the Canadian west coast "will be regarded as a continuation of the horseshoe shaped encirclement of Japan by the Washington Government."

Batavia On Japan

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 16—The Netherlands East Indies Government grants no preferential economic treatment to any nation and intends to continue this policy with respect to Japan, H. J. Van Mook, Commercial Minister Extraordinary, asserted today.

He said in an interview that an amicable atmosphere marked present negotiations with the Japanese trade delegation and that there was no reason to believe this would change.

Prepared For Eventualities

Informed opinion, however, was unanimous that any Japanese attempts to high pressure the Dutch into an agreement would be met with counter-pressure and that the island government was prepared to meet all eventualities.

A Japanese mission, headed by Kenkichi Yoshizawa, ex-Foreign Minister, is here attempting to conclude contracts for raw materials, particularly rubber and tin.

A previous mission, headed by Ichizo Kobayashi, Minister of Commerce, concluded contracts calling for the sale of 1,800,000 tons of oil products to Japan yearly, but Japanese have declared this figure too small.

Van Mook said the islands were agreeable to entering into closer commercial relations with Japan, a partner in the Axis, subject to certain conditions.

Would Grant Concessions

"This Government is at war with Germany, therefore we are immediately concerned with supplying ourselves and our allies with necessary materials," the Minister said.

"Our general policy is against granting preferential economic status to any nation. Prior contracts also affect the situation." (Although Germany has occupied the Netherlands, the East Indies Government obeys the orders of Queen Wilhelmina's Government, in exile in England.)

Van Mook said the Netherlands East Indies were not unwilling to give Japan concessions to exploit undeveloped areas.

"Anyone can open a business here," he said. "However, Japanese labor cannot be used therein, unless native workmen are unable to work."

French Rush Soldiers To Stem Thai Advance

Prepare To Make Stand At Pakse In Indo-China, Where Mekong River Is Mile Wide

Saigon, French Indo-China, Jan. 16 (AP)—The French rushed reinforcements up to the important town of Pakse tonight and prepared to make a stand against 1,500 Thai troops who, with artillery, tanks and cavalry, have pushed 200 French soldiers fifteen miles eastward from the border in two days of fighting.

Although outnumbered, the French expressed confidence they would hold the frequently-bombed town because the Mekong, on which it fronts, is a mile wide at that point.

Meanwhile, on instructions from Vichy, Gov. Jean Decoux ordered the Belgian, Dutch and Norwegian consulates in Saigon to close. The United States consul was expected to look after Belgian interests and the Swedish consul the others.

BATAVIA, JAVA, JAN 16-(AP)-MEMORANDA WERE HANDED TO NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AUTHORITIES TODAY LISTING RAW MATERIALS AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS ON WHICH JAPAN WISHES TO NEGOTIATE.

OFFICIAL QUARTERS DECLINED TO DISCLOSE THE CONTENTS OF THE MEMORANDA, BUT THEY WERE UNDERSTOOD TO MENTION RUBBER, TIN AND OTHER MAJOR COMMODITIES OF THE EAST INDIES AND TO TOUCH ON QUESTIONS OF IMMIGRATION AND EXPLOITATION OF UNDEVELOPED AREAS IN THE ISLANDS.

THESE LATTER POINTS WERE BROUGHT UP BY TOKYO LAST YEAR BUT AN AGREEMENT WAS NOT REACHED.

UNDER USUAL PROCEDURE, THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES NOW WILL PRESENT PROPOSALS, AND THEN THE START OF ACTUAL NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE ARRANGED.

BANGKOK, THAILAND, JAN 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRENCH FORCES YESTERDAY LAUNCHED A FRESH ATTEMPT TO PENETRATE THAI TERRITORY IN THE DIRECTION OF UTARADITRA, 300 MILES DUE NORTH OF BANGKOK, A THAI COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE FRENCH WERE ROUTED IN A BATTLE IN WHICH THREE FRENCH WERE KILLED AND 30 WOUNDED, THE THAI ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. MEANWHILE, IT RELATED, THAI FORCES ARE CONTINUING TO ADVANCE IN THE EASTERN AND NORTHEASTERN SECTORS.

Cuban Cabinet Supports U. S.

Havana, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Cuban Cabinet, after a long night meeting spent studying the international situation, announced today that "Cuba is side by side with the United States" and will give all possible cooperation to safeguard civilization and democracy.

No Trace of Airliner

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 16 (AP).—Brazilian ships and airplanes searching off the coast today found no trace of the Italian airliner Ibayr, forced to alight with a disabled motor, or any of the 10 persons aboard the craft.

FRENCH FREIGHTER PACED BY WARSHIP

Mendoza Tries Fourth Time to Pierce Blockade

Montevideo, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—The 8,199-ton French freighter Mendoza and the British auxiliary cruiser Asturias played tag today along the imaginary line defining territorial waters. The Mendoza was still inside the line, untouchable; once outside, she becomes subject to search and possible seizure, because she is attempting to run the British blockade to France with a cargo of food.

Reports from the village of Puerto la Paloma, 120 miles up the coast, said she was carefully following the shore line, about two miles out, while the Asturias was pacing her, five [illegible] away. The Mendoza steame[illegible] last night from [illegible] after turning b[illegible] previous attemp[illegible] blockade.

Uruguay was still concerned, meanwhile, with the intercepting of the Mendoza by the Asturias on Sunday night, and an unofficial report said that the Montevideo Government has concluded that the action occurred within Uruguayan territorial waters; that representations have been made to the British Minister, and that a note is being drafted to be sent to the Pan American Neutrality Committee in Rio de Janeiro protesting against violation of the 300-mile neutrality belt established by the American republics at the Panama conference.

FIRST LEAD MENDOZA

PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL, JAN. 16-(AP)-THE FRENCH FREIGHTER MENDOZA, AFTER IDLING SEVERAL HOURS TONIGHT OFF SOUTHERN BRAZIL, HAS RESUMED HER CAUTIOUS VOYAGE NORTHWARD INSIDE TERRITORIAL WATERS, THIS TIME TRAILED BY THE BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER ERICKSEN, THE RIO GRANDE PORT CAPTAIN REPORTED.

HE DID NOT SAY WHAT HAD BECOME OF THE BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER ASTURIAS, WHICH THWARTED THREE ATTEMPTS OF THE MENDOZA TO LEAVE PUNTA DEL ESTE, URUGUAY, AND WHICH TRAILED HER TO RIO GRANDE.

THE 8,199-TON MENDOZA IS SEEKING TO REACH FRANCE WITH A CARGO OF FOOD THROUGH THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

THE BRITISH APPARENTLY ARE DETERMINED TO KEEP WATCH ON HER UNTIL SHE HAS TO LEAVE THE SHELTER OF NEUTRAL WATERS.

FOLO PORTO ALEGRE MENDOZA

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JAN 16-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER ALBERTO GUANI TONIGHT ANNOUNCED "SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT" OF THE DIPLOMATIC INCIDENT OCCASIONED BY THE BRITISH CRUISER ASTURIAS' ALLEGED INTERCEPTION OF THE FRENCH MERCHANT SHIP MENDOZA WITHIN URUGUYAN TERRITORIAL WATERS ON A FRUSTRATED BLOCKADE-RUNNING ATTEMPT LAST MONDAY.

GUANI SAID THE LONDON FOREIGN OFFICE HAD GIVEN AMPLE EXPLANATION.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JAN. 16-(AP)-NINE PERSONS, INCLUDING TWO OFFICERS OF THE ITALIAN FREIGHTER ADAMELLO WHICH HAS BEEN TIED UP HER SINCE ITALY ENTERED THE WAR, WERE ARRESTED TONIGHT IN DISTURBANCES ATTENDING THE FIRST SHOWING OF CHARLES CHAPLIN'S MOTION PICTURE "THE GREAT DICTATOR."

DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FILM ANNOUNCED, MEANWHILE, CANCELLATION OF A PLAN TO OPERATE FERRY SERVICE BETWEEN BUENOS AIRES AND COLONIA, WHE THE PICTURE IS SCHEDULED TO OPEN TOMORROW. SALE OF COMBINED TICKETS FOR THE MOVIE AND FERRY TRIP ACROSS THE RIVER PLATE, WHICH WOULD TAKE ABOUT THREE HOURS, ALREADY HAD STARTED.

IT WAS REPORTED HERE THAT PRESSURE EXERTED BY THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTRY CAUSED THE NAVIGATION COMPANY TO WITHDRAW FROM THE PLAN.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JAN.16-(AP)-BRITISH CENSORS IN BERMUDA SUFFERED IN PARCHED SILENCE TODAY WHILE THE GOVERNMENT DEBATED THEIR REQUEST FOR A LIQUOR LICENSE.

THE SITUATION WAS FROUGHT WITH FROTHY COMPLICATIONS.

HOUSED IN A HOTEL, THE CENSORS ASKED FOR A HOTEL LIQUOR LICENSE SO THEY MIGHT SERVE DRINKS ON THE PREMISES, BUT THEIR APPEAL WAS BLOCKED BY THE DISTRICT LICENSING AUTHORITY.

DOGGEDLY THE CENSORS CARRIED THEIR THIRST TO THE ISLAND'S GOVERNING ASSEMBLY, WHICH WRANGLED OVER THE REQUEST ALL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

ULTIMATELY, IT WAS THOUGHT, THE REQUEST WILL BE GRANTED.

(EDITORS NOTE; THIS STORY WAS PASSED BY THE CENSOR)

CORRECTIVE

PMS AND AMS

SANTIAGO,CHILE,JAN.16-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN WAS ONE OF SEVEN NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS WHICH HAD EXTENDED INVITATIONS TO SEVEN-CHILEAN JOURNALISTS TO MAKE A TWO-MONTHS GOOD-WILL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

FRANCISCO DE DANTEC, EDITOR OF EL MERCURIO, OF VALAPARAISO, WILL BE THE GUEST OF THE BULLETIN AFTER THE CHILEAN GROUP VISITS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON AND BREAKS UP TO PROCEED TO THE DIFFERENT PAPERS PARTICIPATING IN THE PLAN. THEY WILL LEAVE CHILE JAN.24.

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THE EMBASSY IN RELEASING THE LIST OF PAPERS YESTERDAY INCLUDED THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER. TODAY IT EXPLAINED THE INQUIRER WAS LISTED INSTEAD OF THE BULLETIN THROUGH A CLERICAL ERROR.

THE OTHER PAPERS ARE: THE BOSTON GLOBE, DETROIT NEWS, LOS ANGELES TIMES, NEW YORK TIMES, WASHINGTON POST AND WASHINGTON STAR.

JAN 17 1941

Torpedoed 650 Miles Off Ireland, British Motor Ship Reports

New York, Jan. 16 (AP)—The British motor ship Zealandic, 10,578 tons, reported tonight that she had been torpedoed approximately 650 miles northwest of Londonderry, Ireland.

The freighter gave her position, in calls received here, as "latitude 58.28 north, longitude 20.43 west." A 482-foot ship out of Southampton, the Zealandic customarily trades between England and New Zealand.

Her S S S was the first heard here in several days. Maritime circles said it indicated clearing weather in the North Atlantic or the use of submarines large enough to stand the punishment of winter storms.

British

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

The naval base at Wilhelmshaven was the main objective of last night's operations by the Bomber Command. Attacks which continued throughout the night caused extensive fires in the target areas.

Docks at Emden, Bremerhaven, Rotterdam and Flushing also were bombed, as well as airdromes and other targets in Northwest Germany and Holland. The harbor at Brest was again attacked by a force of Coastal Command aircraft.

From all these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

A joint communiqué of the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security today follows:

During last night enemy aircraft crossed the east coast and dropped bombs, mainly high explosives, on several coast towns and in the Midlands. Bombs were also dropped in the London area, including a considerable number of incendiaries, which were soon, however, extinguished.

Outside London the casualties reported were very few, most of them occurring when several houses were demolished at one point in the Midlands.

In London also the total reported is not heavy, most of them being due to one bomb which demolished a building occupied by a number of persons.

Damage throughout the country was not extensive. Fighters and A. A. (anti-aircraft) guns were in action and one enemy bomber is known to have been destroyed.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security also issued the following communiqué:

There has been very little enemy air activity over this country today. Bombs were dropped at two points in East Kent. No damage or casualties were caused. A second enemy bomber was destroyed during last night by our night patrols.

An Admiralty communiqué follows:

The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. S. Southampton (Captain B. C. B. Brooke, R. N.) has become a total loss.

As announced on the 14th of January, H. M. S. Southampton was hit during an air attack on our ships in the Mediterranean.

Fire broke out on board. As a result of the damage the fire later attained such proportion that it became necessary to abandon ship.

H. M. S. Southampton had subsequently to be sunk by our own forces when it was found impracticable to tow her into port. The great majority of the crew have been saved.

Another Admiralty communiqué states:

Information has been received that H. M. S. Submarine Pandora (Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Linton, R. N.) has sunk two Italian supply ships in the Central Mediterranean.

Both the enemy supply ships were about 5,000 tons and both were southbound. One of them was seen to have a deck cargo of motor transport.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 16 (AP)—Royal Air Force headquarters today issued this communiqué:

Bengazi was raided by bombers of the R. A. F. during the nights of Jan. 13-14 and 14-15. The main mole of the harbor was bombed and large fires were caused among buildings around the customs houses. A heavy explosion occurred at the base of the mole. Other bombs hit buildings on the quayside and straddled government buildings. Shipping also was attacked.

On the return journey our aircraft machine-gunned the Benina airdrome and two enemy aircraft were set on fire and destroyed and damage caused to a number of others.

In the forward area between Tobruk and Derna our fighters maintained constant patrols but no engagements with the enemy took place.

Photographic reconnaissance over Catania, Sicily, shows that the raid carried out during the night of Jan. 12-13, referred to in the communiqué of Jan. 14, was more effective than at first thought.

Between thirty and forty aircraft were seen to be either burned out or severely damaged. One hangar on the west side of the airdrome was completely wrecked. Another was very badly damaged and a third was seen to have been hit. The administrative buildings were heavily damaged and many bomb craters were observed on the airdrome itself.

In Italian East Africa, Assab was raided during the night of Jan. 14-15, attacks being made on stores and warehouses. All bombs burst in the target area, one very large fire being started which was visible for thirty-five miles. Asmara was raided on the previous night with considerable effect. From all operations our aircraft returned safely with the exception of one fighter shot down in Libya.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 16 (UP)—The Greek War Ministry communiqué tonight said:

There was local action only. Some prisoners were taken.

A Ministry of Public Security communiqué said:

All quiet.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

On the Greek front enemy attacks have been repulsed by the quick reaction of our troops.

In Cyrenaica [Libya] there was the usual activity of artillery on the Tobruk front and by our swift columns in the Jarabub zone.

Our planes bombed roads, supply posts and enemy preparations southeast of Tobruk.

An enemy plane on a scouting flight over Tobruk was shot down by naval anti-aircraft defense.

In East Africa there was some artillery action on the Sudan front. The base of Port Sudan was hit by our air force.

The enemy made an air raid on Assab, causing slight damage.

One of our submarines, commanded by Commander Mario Spano, torpedoed an enemy light cruiser in the Mediterranean the night of Jan. 10.

Another submarine of ours, commanded by Commander Vittorio Raccanelli, sank the 5,000-ton British steamer Ardabham in the Atlantic. [Presumably the 4,980-ton Ardanbhan was meant.]

Enemy planes bombed Catania last night, causing little damage, several victims and a few wounded.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 16 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

In the course of armed day reconnaissance yesterday the Luftwaffe bombed a troop camp and another objective in Southern England.

Combat formations made a rolling raid on war vital objectives in one Central English city last night despite unfavorable weather. Small scale attacks also were made on London.

The Dover railroad station was struck by several direct hits.

English harbors were mined.

The enemy dropped incendiaries and explosive bombs at several places in Northern Germany last night. Several house fires were started at Wilhelmshaven. Spreading of fires was prevented by the efficiency of self-protection squads.

Several incendiaries flamed in the harbor section without, however, causing noteworthy damage. Wilhelmshaven losses were twenty dead and thirty-five injured.

In the War Zone

JAN 17 1941

Nazi Planes in Mediterranean Suggest Effort to Break Blockade

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The German aerial offensive against the British fleet in the central Mediterranean has the early appearance of being preliminary to a dual effort—to save what is left of Mussolini's big Libyan army from destruction and to prevent British support from reaching the Greeks in Albania.

An initial objective would seem to be to smash a hole in the British blockade and re-establish water communications between Italy and Marshal Graziani's forces in Africa for re-enforcements and supplies.

While the Nazi offensive has not begun as a major affair, it obviously might develop into something more elaborate should fortune smile on it. Hitler is a gambling opportunist and generally quick to take advantage of openings—and they call him "Lucky Hitler" in Germany.

However, the Nazis can succeed only if they establish supremacy over the Royal Air Force in the Mediterranean zone.

Offensive Is Finished.

The Axis partners may be able to run the gantlet and carry some help to Graziani. They may even bolster him so that he can maintain himself against attack at his chief base in the port of Tripoli.

But this in itself won't save the rest of Italy's African possessions, which have begun to rock with the Fascist defeat in Libya. Graziani's shattered army is finished as an offensive force for the time being.

Military circles in London believe Hitler may be planning to send German troops to Graziani's aid, if the blockade can be breached. That might be a good move for the Axis, for the purpose of defending fortified areas like the ports of Tripoli and Bengasi. The Germans are powerful fighters and might instill new spirit into the Fascist army.

However, Nazi troops would be handicapped in actual desert warfare, since that calls for highly specialized training. There is little in the German lexicon of war to compare with the science of campaigning over an ocean of sand.

I really must record, however, that one of the most brilliant tricks ever tried in such warfare was credited to the ingenuity of German Army officers. This was in August of 1916, during the world war, at the time of the battle in the Sinai Desert east of the Suez Canal.

Smart Desert Trick.

The Turks, partly officered by Germans, had confounded most military experts by marching an army of some 14,000 across the waterless desert. That was astounding enough, but a real seven-day mystery was created by the fact that they dragged heavy artillery through the deep, loose sand. The British sweated much before they finally hit on the answer, which was this:

"There grows in the desert a little plant, like a cactus, which is as tough and wiry as a bunch of steel springs. The German engineers had hit upon the scheme of making a sort of railroad track, the width of a gun carriage, by digging shallow parallel trenches and filling them with the springy plant. Over this unique track the guns rolled as easy as you please and were brought into play against the British.

LONDON, JAN 16-(AP)-RESPONSIBLE SOVIET SOURCES IN LONDON DENIED TODAY THAT RUSSIA WAS BUILDING OR BUYING 200 MERCHANT SHIPS TO TRANSPORT PRODUCE FROM THE AMERICAS TO RUSSIAN PORTS.

"THE SOVIET HAS ENOUGH SHIPS OF ITS OWN," SAID ONE "TO TRANSPORT ITS NEEDS."

YESTERDAY THE BRITISH MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, HUGH DALTON, WAS SAID TO BE INVESTIGATING A REPORT THAT THE SOVIET PROPOSED TO FORM A 200-SHIP FLEET TO CARRY PRODUCTS FROM THE AMERICAS--PRINCIPALLY GRAIN FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

ASSERTING RUSSIA'S INDUSTRIES ARE GROWING STEADILY, THE SOVIET SOURCE SAID "WE NEED OIL, COTTON AND DOZENS OF OTHER IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NATIONS TO MAINTAIN TOP PRODUCTION." HE SUGGESTED, HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS NO BUSINESS OF BRITAIN'S HOW RUSSIA TRANSPORTED THEM.

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BERLIN, JAN. 16-(AP)-GERMAN INVASION OF BRITAIN IN THE FALL OF 1940 "WOULD HAVE SPARED THE ENGLISH PEOPLE SOME DISTRESS AND GRIEF BECAUSE THE PRESENT FORM OF AERIAL WARFARE WHICH WAS CONJURED UP BY CHURCHILL WOULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED," ADOLF HITLER'S VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER OBSERVED TODAY.

THE QUESTION AS TO WHY THERE WAS NO INVASION AFTER THE RETREAT AT DUNKERQUE AND AFTER FRANCE'S DEFEAT WILL BE ANSWERED BY GERMANY AT THE OPPORTUNE TIME AND "NOT ONLY WITH WORDS," THE PAPER SAID, WARNING THAT THE BRITISH MUST KEEP ON EXPECTING IT.

IT ADDED THAT VAINLY-WAITED INVASION HAD WORSENED ENGLAND'S STRATEGIC POSITION AND SAID THE NEXT SIX MONTHS WOULD NOT BE IDLY WASTED BY THE REICH.

IT HELD THAT UNITED STATES AID COULD NOT BE EXTENSIVE IN THAT PERIOD BECAUSE EXPERIENCE TAUGHT THAT IT WAS A LONG WAY FROM THE DRAFTING BOARD TO PRODUCTION.

HITLER'S STATEMENT THAT GERMANY HAD PLENTY OF SUBMARINES WILL GAIN IMPORT DURING THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD, THE PAPER CONCLUDED, BECAUSE AMERICAN AID ULTIMATELY WAS NOT ONLY A PRODUCTION BUT A SUPPLY PROBLEM.

DUBLIN, JAN. 16-(AP)-WILLIAM T. COSGRAVE, OPPOSITION LEADER IN THE DAIL (PARLIAMENT), DEMANDED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT DEFINE "THE PROBABLE FUTURE SITUATION" REGARDING ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES FOR IRELAND AND INDICATE THE STEPS CONTEMPLATED FOR THEIR EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION IN THE "EVENT AN ACUTE SHORTAGE DEVELOPS."

COSGRAVE, WHO WAS FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE FORMER IRISH FREE STATE, CRITICIZED THE GOVERNMENT FOR NOT TAKING STEPS "AT AN EARLY DATE" TO PROTECT GASOLINE DEALERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF A RECENT SHORTAGE.

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 16-(AP)-REPORTS FROM OSLO TONIGHT SAID THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY HAD ORDERED THE NORWEGIAN PRESS TO REFER TO THE REFUGEE KING HAAKON AS "PRINCE CHARLES," HIS NAME BEFORE HE ASCENDED THE NORWEGIAN THRONE IN 1905.

DURING A CERTAIN PERIOD OF TRANSITION, HOWEVER, THE PAPERS MUST MAKE CLEAR TO THE READER THAT THEY MEAN HAAKON WHEN THEY PRINT "PRINCE CHARLES."

THE PRESS LOYAL TO VIDKUN QUISLING, THE NORWEGIAN NAZI LEADER, CURRENTLY IS RAGING AGAINST CROWN PRINCESS MARTHA, ALLEGEDLY BECAUSE OF A RADIO ADDRESS SHE MADE FROM BOSTON SOME TIME AGO.

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MADRID, JAN.16-(AP)-POOR WORKERS . LACK MONEY TO BUY OTHER FOODS WERE FAVORED IN A NEW BREAD RATIONING SYSTEM INSTITUTED TODAY IN MADRID AND ITS ENVIRONS.

PERSONS WITH SUFFICIENT FUNDS TO BUY OTHER FOODS ARE ALLOTTED A MINIMUM DAILY BREAD RATION OF 80 GRAMS (2.82 OUNCES). THE RATION OF A SECOND GROUP WITH REDUCED INCOMES IS 125 GRAMS (4.41 OUNCES), WHILE THE POOREST PEOPLE ARE ALLOWED 175 GRAMS (6.17 OUNCES.)

BUDAPEST, JAN. 16-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY ALL TRAFFIC ON HUNGARIAN RAILWAYS, EXCEPT INTERNATIONAL TRAINS, WOULD BE SUSPENDED AT MIDNIGHT. IT WAS INDICATED THE SUSPENSION WOULD LAST THREE DAYS.

THE REASONS GIVEN FOR THE ORDER WERE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER, TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES AND LACK OF FOREIGN CONNECTIONS. THE POPULATION WAS ASKED TO ABSTAIN FROM TRAVELING. INTERNATIONAL TRAINS AND BUSES WILL OPERATE ONLY ON A RESTRICTED SCALE.

(A MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOP TRAINS, CARRYING MEN AND EQUIPMENT, THROUGH HUNGARY TO RUMANIA GOT UNDER WAY CHRISTMAS AND WAS EXPECTED TO LAST UNTIL JAN. 31. AT THAT TIME IT WAS REPORTED THAT PROBABLY 500,000 MEN WOULD BE CARRIED OVER THE HUNGARIAN RAILWAYS, BESIDES TANKS, ARMORED CARS, BRIDGE BUILDING EQUIPMENT AND OTHER SUPPLIES.)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 16-AP-JUDGE H. KAUFMAN OF THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT WAS RELIEVED OF HIS POST TODAY, REPORTEDLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE VICHY GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-JEWISH ORDERS.

THE CONSULATE SAID KAUFMAN HAD BEEN "PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE." ---

JAN 17 1941

(FIRST LEAD TO REGIONALS)

BUENOS AIRES, JAN 16-(AP)-ACTING PRESIDENT RAMON S.CASTILLO DEMANDED AN END TO "OBSTRUCTIONIST" TACTICS TODAY IN A SHARPLY WORDED NOTE TO THE ARGENTINE CONGRESS, WHERE THE RADICAL PARTY MAJORITY IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES HAD REFUSED TO PASS THE 1941 BUDGET AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES.

POLITICAL OBSERVERS SAW IN THE MESSAGE A STRONG HINT THAT CASTILLO WAS CONSIDERING CLOSING THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE CONGRESS AND RULING THE NATION THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE DECREES UNLESS THE OPPOSITION COOPERATED ON LEGISLATION.

THE NEWSPAPER LA NACION SAID THAT THE ACTING PRESIDENT CONSIDERED AS "SUBVERSIVE" THE ACTION OF THE RADICAL BLOC IN BRINGING POLITICAL QUESTIONS INTO CONGRESS DURING THE SPECIAL SESSION WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

A GOVERNMENT APPEAL FOR ABANDONMENT OF POLITICAL DIFFERENCES URGED CONCERTED ACTION ON ECONOMIC MEASURES DESIGNED TO MEET THE CRISIS BROUGHT ON BY THE EUROPEAN WAR.

(REGIONAL PICK UP: THE APPEAL WAS X X X SECOND GRAPH.)

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BUENOS AIRES, JAN.16-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT IN A MESSAGE TO THE ARGENTINE CONGRESS TODAY APPEALED TO POLITICAL FACTIONS TO LAY ASIDE THEIR DIFFERENCES AND TAKE CONCERTED ACTION ON ECONOMIC REFORMS TO MEET THE CRISIS BROUGHT ON BY THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE APPEAL WAS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT IN VIEW OF THE ACUTE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE RADICAL AND CONSERVATIVE PARTIES OVER ELECTIONS IN THE PROVINCES OF SANTA FE AND MENDOZA, WHERE THE RADICALS CHARGED THAT CONSERVATIVES WON THROUGH FRAUD.

INTER-PARTY DISSENSION, WHICH ALREADY HAD LED TO THE RESIGNATION OF FINANCE MINISTER FEDERICO PINEDO, HAS THREATENED A STALEMATE IN CONGRESS ON ALL GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY,JAN. 16)

BROAD EMERGENCY POWERS
ALREADY AVAILABLE
TO PRESIDENT

MOST OF THEM UNUSED
SINCE WORLD WAR (970)

BY THEODORE F.KOOP

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JAN 17 1941

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,JAN 16-(AP)-THE BROAD AUTHORITY WHICH THE PENDING AID-TO-BRITAIN MEASURE WOULD GRANT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD AUGMENT A WIDE VARIETY OF EMERGENCY POWERS WHICH HE IS RESERVING FOR POSSIBLE USE IN DEFENSE DEVELOPMENTS.

MOST OF THESE EMERGENCY POWERS, AFFECTING SUCH PHASES OF AMERICAN LIFE AS COMMERCE, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, WERE WRITTEN INTO LAW WHEN THE UNITED STATES WAS AT WAR IN 1917-18. THEY HAVE REMAINED INACTIVE ON THE STATUTE BOOKS SINCE THE ARMISTICE.

SOME CAN BE MADE EFFECTIVE ONLY IN WARTIME; OTHERS CAN BE PUT INTO EFFECT BY EXECUTIVE ORDER IF WAR IS DECLARED "IMMINENT" OR WHEN THE PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS A "NATIONAL EMERGENCY."

MR.ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCED A "NATIONAL EMERGENCY" SHORTLY AFTER THE EUROPEAN WAR BROKE OUT IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, BUT HE SAID THE SITUATION THEN REQUIRED THE EXERCISE OF ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE SPECIAL POWERS.

FOR EXAMPLE, HE MADE USE OF LAWS EMPOWERING HIM TO INCREASE THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND NATIONAL GUARD; TO EXPAND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, AND TO ALLOCATE $500,000 TO BRING HOME AMERICANS STRANDED IN EUROPE.

SINCE THEN, CONGRESS HAS VOTED THE PRESIDENT NEW TYPES OF AUTHORITY UNDER THE DEFENSE PROGRAM. THE CONSCRIPTION LAW INCLUDES A PROVISION THAT THE PRESIDENT CAN TAKE OVER AND OPERATE ON A RENTAL BASIS INDUSTRIAL PLANTS FROM WHICH THE GOVERNMENT COULD NOT OBTAIN DEFENSE ORDERS AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS DEEMED NECESSARY.

THE OLD LAWS AND DEFENSE LEGISLATION ENACTED WITHIN THE LAST YEAR, IN THE OPINION OF ADMINISTRATION LAWYERS, GIVE THE PRESIDENT SUFFICIENT AUTHORITY FOR HANDLING ANY PROBLEMS LIKELY TO ARISE WHILE THE NATION IS BEING ARMED.

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THESE LEGAL EXPERTS SAY THERE IS NOT MUCH POSSIBILITY OR NECESSITY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S ISSUING ANY PROCLAMATION OF SO-CALLED "TOTAL EMERGENCY." MR.ROOSEVELT HIMSELF TOLD A RECENT PRESS CONFERENCE THAT SUCH A QUESTION WAS LEGALISTIC AND TECHNICAL.

INSTEAD OF BY A BLANKET PROCLAMATION, FEDERAL ATTORNEYS SAY, ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY POWERS WOULD BE APPLIED STEP BY STEP AS NEEDED. A SEPARATE EXECUTIVE ORDER WOULD BE REQUIRED TO MAKE EACH ONE EFFECTIVE.

MOST AUTHORITIES AGREE THE PRESIDENTIAL POWERS ARE EXTREMELY BROAD. DISCUSSING THEM IN AN ADDRESS IN NOVEMBER, 1939, SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) SAID:

"IT IS VERY DIFFICULT FOR ANYONE TO QUESTION THE EXECUTIVE POWERS IN THE COURT IN MOST CASES, SO THAT MANY EMERGENCY POWERS IN PRACTICE ARE ACTUALLY MUCH BROADER THAN ATTORNEYS ARE LIKELY TO REALIZE ON A FIRST READING OF THE STATUTES."

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A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE HAS BEEN CANVASSING THE STATUTES APPLICABLE TO PRESENT CONDITIONS TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY REVISIONS MIGHT BE NECESSARY IN THE NEAR FUTURE. IT HAS NOT MADE PUBLIC ANY OF ITS DECISIONS OR THE LIST OF LAWS INVOLVED.

THE ONLY OTHER RECENT FEDERAL ATTEMPT TO LIST THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY POWERS WAS MADE IN OCTOBER, 1939, WHEN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE SUMMARIZED THEM AT THE REQUEST OF THE SENATE.

"IT IS NOT CLAIMED THAT THIS LIST IS COMPLETE," WROTE FRANK MURPHY, THEN ATTORNEY GENERAL. "INDEED, ACCURACY IN THIS RESPECT CAN BE ASSURED ONLY BY CAREFUL AND PAINSTAKING SEARCH OF THE ENTIRE BODY OF THE FEDERAL STATUTORY LAW. X X X

"YOU ARE AWARE, OF COURSE, THAT THE EXECUTIVE HAS POWERS NOT ENUMERATED IN THE STATUTES--POWERS DERIVED NOT FROM STATUTORY GRANTS, BUT FROM THE CONSTITUTION. X X X THESE CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS HAVE NEVER BEEN SPECIFICALLY DEFINED, AND IN FACT CANNOT BE, SINCE THEIR EXTENT AND LIMITATIONS ARE LARGELY DEPENDENT UPON CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES."

(THE CONSTITUTION GIVES THE PRESIDENT, AMONG OTHER THINGS, WIDE POWERS AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT LISTED THE FOLLOWING AMONG THE MAJOR EMERGENCY POWERS OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE:

TO TAKE POSSESSION OF ANY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM (WARTIME ONLY) AND TO DEMAND PREFERENCE FOR SHIPMENT OF TROOPS AND WAR MATERIAL (WARTIME OR THREATENED WAR).

TO FORBID FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO DO BUSINESS EXCEPT UNDER TREASURY REGULATIONS, AND TO SUSPEND TRADING ON SECURITIES EXCHANGES FOR 90 DAYS.

TO INVESTIGATE, REGULATE OR PROHIBIT TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE, AND EXPORT, HOARDING, MELTING OR EARMARKING OF GOLD OR SILVER COIN, BULLION OR CURRENCY.

TO APPOINT ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS TO HIGHER TEMPORARY GRADES AND TO CALL BACK RETIRED OFFICERS (WARTIME ONLY).

TO PLACE THE COAST GUARD UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE NAVY.

TO PROHIBIT OR RESTRICT IMPORTATION OF ARTICLES FROM A COUNTRY WHICH RESTRICTS IMPORTATION OF UNITED STATES PRODUCTS (DURING A WAR IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS NOT ENGAGED).

TO REFUSE CLEARANCE TO VESSELS OF A BELLIGERENT COUNTRY WHICH DISCRIMINATES AGAINST AMERICAN VESSELS OR CITIZENS (DURING A WAR IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS NOT ENGAGED).

TO TAKE OVER POWER HOUSES, DAMS, CONDUITS AND RESERVOIRS FOR MAKING MUNITIONS.

TO LET THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION REQUIRE TEMPORARY CONNECTIONS AND TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY WHENEVER IT DETERMINES THAT WAR OR A SUDDEN INCREASE IN DEMANDS FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY REQUIRES IT.

TO COMPEL ANY VESSEL TO LEAVE UNITED STATES WATERS IN CASES WHERE BY LAW OR TREATY IT SHOULD NOT REMAIN, AND SIMILARLY TO PREVENT [illegible]EIGN VESSEL FROM DEPARTING.

TO DETAIN ANY VESSEL WHOSE PRINCIPAL CARGO IS ARMS AND AMMUNITION HEN IT APPEARS LIKELY TO BE USED AGAINST NATIONS AT PEACE WITH THE NITED STATES, UNTIL THE PRESIDENT CAN DECIDE THE CASE.

TO WITHHOLD CLEARANCE FROM ANY VESSEL WHEN THERE IS CAUSE TO BELIEVE HAT IT IS ABOUT TO CARRY FUEL, ARMS, ETC., TO A WARSHIP OF A BELLI-

GERENT NATION IN VIOLATION OF UNITED STATES LAWS OR TREATIES.

TO REQUIRE THE MASTER OF A DOMESTIC OR FOREIGN VESSEL TO STATE ON OATH ANY INTENDED TRANSSHIPMENT OF CARGO TO OTHER VESSELS IN PORT OR AT SEA.

TO REMOVE DUTIES FROM IMPORTED FOOD, CLOTHING, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF WORK.

TO IMPOSE ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON THE DEPARTURE OF PERSONS FROM AND THEIR ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES (WARTIME ONLY).

TO WAIVE OR MODIFY THE MONTHLY APPORTIONMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS.

TO TAKE ACTION IN RESPECT TO CREDIT EXPANSION WHEN AN ECONOMIC EMERGENCY SO REQUIRES.

TO EMPLOY ARMED VESSELS TO SUPPRESS PIRACY (LAWS OF 1819 AND 1861).

TO ORDER THE NATIONAL GUARD AND ARMY AND NAVAL RESERVES TO ACTIVE DUTY.

TO ORDER CERTAIN INVENTIONS KEPT SECRET AND TO WITHHOLD PATENTS (WARTIME ONLY).

TO UTILIZE THE SERVICES OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS (WARTIME OR IMMINENT WAR).

TO SUSPEND THE LAW PROHIBITING MORE THAN EIGHT HOURS' WORK IN ONE DAY BY PERSONS ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS, WHEN MILITARY PURPOSES REQUIRE. (THE PRESIDENT SUSPENDED THIS LAW FOR CERTAIN WORKERS ON THE NEW ATLANTIC AND CARIBBEAN NAVAL BASES.)

TO REFUSE TRANSFER OF VESSELS TO FOREIGN REGISTRY OR OWNERSHIP, TO TERMINATE CHARTERS OF MARITIME COMMISSION VESSELS, AND TO AUTHORIZE THE MARITIME COMMISSION TO REQUISITION ANY AMERICAN VESSEL.

TO SUSPEND RULES ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF RADIO AND WIRE COMMUNICATIONS (DURING WAR, DISASTER, OR EMERGENCY) AND TO REQUIRE PRIORITY FOR DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS (WARTIME).

TO PLACE AN ARMY OFFICER IN EXCLUSIVE CHARGE OF PANAMA CANAL OPERATIONS.

TO RESTRAIN ALL NATIONALS OF A HOSTILE COUNTRY 14 YEARS OLD OR OVER (WARTIME OR THREATENED INVASION).

TO DESIGNATE PROHIBITED PLACES UNDER ESPIONAGE LAWS.

TO ACQUIRE LAND FOR MILITARY PURPOSES (WARTIME OR IMMINENT WAR).

TO REGULATE THE MOVEMENT OF VESSELS IN AMERICAN TERRITORIAL WATERS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY JAN. 16--SENT JAN. 15).

NIGHT LEAD NAVAL-MARITIME (BUDGET)

JAN 17 1941

BY REG INGRAHAM

WASHINGTON, JAN 16-(AP)-CONGRESS RECEIVED A REQUEST FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY FOR AUTHORITY TO PROCEED WITH IMMEDIATE "EMERGENCY" CONSTRUCTION OF 200 CARGO SHIPS, AND A RECOMMENDATION FROM THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE THAT 400 SUBCHASERS AND OTHER SMALL CRAFT BE ADDED TO THE FLEET.

THE 600 VESSELS WOULD COST ABOUT $800,000,000, AND IN ADDITION WOULD REQUIRE A VAST EXPANSION OF SHIPBUILDING FACILITIES.

MR.ROOSEVELT, WHO HAD DISCLOSED PREVIOUSLY THAT THE CARGO SHIP PROGRAM WAS BEING DRAFTED, SENT A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATORS ASSERTING HE WAS "CONVINCED THAT THE NATIONAL INTEREST DEMANDS THAT IMMEDIATE STEPS BE TAKEN UPON AN EMERGENCY BASIS TO PROVIDE AGAINST THE EFFECT UPON THE UNITED STATES OF A POSSIBLE WORLD SHORTAGE" OF SUCH VESSELS.

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HE ASKED FOR SPEEDY PROVISION OF $313,500,000 FOR THE WORK, INCLUDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL BUILDING WAYS. AN ADDITIONAL $36,500,000, HE EXPLAINED, WILL BE ALLOCATED FROM EMERGENCY FUNDS PLACED AT HIS DISPOSAL.

WHEN THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE WAS READ, REPRESENTATIVE MARCANTONIO (AL-NY) AROSE IN THE HOUSE AND INQUIRED WHETHER THE CARGO SHIPS WERE TO BE USED TO TRANSPORT TROOPS TO FOREIGN CONFLICTS "OR TO TRANSPORT GOODS WHICH WILL BE FOLLOWED BY TROOPS." REPRESENTATIVE TINKHAM (R-MASS) WHO HAD THE FLOOR AT THE TIME, REPLIED THAT ANSWERS WOULD BE SOUGHT TO THOSE QUESTIONS DURING HEARINGS ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S BRITISH-AID BILL.

IN ADDITION TO THE 400 NEW SMALL CRAFT FOR THE FLEET, WHICH WOULD COST APPROXIMATELY $465,000,000, FULLY EQUIPPED, THE NAVAL COMMITTEE ALSO RECOMMENDED A $315,000,000 EXPANSION OF SHIPBUILDING FACILITIES AND A $194,000,000 INCREASE IN THE NATION'S ORDNANCE PLANTS.

REAR ADMIRAL W.R.FURLONG, CHIEF OF NAVAL ORDNANCE, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THERE WAS AN URGENT NEED FOR EXTRA CAPACITY TO PRODUCE ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS. BESIDES THOSE REQUIRED FOR THE FLEET'S FIGHTING SHIPS, GREAT NUMBERS OF THEM WOULD BE NEEDED FOR MERCHANT VESSELS IN EVENT OF WAR, HE SAID.

INCLUDING $300,000,000 PROPOSED YESTERDAY FOR STRENGTHENING THE FLEET'S DEFENSES AGAINST AERIAL ATTACKS, THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE LAST TWO DAYS WOULD ADD $1,209,000,000 TO THE COST OF THE TWO-OVEAN NAVY, FOR WHICH CONTRACTS IN EXCESS OF $7,000,000,000 ALREADY HAVE BEEN LET.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IN URGING "IMMEDIATE AND FAVORABLE" CONSIDERATION FOR THE CARGO SHIP PROGRAM, TOLD CONGRESS HE FELT CONSTRUCTION OF THE 200 STEEL SHIPS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY AND THAT THEY SHOULD BE OF "SUCH TYPE AND DESIGN AS WILL PERMIT OF THEIR MOST RAPID CONSTRUCTION."

"SUCH A PROGRAM OF EMERGENCY SHIPBUILDING SHOULD BE ENTIRELY DISTINCT FROM THE LONG-RANGE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM WITH WHICH THE U.S.MARITIME COMMISSION IS PROCEEDING UNDER THE 1936 MERCHANT MARINE ACT, AND INTERFERENCE WITH THAT PROGRAM, MUST BE AVOIDED," THE PRESIDENT WROTE.

"ADDITIONAL SHIPWAYS AND OTHER NECESSARY SHIPYARDS FOR THE BUILDING OF THESE EMERGENCY CARGO SHIPS SHOULD THEREFORE BE PROVIDED, SO FAR AS NECESSARY, SPECIFICALLY FOR THAT PURPOSE, IN THE SIMPLEST POSSIBLE MANNER AND IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME."

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE SAID THAT TITLE TO THE FACILITIES SHOULD IN MOST INSTANCES VEST IN THE GOVERNMENT, BUT ADDED THAT THE MANAGERIAL ABILITIES OF PRIVATE CONTRACTORS MUST BE UTILIZED TO THE UTMOST.

LOS GATOS,CALIF.,JAN.16-(AP)-VIOLINIST YEHUDI MENUHIN DREW A CLASS 1 [illegible]TING TODAY BY A THREE TO TWO VOTE OF HIS LOCAL BOARD.

MEMBERS, HOWEVER, AGREED TO A 90-DAY LEAVE, TO BEGIN APRIL 1, TO PERMIT A SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR. THEY ALSO DECIDED TO ASK A FORMAL RULING AS TO THE PROPERPCLASSIFICATION FOR THE 24-YEAR-OLD MUSICIAN WHOSE SENSITIVE FINGERS, SOME HAVE CLAIMED, WOULD BE ENDANGERED BY ARMY DUTY.

BOARD MEMBERS DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT THAT THERE HAD BEEN DISSENSION OVER WHETHER MENUHIN, AS A MARRIED MAN AND FATHER OF TWO, SHOULD GET A DEFERRED RATING IN CLASS 3, OR, AS A MAN WHOSE FAMILY HAS INDEPENDENT MEANS OF SUPPORT, SHOULD BE MARSHALLED INTO CLASS 1.

MENUHIN HASN'T ASKED TO BE LET OFF. THROUGH HIS FATHER-MANAGER, MOSHE MENUHIN, THE BOARD MERELY RECEIVED A REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY TO PLAY CONCERTS IN CUBA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

LOS ANGELES, JAN 16 (AP)-DR.BERNARD JOSEPH, LEGAL ADVISOR FOR THE JEWISH AGENCY IN PALESTINE, SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW THAT PALESTINE PLANS TO RAISE A JEWISH ARMY TO FIGHT FOR BRITAIN.

DR.JOSEPH, WHO ARRIVED YESTERDAY BY CLIPPER PLANE FROM MANILA, FLEW "HALF WAY AROUND THE WORLD TO ESCAPE WAR CENSORSHIP" AND MAKE A REPORT TO THE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS.

DR.JOSEPH SAID 7,000 YOUNG JEWS FROM PALESTINE ARE FIGHTING AS VOLUNTEERS IN THE BRITISH ARMY. HE WILL LEAVE FOR NEW YORK TONIGHT

Paris, In Grip Of Occupati Rule, Rapidly Approaches Old 'G Paree'

No Famine, Or General Disorder During German Occupation Noted By American Reporter

ART. I

By ROY P. PORTER
Associated Press Correspondent

New York, Jan. 13—Paris, though suffering from a bad case of "occupation jitters" under German military rule, was moving rapidly toward the "Gay Paree" of former times when I left there the second week in December.

There was no famine. There were, however, deficiency diseases and digestive troubles. There were recurring, temporary shortages of some foodstuffs.

There was no general disorder. There were isolated, localized "incidents," largely provoked by Latin tempers, sometimes heightened by too much wine.

There was no organized resistance to the German invasion. There were growing signs of commercial and industrial collaboration between French businessmen and their German supervisors.

French Tired Of War

The reason for all this is that the German army is seeking to win rather than antagonize, to control rather than conquer—and the French, tired of war and eager for peaceful living, are taking what is at present the only way left open to them.

It's not fun to live in occupied France any more than it's fun for any people to live under any kind of military occupation authority. A serious transport problem, due largely to disorganized requisitioning of trucks and cars by the French themselves before the occupation, has resulted in intermittent food shortages.

Most of the foodstuffs still are available, with the exception of coffee. The real job is to move these supplies in from the regions where they are grown.

Leather And Soap Scarce

Many other necessities are hard to find. Leather is short because many tanneries were damaged or are unable to get skins in from the unoccupied part of the country.

Soap is scarce because the oils used in its manufacture come principally from North Africa to factories in southern unoccupied France.

Sugar is beginning to be lacking because the beet fields in the north, uncultivated and torn up by military operations, will produce only about twenty-five per cent. of the normal crop.

The most strictly rationed food is meat, because it's difficult to move in large quantities and more difficult to keep in a country where there is little refrigeration. France does not raise enough live stock for her normal consumption.

Three Meatless Days

But any Parisian or any foreigner, if he manages well, can eat and eat enough to keep healthy for the present. No one knows what the future may bring.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week are nominally meatless days. That means you can't have beef, veal, lamb, pork or any other animal flesh which Americans call meat. But you can eat fish, rabbit, chicken or any other fowl.

Thursday the lid comes off and beefsteaks appear again, while Friday is still a meat day, even for the Catholics, who have been granted a special dispensation to eat meat on fast days by the Archbishop of Paris.

Saturday and Sunday you can eat almost anything you please, if it's available. But there are additional complications. If you order meat for lunch in a restaurant, you can't also have cheese for the same meal. And on only one night a week—Sunday—are meat dishes allowed for dinner.

Rationing is strictly supervised by German agricultural experts who have surveyed existing food stocks. Actual enforcement is left up to the French administration.

The basis of the system is a little brown book, pasted up with coupons. Once a month, depending on highly complicated French red tape, each resident exchanges certain coupons for sheets of blue, or green, or purple tickets, each marked for a specific amount of a commodity. Whether it's in a store or a restaurant, you must hand in your tickets before you get what you've ordered.

Of course, there's cheating and bootlegging. But the penalties upon conviction are severe, running from stiff fines to temporary or permanent closing of establishments violating the regulations.

Synthetic Coffee

The dangers of rationing to the individual are evident. If you blow yourself to a big beef roast early in the month, you may end up eating fish for a week at the end of the same month. It's the old salary check problem: Stretch it out and you'll be all right, spend it all at once and you'll find yourself short.

The coffee situation is different, because most of it comes from Latin America and must run the British blockade. I once heard a young—and beautiful—girl say: "I'd sell my soul for a cup of real coffee." But no one had any.

In the place of real coffee, Frenchmen drink what they call blends, but what blends! Acorns, barley, chicoree, roots of many types and malt, mixed in with perhaps twenty per cent. real coffee. It's hot and if you hold your nose you can get it down. The French have found that a shot of brandy, of which there is a plentiful supply, helps the taste.

Potatoes Plentiful

However, coffee always has been expensive in France and much of the population, especially in the north, rarely used coffee except on special occasions.

Potatoes, with a fairly normal crop in the Brittany area, are becoming more and more plentiful, but here again, the principal problem is the shortage of trucks and gasoline for civilian use.

German army units have all the gasoline they need, part of it synthetic from the huge refining plants in their own country, the rest from stocks seized in France. Now they are releasing a part of this latter to aid in transportation of foodstuffs.

All these complications in diet, living conditions and the general difficulty in daliy existence have brought on a variety of physical ailments which Parisians called "occupationitis."

Types Of Ailments

Almost everyone has several and many as high as half a dozen. They show themselves in various symptoms—upset stomach, colds and coughs, rashes, extreme fatigue, night blindness or neuralgia.

Not even the German occupation forces are spared, although army doctors do their best to keep officers and men in good condition. One young lieutenant from Berlin used to exchange notes with me almost every day on how our similar cases of skin rash were progressing.

Doctors are not certain about the exact causes of most of these conditions. They say they apparently result from combinations of certain deficiencies in diet complicated by depression and worry over the uncertainty of war developments. Night blindness is attributed to deficiency of vitamin A.

By far the worst ailment has been pronounced by medical men as a type of "confusional insanity." Many in Paris have it in a more or less serious degree. This term does not mean that those affected actually are insane. It is closer to the American expression "jitters."

Lose Sense Of Proportion

When you get that way, you lose some of your sense of proportion. You find that even the simplest tasks are extremely fatiguing. You find that you must steel yourself to carry out what plans you have made, whether they concern your office or your social life. You simply "don't give a damn about anything."

For some people, the opposite reaction results. They find a false physical stimulation which forces them to stay up late, expend a great deal of energy without accomplishing much, eat and drink more than is good for them and keep going at such a pace that eventually they end up exhausted.

Along with these jitters, there's a new wave of night blindness, dangerous in a city of almost complete blackouts from sunset to sunrise.

These people can't see in the dark, their eyes cannot accustom themselves to even dimly lighted streets, and minor accidents, such as walking into walls, lampposts and park benches, are frequent. Driving after dark is impossible.

Fresh Fruit Recommended

Dr. Daniel P. O'Brien, Paris representative of the Rockefeller Foundation, who recently returned to this country, said night blindness is directly connected with vitamin deficiencies, but that undoubtedly the blackouts and nervous strain have aggravated the French brand. Like the rest of us in Paris, he has had a touch of it from time to time.

One of the best ways we found of fighting off these complications was to eat as much fresh fruit as was available, and particularly Spanish oranges, big and juicy, which now have started to come into the occupied territory.

Some people found that going "on the wagon" helped, while others got steadily worse when they gave up their cocktails or highballs.

One druggist told me sales of aspirin and sedatives were mounting rapidly as people's nerves got more ragged. Many of my friends have been forced to take treatments at the American Hospital for bad cases of nervous indigestion and even mild forms of dysentery.

Epidemic Of Colds

With winter coming on when I left, there was a renewed epidemic of chest and head colds, caused by living in unheated apartments or working in unheated offices. The French administration has recognized the dangers of this situation and has been working hard to speed up the deliveries of coal to the capital from the northern mines.

There again it is a simple problem of transportation, since the mines have been working regular schedules since the end of hostilities.

Roy P. Porter has just returned to the United States after a three-and-a-half-year assignment in Europe, principally in Paris. He was there when the Germans entered and has lived for six months under the German military rule.

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Amicable Relations Between French And Nazis Found Slowly Developing

"Very Correct" Conduct Of German Forces Due To Strict Orders, American Reporter Says

Roy P. Porter, back in the United States after working for six months under the German military rule in the occupied zone of France, tells how the Nazi soldiers get along with the French.

By ROY P. PORTER
Associated Press Correspondent

New York, Jan. 14—Ask almost any Frenchman you meet in Paris what he thinks of the attitude of the German occupation forces, and his reply will be: "Very correct."

What he means is that the individual German officer or soldier, obeying strict orders, has been conducting himself politely and courteously.

He doesn't shove women and children out of his way off the sidewalk. He does'nt order the best table in a restaurant vacated because he and his blond secretary want to sit there. He doesn't smoke in the subway any more, since the company put up the "*Rauchen verboten*" signs.

Germans Like Paris

He does sometimes give up his seat to French women in subway trains and busses, often more quickly than his French or American companions. If he is an officer he often takes his foreign friends in his car if they have neither an automobile nor gasoline. He has, on certain occasions, helped out his French acquaintances by "lending" them eat or butter tickets from his more than adequate food coupons.

Outside of the fact that he has been ordered to behave himself and try to make the French like him, he does this because he likes Paris, its world famous food, its beautiful, well-dressed women and its returning atmosphere of gayety and amusement.

The French have been slow to react to this correctness. Suspicious by nature, they see an obvious German attempt to win them over.

Three Distinct Periods

The French have progressed through three distinct periods since that June morning when German mechanized and motorized units rolled into the capital.

The first, during the long procession into Paris, was complete apathy. The second reaction followed quickly, perhaps a week or ten days after the occupation, when they awoke from their stunned state to realize that the German military actually had taken control of all public and private business under strict military regulations.

This gave rise to a series of incidents. German soldiers were attacked, not with weapons, because the French have none, but with the hard heels and fists of groups of wine-inflamed "patriots." Germans were shoved "accidentally" off street corners, jostled in subways, insulted and laughed at in French, and generally "plagued."

Business Expanding

The Germans proved to the French that they could take it as well as give it, and the third stage—an amicable relationship bordering in many cases on friendship—slowly is developing. Then too, the French have taken a new view of the situation for two reasons:

Business, always under supervision, has been expanding gradually until most of the stores and shops are operating as nearly normally as possible. This means money in French pockets and consequent happiness in French hearts.

The number of German troops, particularly in the Paris region, has been steadily declining, leading Frenchmen to believe the worst days of the occupation are about over.

No official figures ever have been given as to the actual number of troops brought in with the occupation forces, but a good German military source hinted at around 600,000.

Estimated At 150,000

Today it seems safe to estimate that not more than 150,000, including staff officers and men, are on regular duty in the northern occupied zone. There are, of course, many, many thousands more in the military zone along the English Channel ports and the French-Belgian frontier, but these are air force and combat troops engaged in operations against the British Isles.

All these occupation troops are under the direct control of the *Wehrmacht*—the German national defense forces—as distinguished from the National Socialist party organization. They are soldiers and disciplined like soldiers. They are under orders to wear their uniforms at all times so that there can be no mistake about their identity.

But even then little misunderstandings occur. The wife of an American correspondent, who speaks German better than she does French, bumped into a noncommissioned officer one evening.

German Backed Away

"Watch where you're going," he growled.

"Whom do you think you're talking to?" she retorted.

"Just because you speak German don't try to start an argument with me," he answered.

"If you don't like it, take me to your superior officer and we'll see,' she answered spunkily.

The German backed away, saluted and disappeared.

One of the major French complaints against the Germans is the buying they have done in French shops with their "occupation marks." This money, distributed by a Reichsbank office in Paris, is the official currency with which the occupation forces are paid. It is stabilized at the rate of 1 mark to 20 francs, but has little real value because the Bank of France will have to retire it all when a peace treaty finally is signed. Financial authorities have estimated the cost of the occupation at about 4,000,000 francs a day.

Germans Bought Heavily

The Germans, in the first months of the occupation, bought such large quantities of cloth, shoes, silk stockings, shirts, socks, underwear, perfume, candy, jewelry and other articles that the military was forced to limit the weight of packages which could be sent or taken to Germany. Since then, the buying has declined, but there are empty shelves in many stores.

Even so, it was good business for many French merchants. One storekeeper told me he had moved out old stocks which he'd had in his basement for years. He was a little dubious about the money he had received in exchange for his merchandise, but his bank had allowed him to credit it was all right.

Social life between the French and Germans is on the upgrade. Before I left in December, I went to several cocktail and dinner parties in French homes where German officers were present. One, at the Ritz Hotel, was particularly amusing because a German officer and a former French officer found they had been attached to opposing units during battles along the Aisne river and threshed out the whole campaign again, each pointing out to the other the advantages that had been missed.

Angry About Stories

One thing that makes both the Germans and French angry is the number of rumors which have either no basis in fact or tell only part of the story.

There has been a great outcry in some countries about the number of Parisians run down by German automobiles in the nightly blackouts. It is true that there have been an undetermined number of fatalities and injuries when Frenchmen have been hit by German cars. But it is also true that German soldiers have been run down by their own cars.

Another story which raised a furore was that all the historic statues in the Place de la Concorde were being torn down by German labor troops. All still were in place when I left early in December.

Various reports have been made about German occupation of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor's palatial town house on the Boulevard Suchet. After investigating these reports no less than half a dozen times, I can say the house appears to be exactly as it was left one June morning when the Windsors, accompanied by Sir Charles and Lady Mendl (Elsie de Wolfe), drove southward out of Paris.

Denies Students Were Killed

Probably the most exaggerated of the rumors was that hundreds of French students were mowed down by German machine guns during demonstrations on the Champs Elysees on November 11, Armistice Day. French and German sources in Paris, supported by neutral eyewitnesses, including myself, are agreed that there is no evidence of any student being shot or killed.

Some were injured when German automobiles were run into the crowd to break up the parade.

Many students were detained temporarily at French police stations, charged with violating the regulation prohibiting public demonstrations without official permission.

One of Chief of Police Roger Langeron's assistants told me: "Certainly, there were some injured when German cars and soldiers, aided by regular French police, broke up the parade. Several revolver shots were fired into the air. But the whole affair wasn't much different from the street fights we've been having for years among our own political factions."

A report that definitely is untrue is that listening to all stations except those of the German official radio is prohibited to French radio audiences in the occupied territory.

THE RADIO REGULATION FORBIDS LISTENING IN PUBLIC PLACES, SUCH AS
HOTEL LOBBIES AND CAFES, TO ANY EXCEPT THE GERMAN STATIONS AND THEIR
FRENCH AFFILIATES. AT HOME OR IN YOUR OFFICE, YOU CAN KEEP THE BBC
OR ANY OTHER BROADCASTING SYSTEM TUNED IN ALL DAY LONG WITHOUT
SPECIAL PERMISSION.

MANY ENGLISH-SPEAKING GERMANS LISTEN REGULARLY TO THE BRITISH NEWS
BROADCAST EVERY DAY AT 6 P.M. PARIS TIME AND THEN TURN THEIR DIALS
FOR THE GERMAN NEWS HALF AN HOUR LATER TO COMPARE THE TWO.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15--

SENT JAN. 13)

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JAN 17 1941

Counterfeit Orders Figured In Defeat Of French Army

German Agents Wearing Republic's Uniforms Had Major Role, Says American Reporter

Roy P. Porter, who covered the Blitzkrieg in France and then worked for six months under the German military rule of the occupied zone, relates details of the French army's internal collapse and anecdotes of the "phony war" period.

By ROY P. PORTER
Associated Press Correspondent

New York, Jan. 15—French military men declare that German agents, sometimes working behind the French lines in French uniforms during actual fighting, played a tremendous role in the military campaign which resulted in the occupation of two-thirds of France.

The French called this secret work espionage and sabotage. The Germans regarded it as the same systematic campaign of exterior and interior forces working together which brought German occupation of other lands.

It was harder to recognize in France because the counter-espionage service shut off all information with the declaration of war and zealous censors clamped down.

Active Throughout Country

Beginning long before war actually threatened, French authorities are convinced, German agents carried on—not only in Paris but throughout France—a carefully planned campaign which came to a head when invading German armies swept through the remnants of badly equipped and morally disintegrated French defense units.

Many French offiers say they are sure there was a gigantic spy ring operating inside the French army.

One young French officer whom I know, commanding a tank unit near Sedan, was maneuvering his equipment from position to position in early June fighting in an effort to halt the advance of the German *Panzer* divisions.

Given Order By "Captain"

In the midst of the battle, a French army motorcycle with sidecar raced up to him. A man in French captain's uniform excitedly told him he had new orders from field headquarters and handed him what appeared to be an official command to withdraw.

It was signed and stamped and, when I saw it later, it looked exactly as an army order should.

Yet, when the withdrawal had been effected—leaving a wide gap between the French supporting units through which the Germans poured unhindered—French field headquarters reprimanded the tank commander for abandoning his position without direct orders. The young officer produced the paper and the brigade commander pronounced it false.

Batteries Are Misled

A similar instance occurred in the German fight to cross the Meuse river. Two field artillery batteries received an order by telephone to withdraw to a specified position on the south side of the Meuse, where, they were told, additional guns were being placed to strengthen the defenses.

When the batteries arrived they found the position had been shifted days before and German units were already encircling them. They were forced to abandon their guns and ammunition to escape being taken prisoners.

As the Germans moved through northern France toward the English Channel in the westward push, British soldiers at Rennes received an order to load and evacuate a trainload of heavy and light ammunition.

Marked For Nazi Bombers

Working all night, in continuous shifts, they had the shells ready to move early on a Saturday. The order came through the train was to leave at 10 A. M.

The British went about other business, but were surprised to wake up Sunday and find the train still standing in the yards. The same morning German bombers came roaring over, made straight for the munitions train, scored direct hits and destroyed it.

Several days later intelligence officers discovered that during the night of Saturday to Sunday, after the train's departure had been delayed by

ready to leave "before the Boches get here."

Stories Of Fraternizing Censored

A day or so after the occupation I met him on one of the boulevards dressed in a German captain's uniform!

"You never suspected it!" he laughed. "But don't feel badly about it. Neither did the French!"

Before the *Blitzkreig* started and during the winter lull in fighting fraternizing between French and German soldiers produced many stories. French censors nearly always blue-penciled such accounts.

Hunter Gets Six Germans

There's the yarn—perhaps true—about the French non-commissioned officer who won the *Croix de Guerre* for capturing six German soldiers single-handed. What happened, it is said, was that he was out hunting rabbits, against military orders, and saw one hope over a hedge.

He ran up, poked his rifle over the hedge and, to his amazement, found he had six Germans covered. He marched them back, received congratulations from his commander and was cited and decorated later. The rabbit got away.

The story of the four little pigs is famous in Paris. I heard it first-hand from a French friend who swears he was involved.

Left Notes For Each Other

French and German outposts, he told me, faced each other on two ridges in the Saar region. In the valley between, there was a village, abandoned by all inhabitants except an old man who had a wine shop. Every afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock, French soldiers would go into the village for a glass of wine. Promptly at 4 o'clock they'd leave, and the Germans would take their places until 6 o'clock.

One day the French, on their way to the bistro, caught four pigs in the woods. They put them in an empty house, and after they'd had their wine, carried off two. The others they left with a note in German saying, "For our German comrades."

The next day, when they came back, they found the last two pigs gone and a note, in French, tacked to the wall: "Thanks for the pigs, from your German comrades."

false orders, someone had painted tops of the freight cars white, giving the German aviators a perfect target.

Had Plans Of Maginot Line

When the German forces marched into the Maginot Line, their engineers carried with them complete plans, drawn to scale, of the major defense works, including equipment inside, the numbers of the garrisons divided into officers and men, and the location and firing power of each gun turret.

I have seen these plans, labeled in German and signed by those who did the drawing. Some were dated as far back as 1937. Only in a few instances did the drawings have to be corrected and then only to include recent improvements.

One man I know—an Alsatian—was connected with the mechanical department of a newspaper. I saw him several days before the Germans entered Paris, when he told me he was getting

NAZIS NOW WAGING TWOFOLD WARFARE

Second Contest Inside Own Lines, On Disorganization In France, Porter Says

Work To Gear Production To German Economy Began While Bombs Still Fell

This is the last of four articles on important aspects of the situation in German-occupied France. It was written by a correspondent just back from six months in Paris and other parts of the occupied zone.

By ROY PORTER
Associated Press Correspondent

New York, Jan. 16—The German forces in occupied France are engaged in two wars.

The first is the continuing military campaign against England.

The second is the struggle to reorganize occupied France's industrial and agricultural production to coincide with German economy.

First Time In History

A high German military official told me recently:

"It's the first time in history an occupation force ever carried on continuing war against an enemy nation and at the same time conducted an economic reorganization with both operations based in the same territory."

It was only a matter of days after the army marched into Paris that the economic experts followed on their heels. They were all in uniform, directly connected with the German *Wehrmacht*, and established headquarters under the military administration in the occupied territory.

Columns Pushing South

The mechanized columns still were pushing southward. Bordeaux still was in the process of being occupied. Troops and material were being shifted from one location to another to meet changing, purely military situations.

But even before the ruins of shattered towns had ceased smoking, even before the dive-bombers had finished their clattering flights over Paris rooftops, the economists had gone to work on a carefully laid-out plan.

Today that plan is in operation. But also in operation is the German military campaign against England, based at newly constructed airports in occupied territory and fortified coastal cities.

Production Surveyed

One of the first things the economic experts did was to undertake a large-scale survey of French production, its possibilities and how it had been affected by the war.

Specially trained observers toured the various zones. Some of the things they learned and later announced were:

France's beet sugar crop could be estimated at about twenty per cent of the normal yield. This was the basis for new restrictions on sugar and the substitution of saccharine in some regions.

Grape Crop Hard Hit

France's truck gardens, mostly north and west of Paris, had not been cultivated because of the mass evacuation of men for military service and later withdrawal of the remaining civilians. This caused a forecast of possible shortages of carrots, beans, potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables.

Military operations in the Champagne district around Rheims, Chalons-sur-Marne and Epernay resulted in an almost total loss of grapes this year for most of the old established cellars.

In addition, lack of cultivation of vineyards in other near-by districts led to the prophecy that the Champagne crop would need at least two years before returning to normal.

Factories Inspected

Textile factories in the north underwent a close and painstaking inspection. Engineers brought from Germany inspected French factories and made recommendations on possible ways to increase their output. French engineers were sent to look over German factories.

Experts estimated the amount of cloth on hand was sufficient to last about a year, after which new weaving schedules would be begun on a "standardized" pattern.

The Cognac district in southwestern France, where the famous brandy is produced, was inspected and the crop was found nearly normal.

Mining Suffers Setback

Coal mining in the north around Lille and Valenciennes was found to be suffering a serious setback, due to antiquated equipment and flooded shafts.

All types of transportation—rail, road and river—were the objects of careful studies.

IN EACH PARTICULAR CASE, THE GERMANS ARRIVED WITH PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRIES COMPILED OVER A PERIOD SOMETIMES EXTENDING TEN YEARS BACK. IN MANY CASES, THESE FIGURES SHOWED A DECLINE OF AS HIGH AS 20 PERCENT DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

EXPERT SAID, "OUR JOB IS TO GET PRODUCTION BACK TO WHAT IT USED TO BE," ONE "AND THEN TO FIGURE OUT HOW WE CAN INCREASE THIS PRODUCTION TO ITS FULLEST POSSIBLE EXTENT."

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ALL OF THESE SURVEYS AND RECOMMENDATIONS RESULTED IN A SERIES OF REGULATIONS AND DECREES, SOME ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR THE OCCUPIED TERRITORY AND OTHERS FROM REGIONAL OFFICES.

IN A NUMBER OF INSTANCES, DECREES CONFLICTED.

I REMEMBER ONE MIXUP ON SUGAR RATIONING. IN ONE REGION WHERE STOCKS WERE AMPLE, THE MONTHLY RATION WAS REDUCED WITH THE IDEA OF SAVING THE SURPLUS FOR FUTURE USE. YET, ANOTHER OFFICE REQUISITIONE PART OF THIS SAME SURPLUS TO MEET A SHORTAGE IN AN ADJOINING DEPARTM THE TWO ORDERS HAD TO BE RECONCILED BEFORE EITHER COULD BECOME EFFEC IVE.

OTHER EXAMPLES OF CONFUSION BECAME SO FREQUENT THAT THE HEAD OF ONE OF THE ECONOMIC DEPARTMENTS SAID NOT LONG AGO: "IT BEGINS TO LOOK AS IF WE WERE NOT ONLY ORGANIZED FOR THIS JOB BUT MAYBE OVER-ORGANIZED." SO THE AID OF A FEW EFFICIENT RED-TAPE CUTTERS WAS SOUGHT AND RECEIVED AND THINGS BEGAN TO MOVE MORE SMOOTHLY.

EARLY IN THE OCCUPATION AND DURING THE PERIOD WHEN STOCKS OF AVAILABLE FOODSTUFFS WERE FAR BELOW THE AMOUNT REQUIRED, MANY MERCHANTS ARBITRARILY BEGAN TO BOOST THEIR PRICES.

THIS CONSTITUTED WHAT THE GERMANS CALLED BLUNTLY A "THREAT TO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY" AND RESULTED IN A DRASTIC PRICE-FIXING DECREE. ALL MERCHANTS, WHETHER ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE OR RETAIL BUSINESS, WERE FORCED TO STABILIZE THEIR PRICES AT THE FIGURES QUOTED ON MAY 1, 1940. NO INCREASES COULD BE MADE EXCEPT THOSE APPROVED BY DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES.

STOREKEEPERS WHO BOOTLEGGED OR CHEATED WERE GIVEN STIFF FINES, JAIL TERMS OR, FOR REPEATED OFFENSES, SUFFERED TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT CLOSING OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS. WHEN THE PENALTIES FAILED TO ELIMINATE THE ABUSES, THE FINES WERE BOOSTED UNTIL NOW A CONVICTED VIOLATOR MAY BE ASSESSED AS HIGH AS ONE MILLION FRANCS ($20,000.)

TWO MONTHS AGO, IN PARIS, A MANUFACTURER DREW A FINE TOTALLING 900,000 FRANCS FOR DISOBEYING THE PRICE FIXING REGULATION.

(EDS: 12TH PARA FROM END READ THE COGNAC DISTRICT)

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JAN. 17, SENT

Churchill Asks More Ships, Guns, Planes; Knox, Stimson See Crisis in 60-90 Days; Wheeler Says Britain Insists U.S. Get In

JAN 17 1941

Prime Minister Says Britain Cannot Pay For All It Must Have

JAN 17 1941

Promises 'We Shall Not Fail Mankind At This Turning Point'

[By the Associated Press]

Glasgow, Jan. 17—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, with Harry Hopkins sitting on the platform beside him, declared tonight in an unheralded speech: "We do not require in 1941 large armies from overseas," but he added that Britain would need "far more" American weapons, ships and airplanes than she can pay for.

With little cheer to give Britons for the months ahead, Churchill said, nevertheless: "Whatever the suffering, we shall not fail mankind at this turning point of its fortunes!"

Introduces Hopkins

Proudly, he introduced President Roosevelt's special envoy to the audience of Glasgow city Councillors.

Gesturing to Hopkins, sitting quietly with his face half hidden in his hand, Churchill declared:

"Mr. Hopkins has come in order to put himself in the closest relation with things here.

"He soon will return to report to his famous chief the impressions he has gathered in our islands. We don't require in 1941 large armies from overseas. What we do require are weapons, ships and airplanes.

Will Pay For All They Can

"All that we can pay for we will pay for, but we will require far more than we shall be able to pay for.

"And I watch with deep emotion the stirring processes by which the democracy of the great American republic is establishing its laws and formulating its decisions in order to make sure that the British Commonwealth of nations is able to maintain, as it is maintaining at the present time, the front line of civilization and of progress."

The Prime Minister's speech followed a tour of the city's defense organizations during which he made an earlier impromptu talk in the open air.

Watches A. R. P. Workers

Hopkins and Mrs. Churchill were in his party. During the afternoon tour, Hopkins watched carefully a parade of air raid precautions services and evidently was impressed with the equipment and the enthusiasm of the workers.

Churchill declared himself confident of Britain's ultimate victory, stated that his aim was to remove Hitlerism from Europe, and insisted that if Hitler had found invasion of Britain difficult in July and September it would not become easier by February, March or April.

Britain, he said, has millions of armed men and scores of well-equipped units capable of meeting a landing force and engaging them with good prospects of success.

"No Hopes Of Easy Passage"

He told his audience they could "hold no hopes of an easy passage—before us lie dangers. I hardly like to say as great as those through which we have passed, but at any rate dangers which if we neglect anything will be fatal, mortal.

"Before us lie many months of having to endure bombardment of our cities and industrial areas without the power to make equal reply. Before us lie sufferings and tribulations. I am not one who pretends that smooth courses are open to us or that our experiences during this year are going to be deprived of terrible characteristics.

"But what the end will be I cannot have the slightest doubt," he then declared emphatically.

"Will Not Fail Mankind"

"The two dictators are already endeavoring to feed their people with every kind of optimistic tale but here we have made up our minds; here we look at facts with unillusioned eyes because we are conscious of the rightness of our cause and because we are determined that whatever the cost, whatever sufferings, we will not fail mankind at this turning point in its fortunes.'

Turing to Hitler's invasion chances Churchill declared:

"That bad man has never had so great a need as he has now to strike Britain from his path. He is master of a great part of Europe. His armies can move almost wherever they will upon the Continent. He holds down eight or ten countries by force, by secret police and by still more odious local Quislings.

Hatred Is Built Up

"But every day this occupation of Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France—and presently perhaps Italy—lasts, is built up a volume of hatred for the Nazi creed and for the German name which generations and perhaps centuries hardly will efface.'

"It is for Herr Hitler a matter of supreme consequence to break down the resistance of Great Britain and thus rivet effectively the shackles he has prepared for the people of Europe. But it is one thing to have a need and another to be able to satisfy that need.

"We in this island stand foursquare in the path of European dictators. Their threats will not apall us. It is certain that if Herr Hitler found the invasion of this island difficult in July, he found it more difficult in September; and if he found it difficult in September, it will not have become easier by February or March or April.

"Eternal Vigilance"

"But remember that the price of safety is eternal vigilance. The reason one feels a confidence that this man's concentrated hatred will not be effective against our island is because every one of us is up and doing: is because there will be ceaseless attention paid by all our forces to every sign of enemy preparations and because we know that we now have millions of armed men and scores of well-equipped units capable of meeting a landing force and of engaging them with good prospects of success."

Speaking on British victories in the middle East, Churchill declared, "that offensive has succeeded—I confess it frankly—far beyond our dreams. Now nearly 30,000 prisoners have been taken, and perhaps there are more to come.

"Now that eight or nine divisions of Italian troops, well equipped, have been dashed out of existence with inconceivably small losses, some people may be inclined to underrate the enormous hazards and difficulties which seemed to lie about it before it was accomplished.

"A Risk Well Run"

"To march across seventy or eighty miles of waterless desert to strike down superior forces who had been intrenched for upward of three months, to break the whole resisting power of an army which was advancing to the attack of Egypt, to do all that so surely seemed a task of the very greatest hazard. It was a risk well run.

"We ran risks here to make it possible, and those generals, Wavell and Wilson, and Air Marshal Longmore, they also ran grave risks with great success."

But the results, he said, gave "opportunity to address ourselves to the problems of the perils of 1941 with far greater advantages than were at our disposal six or eight months ago."

In acknowledging the cheers of Clydeside industrial crowds in the afternoon, Churchill declared that a British victory would "be only a stimulus to further efforts to conquer ourselves and make our country as worthy in the days of peace as it is proving in the hours of war. . . ."

Not At End Of Road Yet

"Do not suppose," he went on, "that we are at the end of the road yet. Though long and hard it may be, I have absolutely no doubt we shall win a complete and decisive victory over the forces of evil."

He thanked the people for their greeting, but "far more for the part you are taking in this great crusade to keep the liberties of mankind free from one of the most dangerous assaults ever launched against them.

"The question is such a simple one. Are we to move steadily forward and have freedom or are we to be put back into the Middle Ages by a totalitarian system that crushes all forms of individual life and has for its aim little less than the subjugation of Europe and little more than the gratification of gangster appetites?"

Will Carry Us Forward

Churchill concluded:

"We are given as our priceless spirit the faith to supply what human judgment cannot outline or know, and that faith will carry us forward through this struggle at the head of a liberated Europe.

"It will carry us forward when these countries which I have mentioned, who are now subjugated and trampled down, will bless the British name, and we shall be able to hand on to those in this island who come after us, to our children and grandchildren, a record of duty done which will not have been surpassed in all the rugged annals of our island home."

"The next step will be an expeditionary force. Every American ought to realize that Mr. Roosevelt is leading us down the road to war, not step by step, but leap by leap.

"For Morale's Sake."

"It has come to me from several reliable sources that Mr. Churchill has been insisting on a declaration of war by this country, not with the idea of our sending an expeditionary force immediately, but with the idea of bolstering the morale of the smaller nations of Europe as well as the morale of his own people. Also my information is that Mr. Hopkins was sent to England for the purpose of determining just what immediate steps could be taken short of a declaration of war.

"Regardless of how many denials there may be, the fog is gradually being lifted and the American people soon will be able to get a correct picture of what the Administration program is.

"Let nobody be fooled. The final goal will be complete and total war."

British Want U.S. In War: Wheeler

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17 (AP).—Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) said tonight he had learned from "several reliable sources" that Prime Minister Churchill has been "insisting on a declaration of war by this country" and that Harry Hopkins was sent to London by President Roosevelt to determine "what immediate steps can be taken short of a war declaration."

(At the White House, Presidential aides said they had never heard of the report which Wheeler said he had received)

Wheeler made his statement in commenting on a speech by Churchill tonight in Glasgow in Hopkins' presence.

Says They Want Men.

Wheeler said that "my understanding is that they (the British) not only want planes and ships at this time but they also want pilots to man the planes and sailors to man the ships.

BACKS ALL-OUT BRITISH AID; KNOX CITES AXIS SEA POWER

Washington, Jan. 17 (A. P.). — Secretary Stimson, urging swift congressional action on the British-aid bill said today he was apprehensive "as to the possibility of a crisis . . . within the next sixty or at least ninety days."

The Secretary of War made the statement without immediate elaboration during testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in behalf of legislation to give President Roosevelt broad powers to advance armaments to Britain. Replying to a question by Representative Luther A. Johnson, Democrat, of Texas, Secretary Stimson said:

"I cannot state too emphatically the apprehension I feel as to the possibility of a crisis, which I think even my friends on the right would recognize as a crisis, within the next sixty or at least ninety days." By "friends on the right" he referred to Republican members of the committee.

Enough to Aid British.

Responding to inquiries by Representative Jonkman, Republican, of Michigan, Secretary Stimson expressed the opinion that the legislation would not lead this country into war. The Michigan Representative began by asking the Secretary if the aid proposed in the bill was necessary to prevent the defeat of Great Britain.

"In my opinion," said Secretary Stimson, "I think it very probably is."

Representative Arnold, Democrat, of Illinois, then asked this question:

"Is it your opinion that, sooner or later, if Britain fails, we would be in the war, with our loans and our manpower?"

"That's my opinion," Secretary Stimson replied.

Idea of Board Rejected.

Previously, he had rejected as dangerous a suggestion that the broad powers proposed for the President be vested in a board or commission, but he said that he had no objection to a two-year limit on the presidential exercise of such powers.

War Secretary Scoffs at Idea of a Board in Full Control.

NO ARMING DELAY WANTED

Friends and Foes of Measure Keep Up Spirited Debate on Capitol Hill.

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His attitude was expressed in an exchange with Representative Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, at a hearing by the House Foreign Affairs Committee on lease-lend legislation.

"Anything that contributes to unnecessary delay—and a board does that—would be a danger," the War Department head declared. Much discussion centered on costs of the vast effort to send war supplies to nations resisting aggression.

Asked by Representative Stearns, Republican, of New Hampshire, if he believed that by aiding Britain this country would have to spend less than would be necessary in defending itself alone, the Cabinet officer said: "I think certainly it would."

Responsibilities Safe.

Remarking that no President had "rushed this country into war," Secretary Stimson said that Congress could "safely rest" with Mr. Roosevelt the responsibilities proposed for him.

Discussing the program with the committee, the War Department chief was led by Representative Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, into a discussion of the discretion the President would have in determining nations to whom the United States might send aid.

Secretary Stimson prefaced his remarks by saying that he had observed closely many Presidents and had been impressed with their sense of responsibility and asserted that no President had plunged this country into war. "In the light of that," he said, "while Congress could take the risk of naming the countries, I think that they could safely rest the responsibility of that with the present President of the United States."

"Fantastic and preposterous" was his description of a suggestion that the lend-lease bill was drawn to permit the purchase by this country of the British and French navies. Mr. Tinkham read to the Secretary a newspaper story which quoted unnamed persons as saying that the bill purposely was drawn that way.

Mr. Tinkham inquired if under the measure's broad wording such purchases could be made. "I haven't considered it in that light," was the reply.

Clings to Opinion.

Mr. Tinkham at another point asserted: "You objected yesterday to a clause to prevent our warships from going to England or belligerent waters. Is that still your opinion?"

"Yes, that is my opinion, most certainly," Secretary Stimson replied. "No one can foresee what situation might arise that would make it most important, for defense, not offense, to send our warships into belligerent waters."

Secretary Stimson said that there were countless circumstances under which the United States might wish to send the fleet abroad on a mission which would be defensive, rather than offensive, and that he did not care to speculate on them.

"Do you think our warships should convoy ships to England?" Mr. Tinkham inquired. "Nothing in the bill touches on that," the witness replied.

Naval Aid an Issue.

The question if aid-to-Britain should, if necessary, include more of the United States Navy's fighting ships assumed the proportions of a major issue today.

When the "sell-our-navy" point came up in the House Committee's discussions, Secretary Stimson said that there was no authority in the bill to permit the President to sell parts of the navy and that while the authority might exist elsewhere, "the assumption that the President would ever use it and sell the navy is fantastic." Representative Rogers, Republican, of Massachusetts, asked the Secretary if he were satisfied with the defense program.

"No," he replied emphatically "I'm not satisfied at all. I wish we were all through and ready."

Representative Vorys, Republican, of Ohio, asked:

"Should we have a definite, formal understanding as to the disposition of the British Fleet before we embark on this program?"

Question Explored.

"That question," Mr. Stimson said, "was considered very carefully last summer. We asked for and were given the very strongest assurances that one democracy can give another."

Secretary Stimson repeatedly declined to answer "in this atmosphere" questions by Mr. Vorys as to the possibility of defeat of the Axis Powers.

As the committee hearings proceeded, friends and foes of the measure kept up a spirited informal debate on Capitol Hill.

Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, one of the opposition stalwarts, asserted that chances for its defeat were better than the initial prospects had been for beating President Roosevelt's unsuccessful Supreme Court reorganization bill.

He pronounced the measure "so bad I don't believe any amount of amending could make it acceptable."

Senator Austin of Vermont, acting Republican leader, however, sided with administration forces in predicting the bill's passage

Navy Secretary Says We're Outnumbered Two to One and Face Attack if England Is Crushed.

Washington, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Secretary Knox said today that "if England is completely destroyed, we will be attacked," during testimony advocating congressional approval of the administration's British-aid bill. The word "will" was stressed in his reply to a question from Representative Rogers, Republican, of Massachusetts, while the Secretary of the Navy was on the stand before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Col. Knox added that it was "speculation" to say when or where that attack would come.

Asked by Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, if he would oppose amendments to the bill which would prevent President Roosevelt from disposing of any part of the present navy or from using warships for convoy purposes, Col. Knox replied:

"I'm opposed to tying our hands in any particular until we know the conditions we'll have to meet. We've already made some mistakes in that direction." He did not amplify this remark.

Axis Sea Power Cited.

"I've been here six months and I've never seen any man more devoted to the best interests of the navy than Franklin D. Roosevelt," Col. Knox said. "The last thing I conceive of is that he would give away the navy."

The Secretary testified that the navy was stronger for having swapped fifty destroyers for eight naval bases, but that he was opposed to releasing more of the fleet. He said that the lease-lend bill was "in our own best interests" and that the navy would be heavily outnumbered by the fleets of the Axis Powers if British sea power should be destroyed.

The United States needs time to perfect its defenses, Col. Knox said in his prepared statement, reminding the committee that the two-ocean naval construction program under way would take six years to complete. "Only Britain and its fleet can give us that time and they need our help to survive," he warned the committeemen.

Col. Knox presented figures showing that the United States fleet had 322 fighting ships on January 1, compared with an estimated 658 in the navies of Germany, Italy and Japan. By next January, he said, the figures would be United States 342, Axis Powers 803, while for January 1, 1943, he rated comparative strengths, United States 422, Axis Powers 962.

Underseas Menace.

Throughout the three-year period, the figures showed the United States outnumbered in every fleet category from battleships to submarines. Col. Knox forecast the greatest increase in Axis strength in submarines. He placed the present Axis undersea fleet at 284 and estimated it at 500 by 1943.

Col. Knox said that if the United States "does not wish to face the consequences of the establishment in South America of aggressive military power, we should now prevent Germany from overturning the British sea power which holds the Nazis in Europe."

"If Germany becomes free to move across the ocean for the conquest of new territories," he continued, "she most probably will move first into South America to get hold of that great storehouse of national wealth."

It is only by the combined sea power of the United States and Great Britain, Col. Knox said, that the Atlantic and Pacific have "served as barriers against the acquisitive designs of aggressive Powers." For 125 years, he asserted, British naval power has not threatened the United States.

This Government proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 to keep the New World from being conquered by the Holy Alliance, he said, adding: "We were successful in maintaining that doctrine only because of the support of Great Britain, whose overwhelming fleet could prevent overseas aggression from Europe."

He said that the full organization of American resources would permit help to Britain and at the same time the preparation of strong American defenses.

"The cost to us in money, effort and sacrifice will be great—but that cost will be far greater, even in the immediate future, should we now stand aside and let Britain fall," he said. The present war, Col. Knox contended, is "fundamentally, an attempt by Germany to seize control of the sea from Great Britain."

Two-Ocean Navy.

He said that since the world war the United States had maintained "a one-ocean navy in the Pacific and that navy has proved adequate in both directions only because the existence and the deployment of the British Navy gave us security in the Atlantic."

"In effect," he continued, "both we and the British Commonwealth of Nations actually have had a two-ocean navy, operated for a single peaceful purpose."

"We still have a one-ocean navy. We are building a two-ocean navy, but its structure will not be completed for six years. We need to complete that structure, as fast as we can, because the other part of our two-ocean navy is now in grave danger."

The British navy can survive only if the British Isles survive. Should the British Isles fall, we can only believe that the British navy, which never runs from danger, will fall at the same time. I think we can safely assume that the British navy will share the fate of the courageous nation that supports it."

Should that come to pass, he said, "our fleet would necessarily be divided, to meet danger in both oceans. Whether it would be strong enough to protect even the regions nearest to us is a matter that can not now be foretold.

"Once we lose the power to control even a part of those seas (surrounding the hemisphere), inevitably the wars of Europe and Asia will be transferred to the Americas."

Knox Statement on War Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Following is the text of the statement by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox before the House Foreign Affairs Committee today:

I presume I am called before you because I am charged with the responsibility, as Secretary of the Navy, of preparing our first line of defense—the Navy—against whatever dangers the future may hold.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of sea power to our country and to our entire western world. It has been because of the existence of sea power, exercised by two nations, Great Britain and ourselves, that both the Atlantic and the Pacific have served as barriers against acquisitive designs of aggressive powers.

If you will glance at the map you will readily observe that there are but three exits into the Atlantic in Europe, the channels of the North Sea (north of the British Isles), the English Channel itself, and the Straits of Gibraltar. Our entire western world has been safe from attack from Europe because the British fleet has always stood sentinel at these three exits into the ocean, and the British policy, for many years, has accepted, and assisted us in the maintenance of, the Monroe Doctrine. That has sufficed to make the Atlantic barrier secure.

The war in Europe must be looked upon as the latest of a long succession of attempts by dictators to establish rule over all Europe and, eventually, to establish dominion over a large portion of the world. Like all its predecessors, the Nazi regime has found that the power of its armies alone cannot establish that rule, because Europe is not self-supporting in raw materials, and the Nazi armies are powerless to obtain these materials unless they have control of the sea.

Sea Power at Stake

Great Britain has never been powerful enough to support an army strong enough to conquer Europe and to hold it under control. That nation has been enabled to survive against conquest through control of the seas between those islands and the continent of Europe, and also to stifle the expanding military powers on the Continent by denying them access to the sources of raw materials.

The struggle now going on is, fundamentally, an attempt by Germany to seize control of the sea from Great Britain. That is the reason why, from a military viewpoint, the war has so vital an interest to the United States. Our nation has evolved without particular hindrance from Britain's control of a large part of the sea. But I believe it would be very different were control to pass to Germany, and were she able to send her armies into other parts of the world, and there lay tribute of raw materials for further building up her powers of oppression.

If Germany becomes free to move across the ocean for the conquest of new territories, she most probably will move first into South America, to get hold of that great storehouse of national wealth. If the United States does not wish to face the consequences of the establishment in South America of aggressive military power, we should now prevent Germany from overturning the British sea power which holds the Nazis in Europe.

The Monroe Doctrine

For 118 years the Monroe Doctrine has been the one national policy firmly and continuously maintained by the American people. This doctrine, which forbids the extension in the Western Hemisphere of non-American military and political control, was enunciated for the purpose of preserving the territorial, economic and social integrity of the United States. Our statesmen clearly foresaw that we ourselves could be safe from aggression only by keeping safe the whole of the American hemisphere. The United States, under that policy, has progressed from weakness to strength. The other nations of this hemisphere have also been enabled to develop their own civilizations, free from the fear of sudden foreign conquest.

The United States proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine to keep the New World from being conquered by the Holy Alliance, which was the triple axis of 1823. We were successful in maintaining that doctrine only because of the support of Great Britain, whose overwhelming fleet could prevent overseas aggression from Europe.

Our nation thus could develop because of the fortunate circumstance of the great oceans to the east and the west. Military power has not been able to cross these oceans, nor ever will be, without the support of naval power superior to our own. British naval power has not threatened us for 125 years, and during that time no other European naval power could touch us, since they feared the British Fleet.

During the early period of our national existence there was no danger in the Pacific, and our merchants were as free as any one else to trade with Asia. No aggressive military dictatorship in the Far East then disturbed the peace of other nations. There was no threat in the Atlantic because the balance of power in Europe permitted no aggression against us. We did not need a great Navy nor a large Army.

Only during the last fifty years has it become necessary for us to develop a strong navy. The circumstances that rendered a strong navy essential to our safety were the construction of a German navy to back aggression toward distant lands; and Japan's expansion into the peaceful lands beyond her borders.

During the years before the World War we were threatened by German naval power, because that power was directed against the continued existence of Great Britain and its powerful navy. To meet German aggression, the United States built its Atlantic Fleet. We had only a weak Pacific Fleet, but we served notice of our interest in two oceans when President Theodore Roosevelt gave a practical demonstration of United States naval strength by sending the Atlantic Fleet around the world.

All doubtless remember that the World War gave Japan her chance for expansion throughout the islands of the Pacific, and remember that this was the occasion of her twenty-one demands upon China. We were able to check Japan's further aggressions by moving our entire fleet to the Pacific when the conclusion of the World War eliminated the German fleet in the Atlantic. Since that time we have maintained a one-ocean navy in the Pacific, and that navy has proved adequate in both directions only because the existence and the deployment of the British Navy gave us security in the Atlantic. In effect, both we and the British Commonwealth of Nations actually have had a two-ocean navy, operated for a single peaceful purpose.

Two-Ocean Navy on Way

We still have a one-ocean navy. We are building a two-ocean navy, but its structure will not be completed for six years. We need to complete that structure as fast as we can, because the other part of our present two-ocean navy is now in grave danger. The British Navy can survive only if the British Isles survive. Should the British Isles fall, we can only believe that the British Navy, which never runs from danger, will fall at the same time. I think we can safely assume that the British Navy will share the fate of the courageous nation that supports it.

Last year the Congress was solemnly warned by the chief of naval operations of the grave threat to the freedom of the United States and its sister American republics which would exist were Britain to suffer defeat. The naval forces now in the possession of the Axis powers, or which are under construction, would greatly outnumber our own. Our fleet would necessarily be divided, to meet danger in both oceans. Whether it would be strong enough to protect even the regions nearest to us is a matter that cannot now be foretold. Certainly we could not project our strength across two wide oceans. With the Navy retained at home, we could not do much to prevent Japan from extending its sway over all of eastern Asia, nor could we prevent the establishment of strong military base areas in southern Europe and in Africa to threaten our neighbors to the south.

Hemisphere Defense

To keep our land secure we must prevent the establishment of strong aggressive military power in any part of the New World. We can keep non-American military power out of our hemisphere only through being able to control the seas that surround its shores. Once we lose the power to control even a part of those seas, inevitably the wars of Europe and Asia will be transferred to the Americas.

We need time to build ships and to train their crews. We need time to build up our outlying bases so that we can operate our fleets as a screen for our continent. We need time to train our armies, to accumulate war stores, to gear our industry for defense.

Only Great Britain and its fleet can give us that time. And they need our help to survive.

If we fully organize the mental and material resources of the American people, we can give Britain that help and simultaneously can build a strong military defense for ourselves. The cost to us in money, effort and sacrifice will be great—but that cost will be far greater, even in the immediate future, should we now stand aside and let Britain fall.

We are a strong nation, though our military strength is still largely potential. I believe that the American people have what it takes in character, courage and wisdom to guard this country and to guard this hemisphere. But to keep from engaging in a desperate struggle in American territory, they need time to make ready their arms. They can get time to make ready and still can maintain their essential interests throughout the world, only so long as Britain and its fleet survive. With our unstinted help, I firmly believe that Britain cannot be defeated.

We will act in our own best national interests, therefore, if while increasing our naval power as fast as we can we provide the British Commonwealth with the means that will bring her through this tragic crisis.

Comparative Naval Strengths

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Following is a table of naval strength submitted by Secretary Knox to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Estimated Approximate Total Combatant Tonnage Built, Jan. 1, 1941

United States	Germany-Italy	Germany-Italy-Japan	Germany-Italy-Japan-France
1,250,000	850,000	1,835,000	2,145,000

Estimated Comparative Strengths in Types
(Does not include France)

	JAN. 1, 1941		JAN. 1, 1942		JAN. 1, 1943	
	U. S.	Axis	U. S.	Axis	U. S.	Axis
Battleships	15	20	17	22	18	28
Aircraft carriers	6	8	6	8	7	8
Cruisers	37	75	37	81	45	101
Destroyers	159	271	174	292	219	325
Submarines	105	284	108	400	133	500
Total fighting craft	322	658	342	803	422	962

Note: France has as immediately effective units: 1 battleship, 1 aircraft carrier, 14 cruisers, 52 destroyers and 60 submarines. It is now reported that no new construction is contemplated.

Wheeler Request

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 17—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) demanded today that President Roosevelt give the public or Congress all reports from Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and former Ambassador William C. Bullitt prior to the European war.

The Montana Senator, foe of the Administration's British-aid bill, talked with Kennedy, envoy to Great Britain, last night after the latter had visited the President.

Should Go To Committees

If Mr. Roosevelt did not wish to publish the reports, Wheeler said, they at least should be made available to the Senate and House Foreign Affairs committees.

Kennedy will make a nation-wide radio address tomorrow night giving his views on the Administration's foreign policies.

President Roosevelt was asked at his press conference whether he had received the same impression which seemed to be abroad in Washington, that Kennedy was not entirely in favor of the British aid bill. The Chief Executive suggested that the public should determine the envoy's stand from his speech rather than from what it reads in newspapers.

Speaking For Himself

He said he did not have the faintest idea whether Kennedy, who has submitted his resignation, still would be Ambassador to England when he speaks tomorrow. He said he thought Kennedy wanted to speak for himself instead of having the press speak for him.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had not considered the question of a successor to Kennedy recently, but still had the same individual in mind. To a question about reports that John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, would get the London post, he said he was sorry, but that information had not come from sources close to the White House.

There also have been rumors that Mayor Fiorello Laguardia, of New York, might be offered the post, but the President said he never had discussed this question. All he knew about the matter, he explained, was that political statements along that line had been issued in New York.

Cow-Over-The-Moon Topic, He Dubs That

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 17 — President Roosevelt, at his press conference today, said a provision to let the War and Navy Secretaries buy war materiel from friendly nations was put in the lease-lend bill to aid Britain as a precaution.

In a world of change, he told reporters, every twenty-four hours something might turn up to make it necessary to add to American defenses. Advising against jumping at conclusions, he said the provision was just a precautionary measure for American defense.

Allied Navy Purchase Rumor

The President had been questioned about a newspaper story which quoted unnamed persons as saying the bill was drawn that way so as to permit this country to purchase the British and French navies.

Mr. Roosevelt replied that he supposed Congress might authorize him to acquire the Germany Navy, too, and asked whether newsmen did not think the discussion was awfully, awfully cow-jumps-over-the-moon business.

Won't Sell U. S. Fleet

At first the President misinterpreted the inquiry to understand that the press was asking for comment on the possibility of disposing of the United States Navy to Britain.

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Talking on that matter, he remarked somewhat sarcastically that nothing in the bill would prohibit his doing what might be a dangerous thing—standing on his head. But he added with a chuckle that the President of the United States does not except to stand on his head, has no desire to do so and similarly has no desire to get rid of the navy.

He was asked whether, since he did not intend to make any transfer of the fleet, he would have any objections to a restriction in the measure on such a transfer.

Sarcastically, he said he supposed we had better put in also a prohibition on his standing on his head.

Mr. Roosevelt threw back his head and laughed uproariously when someone inquired whether he had discussed the legislation with Archbishop Amleto Cicognani, the Apostolic Delegate from the Vatican, who called on him earlier in the week. He shook his head in the negative.

Navy Yard Speedup

In another field of the defense program, Mr. Roosevelt said it was old news that navy yards would go on a three-shift basis. He said he had announced last August that they would do so as soon as they could, whenever the need arose.

No Executive order will be required to adjust the work-week of navy yard employes, he said. A three-shift basis, he asserted, will mean merely that three men will be employed on a particular job instead of one.

Dismisses Other Reports

He dismissed as just an Italian newspaper report a question about a story that army and navy chieftains had advised him his policy of aid to Britain was wrong.

And he brushed aside as a Japanese newspaper report suggestions emanating from Japan that the United States' Pacific fleet be recalled from Hawaii.

Mr. Roosevelt answered in the negative an inquiry on whether he had received word recently from the British concerning urgent need for aid.

Green Backs Principles Of British Aid Program

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said today: "It is my opinion that the general principles" of the Administration's British-aid bill should be made law.

His position was made known in a telegram to Representative Fish (Rep., N. Y.), ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee and opponent of the bill. The telegram, as made public by Green, said:

"I am in disagreement with you and your associates in opposition to the general principles of the lease-lend bill now pending in Congress. While some details of the bill should be amended it is my opinion that the general principles of this measure should be enacted into law. I regret for this reason I cannot join with you and your associates in opposition to this measure as set forth in your telegram received today."

ALL-OUT WAR AID URGED BY BYRNES

JAN 18 1941

Says If Britain Holds Hitler For Year, We Can Hold Him Forever

Senator Gillette, On Other Hand, Sees Great Peril In Administration Plans

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 17—Taking widely divergent views on the question of whether Great Britain is fighting a war for the benefit of the United States, Senator Byrnes (Dem., S. C.) and Senator Gillette (Dem., Iowa) tonight broadcast their opinions over a national radio hookup.

Senator Byrnes declared that if Great Britain can "hold Hitler for a year, we can hold him forever."

Senator Gillette contended that "if we are to gamble the entire resources of the United States on a throw of the dice based on the argument 'this is our war,' the American people are entitled to complete facts and proof beyond doubt that this great gamble is now essential."

Byrnes Urges Quick Action

Senator Byrnes urged speedy action on the pending Administration bill which would give President Roosevelt wide powers to lend, lease or transfer military equipment to nations fighting aggressors.

"Let us face the facts," Byrnes said. "The reason we are feverishly working to provide an army and navy is to defend ourselves against the Axis powers.

"If we could be certain that Britain would defeat Hitler, we could and would stop appropriating money for military purposes. But we cannot be certain of it. We are certain only that each day Britain holds Hitler we are better able to defend America.

Aid—Not Sympathy

"If Britain can hold Hitler for a year we can hold him forever. Self-preservation, therefore, demands that we now give Britain aid instead of sympathy."

Byrnes, one of the Administration's chief lieutenants in Congress, said opponents of the bill had attempted to "strike fear into the hearts of American fathers and mothers" by charging that it would be a step toward involvement in war.

"The President and the Congress of the United States have no intention of sending an American expeditionary force to Europe," he said. "Even if we were willing to send men, the military leaders of Britain say they do not want them."

War Debts "Beside Point"

The contention that the United States should not furnish aid to Britain because that country had not paid its World War debt, he said, was beside the point, adding:

"Free men do not stamp the dollar mark on their liberty."

Senator Gillette, pleading against war involvement, said:

"Under our form of government the representatives of the people in Congress are entitled to complete facts and proof. In this momentous decision these representatives must have conclusive proof and facts on which to base such a decision. The burden of proof lies with those who insist that the representatives must take this step without any alternative.

"As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and the Naval Affairs Committee in the Senate, I say no such facts and proof have been given us.

Sees Serious Threat

"I can see in the outcome of the wars of Europe and Asia the possibility of serious threat to America. I will work, vote and speak for every effort and proposal to prepare ourselves as fully as can be done to meet such a possible threat or contingency, and to the full limit or our needs and resources.

"But I not support any proposal to dissipate these defense needs and our resources now and leave America defenseless or greatly weakened by participation in any degree in a foreign conflict which means war now and is war now; however carefully we attempt to sugar-coat the destroying pill by disguising its contents with the phrases and gloss of sophistry."

If he believed Great Britain were "actually fighting our war," he said, he "would vote for a declaration of war tomorrow, and go to her assistance with all our power, men and resources."

One pilot was quoted as saying that it was "more like a polar expedition than a raid." Again and again ice covered cockpit windows and gun turrets and instruments were rendered useless by the cold. One plane was struck by lightning and the second pilot disabled, while lightning tore away the radio aerial of another bomber.

R. A. F. BOMBS PORTS ALONG FRENCH COAST

Day Raids Follow New Night Attack on Wilhelmshaven in Polar Weather—Lightning Sets Plane Afire.

JAN 18 1941

London, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—British bombers roared across the channel in brilliant sunlight today and the rumble of heavy explosions along the German-occupied French coast indicated that an intense bombing attack was on from the Calais area to Boulogne.

The daylight foray followed the second successive night of heavy raids on Wilhelmshaven, Germany's great North Sea naval base, and the Air Ministry said that the Royal Air Force also had smashed at the German port of Emden, the Belgian port of Ostend and at Calais and Boulogne over night.

Like a Polar Expedition.

The assault on Wilhelmshaven was carried out in "some of the worst weather winter can make," the Air Ministry news service said.

The raiders spent several hours over the area, with their attack centered on Bristol. They also struck at London and at towns in the southeast, south and southwest, the Government reported. It said the number of casualties was not large.

(In Berlin, the high command said German combat units last night "successfully attacked a western English port and objectives in Southern England." The British, according to the communique, lost five planes yesterday and the day before.)

Some Buildings Damaged

A communique issued before it was permissible to name Bristol had said:

"A number of fires, some of them serious, were started in a town in the west country. These were effectively brought under control by the fire services, but some damage was done to commercial and other buildings."

An official announcement said that "an enemy bomber was shot down into the sea off the north coast of Scotland this morning."

Thousands of incendiaries, in addition to explosives, were reported to have been dropped on an unidentified south coast town last night. More than sixty fires were started in that attack, the town's longest of the war, but it was said that damage was slight, because virtually every building had a fire-watcher. (This city could have

Damage Is Slight After Long Attack

JAN 18 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 17—About 100 fires were started in Bristol last night when waves of German planes poured incendiary and explosive bombs on that vital west coast shipping area.

A fire officer said, however, "there were sixty fires put out in less than ten minutes," and damage was reported negligible.

been Southampton, Portsmouth or Plymouth.)

In one western city a number of persons were killed when the police and fire stations were hit.

London had two alerts, the result of quick thrusts by German bombers, both of which drew intense anti-aircraft fire at the capital's outskirts. Some bombs fell, but no serious damage was reported.

Forty-Five Killed In "Hostel"

Rescue squads digging through the ruins of a bombed hostel—a four-story building where men bought what they hoped would be a night's sleep for 15 or 20 cents—removed seven more bodies today, bringing to forty-five the number believed to have died. The hostel—which was more like an American rooming house than a hotel—crumbled after a direct hit Wednesday night.

Laboring under screened lights all last night despite two raid alarms, the 200 fireman and soldier rescuers took forty-five of the trapped men from the wreckage alive before the ruins became silent—indicating that the remainder were either dear or too badly hurt to cry out.

The blast was so powerful that it did not leave a single brick in place. Most of the survivors were taken out yesterday.

More Nurses Asked

Health Minister Malcolm Macdonald broadcast an appeal for more nurses today, declaring that "we shall want fewer fighters as well as fire fighters in the next few months."

He said there was a definite shortage of nurses and they must "see to it that the dramatic appeal of war wounded does not make them neglect the more normal but equally important work of defending the public health against disease."

The R. A. F.'s daylight bombers streaked across the Channel without fighter escorts but at great height.

Minglinig with the deep thunder of bursting bombs, which continued for more than an hour, were sharper explosions thought to be anti-aircraft fire.

Despite the handicaps, the Air Ministry communique said, the attack was steady and hard.

"Aircraft first on the scene caused many fires and later arrivals reported that these had reached very large proportions, especially in the area of the railway station and of the oil storage tanks," the communique said. "Many explosions were seen."

NAZIS LAUNCH POST-MIDNIGHT RAID ON LONDON

Attack Follows Earlier Assault On West England Town

Bombers Met By Heaviest A. A. Fire Ever Reported In That Area

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Saturday*, Jan. 18—German raiders swooped in on London shortly after midnight and soon the explosion of falling bombs and roar of the anti-aircraft batteries could be heard.

The attack came after earlier raiders concentrated on a west English town.

This foray was met by the heaviest anti-aircraft fire ever reported from the district. Houses were declared shaken, not by bombs, but by the fury of the British ground defenses.

Incendiary bombs rained on one town, but alert fire watchers quickly dealt with them, and no blazes were reported.

French Coast Pounded

During daylight yesterday, British airmen gave their attention to Nazi bases in occupied France after their forty-first night raid on the German naval base of Wilhelmshaven in weather described as more suitable to a polar expedition than bombers.

R. A. F. squadrons nosed into a Channel mist and headed for France in bright sunlight. Thereafter, explosions could be heard along the Kentish coast, but whether they were British guns hammering objectives across the Channel or bombs could not be determined.

Late last night firemen in Bristol stamped out the embers left by Thursday's shower of incendiaries from German raiders.

100 Fires Started

One hundred fires, some of which the British acknowledged were serious, were started in this western coastal city, but authorities reported at least sixty were extinguished within ten minutes.

Pilots returning from the Wilhelmshaven foray, termed "highly successful" although lighter than the previous night's assault, declared they flew through "ghastly" static and lightning storms which in one case set a bomber afire.

Bomb racks, gun turrets, cockpit windows and instruments were frozen up again and again.

Despite this weather, the Air Ministry said the attack was "steady and hard" and "many fires soon sprang up and were methodically increased."

Oil Tanks Attacked

An earlier communique said the railroad station and oil storage tanks were in the blazing area.

The second pilot of the bomber struck by lightning was disabled, and the aerial of another raider was hit by a bolt.

A comrade of the injured pilot reported:

"Enormous amounts of static made the radio absolutely useless and for two hours blue flames cracked all over the machine.

"Just before we reached Wilhelmshaven there was a small flash inside the plane, followed by a blinding burst. Flame shot from one end of the craft to the other and blue flames were sparking off airscrews.

Hit By Lightning

"The climax came when the plane was struck in front (by lightning). The front turret must have taken the full force of the flash. I could not see for several minutes. Everything was a purple haze.

"Through the side window I saw a flame coming up so we bombed some guns and turned back for home. . . . We landed at the base with the aircraft still coated with ice."

The British acknowledged the loss of five planes during the continental operations. They extended also to the German port of Emden; Ostend, in Belgium, and Calais and Boulogne, in occupied France.

Nazis Report R. A. F. Raids

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP).—A few British planes scattered bombs over northwestern Germany early last evening, slightly damaging a number of buildings, the official German news agency, D. N. B., reported today. It said incendiary bombs had started a fire in a school in an unidentified city, but declared there were no civilian casualties.

Authorized sources reported the sinking of the 10,000-ton freighter Brisbane by a German surface craft, but gave no details.

["Lloyd's Register of Shipping" does not list a Brisbane of 10,000 tons, although the Brisbane Star, a 12,791-ton British vessel is listed. The only other Brisbane is a 207-ton Grimsby trawler.]

German planes on armed reconnaissance yesterday scored hits on three merchant ships, totaling 13,000 tons, west of northern Scotland and off the English southeast coast, the high command said in its daily communique.

BRITISH AGAIN BLAST NAZI AIR BASE IN ITALY

R. A. F. Leaves Fires And Explosions Erupting At Catania, Sicily

[*By the Associated Press*]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 17—A new and heavy British aerial attack which left fires and explosions erupting in the Axis airdrome at Catania, Sicily—the nest from which Nazi dive bombers have been harrying the British Mediterranean fleet—was reported today by the Royal Air Force.

This assault, one more in a continuing series in which the British claim that some forty aircraft already had been destroyed at Catania, was declared to have left "several" more Axis planes ablaze on the ground. Others were reported to have exploded.

Base Heavily Attacked

The base itself was said to have been heavily damaged, a hangar left covered by a sheet of flame visible fifty miles away and the administration buildings set afire.

The raid was carried out through late Wednesday night and yesterday morning, and the British said they had no losses.

Base Used By Nazis

It is from Catania that the Germans have been springing out against British shipping and the British Navy, one of their heaviest thrusts having been a long and violent dive-bombing attack yesterday on the British naval base at Valletta, Malta.

Against this assault the British claimed a successful defense, during which ten of the attacking planes were shot down.

A communique by the R. A. F. called it "a very heavy raid," and declared that while there was no damage to "R. A. F. property," civilian property "suffered considerably."

[The communique made no mention of German and Italian assertions that in the raid the 23,000-ton British aircraft carrier Illustrious, already damaged in an engagement Jan. 10, had been hard hit again and perhaps knocked out of the war; that a British merchant ship was hit squarely by "the heaviest-caliber bombs" and that a British arsenal was bombed.

[The Italians asserted also that a British cruiser was "seriously damaged." The Germans made no mention of that, nor did they say anything about the Italian statement that the Nazis had been aided by Italian escort planes.]

British Bomb Sicilian Air Base

Planes Fired at Catania as Nazis Report Hitting Illustrious Again at Malta.

Cairo, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—The British air force announced today another raid on the airdrome at Catania, Sicily, reported to be the base for German dive bombers in the Axis offensive against the British Mediterranean Fleet. Buildings and several aircraft were fired Wednesday night, said the communique.

"A heavy explosion and a large fire were caused at the northwest hangar by the first aircraft over the target," it asserted. "This fire burnt fiercely throughout the attack and was visible from over fifty miles away. It assisted following aircraft to identify the target."

The subsequent bombardment started fires among administrative buildings and near another hangar, where grounded planes were ignited, the communique said. Explosions also were reported among grounded craft on another part of the field. All the attacking aircraft returned safely.

30,24-7011

30.24—7011

ADD CAIRO — KYK SAFELY.

ON THE DEFENSIVE SIDE, THE RAF REPORTED THAT GROUND BATTERIES AND FIGHTER PLANES EACH SHOT DOWN FIVE PLANES IN YESTERDAY'S "VERY HEAVY" GERMAN DIVE-BOMBING ATTACK ON MALTA. THE GERMANS HAD AN ITALIAN ESCORT.

"NO DAMAGE OCCURRED TO RAF PROPERTY, BUT CIVILIAN PROPERTY SUFFERED CONSIDERABLY," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID OF THE MALTA RAID.

(BETWEEN THEM, THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN HIGH COMMANDS REPORTED FRESH HITS ON THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS AS WELL AS DAMAGING HITS ON A CRUISER AND A MERCHANT SHIP AT MALTA.)

THE RAF REPORTED BOMBING THE ITALIAN MILITARY BARRACKS AT DERNA, 100 MILES WEST OF BESIEGED TOBRUK IN LIBYA, AND CONTINUANCE OF PATROLS IN SUPPORT OF THE BRITISH LAND OFFENSIVE INTO LIBYA.

JAN 18 1941

British Claim Air Victory At Malta

[By the Associated Press]

Valletta, Malta, Jan. 17—Ten German or Italian planes were shot down during a heavy dive-bombing attack yesterday on the harbor and city here, British authorities announced today. Three other attacking planes were reported damaged.

The battle against the low-flying bombing and machine-gun attacks of the Axis warplanes ranged along the whole coastal area, with British machine guns chattering from roofs and windows.

The British said that although there was some property damage there was very little of military importance, while civilian casualties were "slight."

REPORTS HIT ON SUBMARINE

Collier Sarastone's Skipper Says Raider Was Disabled

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 17 (AP)—The 12-pound gun of a Welsh collier was credited today with disabling an Axis submarine in a running fight off Lisbon, Portugal.

"The submarine was left helpless and afire, like a smoking cigar," said a crew member of the 2,473-ton collier, Sarastone, which put in there from Lisbon.

Captain John Herbert said the submarine challenged the collier after she had been forced by boiler trouble to leave a convoy. The submarine fired a warning shot, Captain Herbert said, and followed with five shells from 4,000 yards. They fell "uncomfortably close."

Then Jim O'Neill manned the collier's lone 12-pounder and waited for the submarine to edge nearer.

"When it was about 2,000 yards off O'Neill opened fire," Captain Herbert continued. "His first shot fell short but in perfect line. He fired again; a direct hit.

"We all shouted, 'Go on, O'Neill; give it to him.'

"His second shot fell at the base of the aftergun, putting it out of action and causing yellow smoke to rise."

Nazi Planes Damaged Cruiser in Raid on Malta, Italy Claims

New Hits Reported Scored On British Plane Carrier Illustrious at Valletta

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 17.—The Italian high command reported today that waves of German bombers seriously damaged a British cruiser at Malta besides scoring new hits on the aircraft carrier Illustrious and hitting a merchant vessel.

(The high command, in making the cruiser claim, and Stefani, official Italian news agency, in circulating a glowing account of the Germans' "brilliant action," outdid the Berlin report of the attack. The Berlin communique cited only the aircraft carrier Illustrious and the merchant ship. It was a repeat bombardment for the carrier.

(British authorities at Valletta, Malta, declared today that 10 German or Italian warplanes were shot down in the attack yesterday, and that three more were damaged.

(In Cairo the British Royal Air Force announced that another air raid had been made on the Italian airdrome at Catania, Sicily, Wednesday night. Catania is reported to be the base for German dive bombers in the axis offensive against the British Mediterranean fleet.)

Stefani said great quantities of heavy and medium caliber bombs and "tons" of incendiaries were dumped on Valletta, Maltese capital; its arsenal, ships in the harbor and other of "the most important objectives on the island."

"Fires and devastation," Stefani declared, resulted "almost everywhere in the arsenal and harbor of Valletta."

The agency called it "a most violent mass bombing action," and added:

"During the German air force's action the enemy's anti-aircraft reaction was most violent. Weather conditions, although bad, failed to hinder the brilliant action of the German Air Corps."

One German plane failed to return from the raid, the high command said. The action took place yesterday afternoon.

Italian airmen participated only as fighter escorts for the German bombing formations, the high command disclosed, and there they were in company with German fighter pilots. (The German high command made no mention of Italian help.)

It was the first German raid on Malta and by far the most effective thus far of all its bombardments—hitherto the exclusive work of the Italian Air Force.

Two Cruisers Claimed.

A Naval Ministry spokesman insisted that two British cruisers "were most probably sunk" in the Sicilian Straits battle January 10 instead of only one, as the British announced.

The spokesman said the declaration that two cruisers were lost was based on a report by air observers that the cruiser Southampton went down in flames far from the spot where another vessel was seen gravely damaged. The second vessel was said to have been of the 5,450-ton Dido class.

It was the first German raid on Malta, and was reported by far the most effective of all its bombardments—hitherto the exclusive work of the Italian Air Force.

The Illustrious, which reportedly went to Malta after suffering "serious damage" in the German and Italian attacks on a British convoy a week ago, was hit by bombs of heavy and medium calibers, the communique said.

"The arsenal and port works (at Malta) were effectively hammered by accurate and direct fire," the communique said. "A German plane failed to return."

JAN 18 1941

Italians Identify Sunken Submarine as Greek

ROME, Jan. 17 (AP).—The Italian high command reported today that a submarine rammed and sunk by an Italian torpedo boat December 29 had been identified as the Greek Proteus, of French construction.

The Proteus, a 225-foot, 770-ton undersea boat, was constructed at Nantes in October, 1927. Her normal complement was 41 men.

On the Albanian land front the high command reported only "local actions," in which "we inflicted considerable losses on the enemy."

Arsenal at Valletta Hit, Germans Declare

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP).—German planes, smashing at British naval power at one of its Mediterranean citadels, Malta, were reported by the high command today to have scored "several direct hits of heavy and medium caliber" yesterday on the aircraft carrier Illustrious, already "badly damaged" by Stuka dive bombers on January 10.

Numerous German bombs dropped in the attack on the Port of Valletta, Malta, were said to have struck an arsenal. A merchant ship also was "struck directly by heaviest caliber bombs," the high command said in reporting the "excellent effect" of the raid early yesterday afternoon.

Informed German sources declared that the 23,000-ton Illustrious probably had been knocked out of the war.

Battle Raged Intermittently.

The Illustrious was first hit while in the Straits of Sicily after German Stukas and Italian torpedo planes joined for the first time in an offensive test of axis planes against British sea power.

The battle has raged intermittently since, with axis planes ranging hundreds of miles over the Mediterranean in search of British warcraft.

While Stukas roared over the Mediterranean, other German planes on armed reconnaissance yesterday scored hits on three merchant ships totaling 13,000 tons, west of Northern Scotland and off the English southeast coast, the high command said in its daily communique.

Last night, it said, combat units "successfully attacked Western English port and objectives in Southern England" while "minor" forces of the R. A. F. "dropped a few incendiaries and explosives on the Reich's territory" but caused "only small damage to buildings."

The British, according to the communique, lost five planes yesterday and the day before.

Planes Attack Convoy.

DNB, official news agency, said German warplanes attacked a British convoy near the Hebrides Islands, off Scotland, yesterday noon and scored hits on one 5,000-ton merchantman and another of 4,000 tons. Another 4,000-ton freighter was sunk off Orford Ness, on England's east coast, and left listing, DNB said.

It said that "a harbor city of Western England, especially important for grain imports," was the objective of assaults by heavy German air squadrons last night. (The British identified this as Bristol.)

[The Illustrious was previously reported to have reached an unidentified Mediterranean port under her own power, but admittedly crippled. Dispatches from Valletta, Malta, said that German planes carried out a prolonged assault on that British base yesterday, and there were an undisclosed number of casualties. British spokesmen added, however, that the raiders' losses were substantial.]

CLAIM BATTLESHIP HIT

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP).—The official German news agency, DNB, said today the British battleship Malaya reached Gibraltar showing extensive damage from the attack on a British flotilla made Jan. 10 by German and Italian planes. The agency asserted the British tried to conceal the identity of the 31,000-ton vessel and to hide traces of damage.

JAN 18 1941

Italy Orders Railroad Speedup

Rome, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—The Government announced today a decree authorizing railroads to restrict and speed up freight traffic to meet wartime demands. An expected benefit would be a reduction of freight traffic jams which have been blamed for temporary shortages of food and fuel in some Italian cities.

An official announcement said the new rules were less drastic than those in force in other countries or applied in Italy during the world war.

JAN 18 1941

Bombings in Somaliland Reported by Italians

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 17.—Normal artillery activity in the Gallabat zone of East Africa and artillery and patrol activity in Libya were reported by the Italian high command today.

"The enemy bombed some places in Somaliland without causing damage," a communique said.

Italian Laborers Die in War

Albania Paper Says Workmen Were Transferred to Greek Front

ROME, Jan. 17 (AP).—The Tirana, Albania, newspaper "Tomori" said today that many among the thousands of Italian laborers working with Fascist troops confronting the Greeks had been killed or wounded in bombardments.

Many thousands of Italian workmen who went last year to complete public works in Albania were transferred to the troops at the outbreak of hostilities with Greece, the newspaper said.

JAN 18 1941

Greeks Place Italian Losses in Albania At 70,000 Men

Claim One-Third of Enemy Forces Have Been Knocked Out of War

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, Jan. 17.—New but ill-defined gains in the Tepeleni area and the region north of Klisura were reported today in Greek dispatches while the Greek press claimed that one-third of Italy's forces in Albania had been knocked out of war.

Dispatches told of capture of additional prisoners, materials and important positions after fierce but unsuccessful Italian counter-attacks during the day and night of Wednesday.

These counter-attacks, "with a view to recapture of positions of secondary importance," one dispatch said, all were "repelled with heavy losses." Operations were hampered by a heavy winter rain.

One-third of Entire Force.

The Greek press estimated Italian losses in Albania at 70,000—killed, wounded prisoners and those sent back to Italy for frostbite treatment. The newspapers said this represented one-third of the entire Facist force in Albania at the start of the war.

(Italian casualities in the war against Greece, up to December 31, were announced officially at Rome January 11, as 12,377.)

The Greek high command had said that bad weather limited Albanian operations to patrol activities which had resulted in capture of prisoners.

Captured in South.

A government spokesman said the prisoners were captured on the southern front, where the Greeks are attempting to drive toward the seaport of Valona.

Recapitulating the results of recent fighting, the spokesman said one Fascist division had suffered such heavy losses that the Italians had had to reorganize it with men and equipment "recently sent over from Italy."

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GREEKS SNARE 1,000 'WOLVES OF TUSCANY'

JAN 18 1941

Report Duce's Famous "Lupi" Troops Bagged In Klisura Sector

Athens Also Claims Torpedoing Of Two Italian Warships

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, *Saturday*, Jan. 18 — The Greek high command announced early today that 1,000 soldiers of Italy's "Wolves of Tuscany" division had been captured in Albania, and a Government spokesman said two Italian "warships" carrying other reinforcements from Italy had been torpedoed in the Adriatic Sea.

Italy's famous "Lupi Di Toscana" troops belonged to the Seventy-seventh Regiment of the newly arrived Seventh Division, commanded by Colonel Meneghetti, and had been sent hurriedly to Albania to hold up the Greek advance, the Greeks said.

Many Officers Captured

Many officers were included in the 1,000 prisoners who, the Greeks said, were captured by skillful Greek strategy which overwhelmed a fortified Italian position northwest of Klisura.

Valona, one of the immediate goals of the Greeks in their northward drive, was bombed heavily again, the spokesman said.

The torpedoed Italian "warships" were identified as the Liguria and the Lombardia.

[At London, "The Daily Mail" attributed to the Athens radio a report that the vessels were troopships, the Liguria of 15,354 tons and the Lombardia of 20,066 tons. The authoritative naval handbook, "Jane's Fighting Ships," lists neither ship. "Lloyds Register" lists an Italian Liguria, a commercial vessel of 174 tons.]

The spokesman's announcement was made in connection with his statement that of prisoners taken many had been part of Italy's famous Lupi di Toscana (Wolves of Tuscany) division and had been embarked from Brindisi. Italian prisoners, the spokesman added, said there were "many deserters" at the embarkation, which, he said, was followed by torpedo attacks on the two vessels.

The Greeks contended today that a third of Italy's forces in Albania had been killed, wounded, captured or taken home for frostbite treatment, and dispatches from the front reported new but ill-defined gains in Greece's counter-invasion.

Newspapers estimated the Italian losses at a total of 70,000.

[Officially, Italy has acknowledged 12,377 casualties in the war with Greece up to December 31. The war started October 28.]

New Gains Reported

Meanwhile, dispatches from the front yesterday said the Greek counter-invasion had gained territory both in the Tepeleni area and the region north of Klisura. Klisura is in Greek hands, Tepeleni in Italian.

The advances, however, were of a "local nature," it was said, because of continued bad weather. Snowstorms have given way to heavy rain.

Nevertheless, the Greeks were reported to have taken "considerable important positions," war materials and additional prisoners. Evidently the gains came after the reported shattering of Italian counter-attacks through Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Counter-Blow Repelled

"The Italians attempted again to counter-attack, with a view to recapture of positions of secondary importance," said one dispatch. "All these counter-attacks, however, were repelled with terrific losses."

North of Klisura the Italians were reported moving supplies that had been concentrated there. This was construed by the Greeks as a precaution to avert repetition of the Italian loss of large quantities of material when Klisura fell.

JAN 18 1941

Hand-To-Hand Fighting Near Klisura Reported

At the Yugoslav-Albanian Frontier, Jan. 17 (AP)—Bitter hand-to-hand fighting in the central sector between Tepeleni and Klisura was reported today, with both the Greeks and Italians concentrating troops on that front.

Some military experts believe a decisive battle soon will take place there. The Greeks have taken Klisura but not Tepeleni.

In the northern sector near Pogradetz artillery duels were reported, but troop movements were halted by floods.

Greeks Get Kick Out of Firing Back at Italians With Gaily-Colored Shells They Captured

JAN 18 1941

The Greeks have captured war material of nearly every sort but say they have rarely found food. Many captured areas have been scraped clean of livestock, potatoes, onions and practically everything else edible, the Greeks say.

By J. WES GALLAGHER,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE GREEK ARMY ON THE ALBANIAN CENTRAL FRONT, Jan. 17.—Greek fighting men are battling the Italians with captured Italian ammunition fired from captured Italian guns.

A Greek commander in an observation post on a mile-high peak handed me his binoculars and pointed out a line of shell bursts.

"Italian shells," he said with a grin.

They were fired at, and not by, Italian troops.

Many Greek soldiers are being schooled just behind the front in how to use the captured weapons and the gaily-colored Italian ammunition. Graduation exercises from this short course consist of stepping up to the firing line and going into action with an Italian trench mortar or Fiat machine gun.

(Many recent communiques from the Greek high command have reported the seizure of Italian mortars. The war bulletin of January 8 said a whole company of them had been taken and a communique the next day reported the capture of 20 more.)

The mortar, which the Greeks say is about the best of Italian weapons in this terrain, is a small, black, snub-nosed gun, looking very much like a toy cannon. Far from being a toy, it fires a projectile which resembles a miniature airplane bomb.

The Greeks seem to enjoy chucking the red and black shells into the mouth of the mortar and watching their looping flight and ultimate explosion 400 yards away.

The explosion is extremely noisy and accompanied by a great red glare. The Greeks say their own mortars are just as effective but not nearly as spectacular.

Another color-note on this drab battlefront is the bright red of captured Italian hand grenades, stacked neatly about Greek outposts in readiness for use against their makers.

Even the Italian artillery shells are brightly colored, in marked contrast with the gray-green of the Greek-made munitions.

In addition to captured Italian weapons, the Greeks rely on their mobile artillery, which they say will outshoot the Fascist weapons.

30.24-7013

War-Weary Young Italians Find Prison Ship A Haven

DeLuce Describes Conscripts As Cursing Things In General, But Glad To Be Alive

By DANIEL DELUCE
Associated Press Correspondent

Somewhere Off the Grecian Coast, Jan. 17—A group of young Italians, their frayed uniforms still soiled with blood from the lost battle of Klisura, are squeezed in the dark hold of a Greek prison ship nearing Piræus.

Whispering below noise of engines, they curse the war, their sickness from bad Albanian water, their high officers who let them be caught in a Greek trap. But they are glad to be alive.

Not many hours ago Italian bombers very nearly killed them all, as they huddled in a dugout near the docks during a raid on a small northern Greek port.

Flying so high that they were mere silvery specks, the Fascist planes dropped more than 300 bombs.

Hugging the earth and sweating with the nervousness that even veterans feel when the bombs scream down, some of these young prisoners prayed repeatedly while buildings were smashed into matchwood a few hundred feet away.

When the attack paused at dusk, they shuffled aboard the tramp freighter, carrying slabs of brown bread, moist white cheese and oranges the Greeks had given them. For these Alpine troops—among the finest in the Italian armies—this prison ship offered a welcome refuge.

Conscripts in the early twenties, reared from childhood under Fascism, the Italians arrived in Albania two days before Christmas and were thrown immediately against the Greeks in the Klisura sector. Their resistance at the front line was tough, superior to anything heretofore shown by the Black Shirt companies. Yet, the Greek charges broke them.

Now, on a voyage through the mine fields, their war weariness was expressed in a single word: "Enough."

The Greeks treat them well, and give the wounded extra blankets and the best sleeping spaces.

The squat merchant captain, standing beside a machine gun on his bomb-damaged bridge, tells you:

"It is in the Greek heart to hate fiercely in battle and then pity the enemy when he is helpless. These prisoners are only boys who obeyed orders."

Reich Reported Trying Peace Drive In Greece

Sofia, Jan. 17 (AP)—A highly reliable informant said tonight that Germany was endeavoring to end the Italian-Greek war by negotiations in Athens.

One informant suggested the presence of German troops in Rumania was part of a "diplomatic argument" designed to spur peace negotiations with Greece.

[In Berlin, authorized sources said there was no change whatever in German relations with Greece, and therefore it could be denied, they said, that German diplomatic activity had been intensified in Athens. Germany has maintained her normal mission in Athens throughout the Greek-Italian hostilities.]

Intervention Or Peace?

German sources here did not rule out the possibility of armed Nazi intervention in the Greek-Italian war, but declared Germany certainly would welcome a peaceful settlement.

It was believed by some informants here that Germany in attempting to negotiate peace would indorse proposals that Greece reasonably could accept even if they gave Italy a poor return for her war efforts.

These sources pointed out it obviously was to Germany's interest to prevent an Italian rout, and that aid and advice to Italy was directed to that end.

THERE HAVE BEEN SOME REPORTS THAT PART OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE BEING CARRIED ON IN SOFIA FOLLOWING A SERIES OF VISITS TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE HERE THE LAST THREE DAYS BY GERMAN, GREEK, YUGOSLAV, AND SOVIET MINISTERS.

BUT BULGARIAN OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID THIS WAS NOT SO, AND THAT PRESUMABLY THE DIPLOMATS HAD CALLED SEEKING INFORMATION ON BULGARIA'S POSITION. (GERMAN TROOPS PROBABLY WOULD GO THROUGH BULGARIA TO REACH GREECE).

Balkans Face Famine; Axis Activity Blamed

Belgrade, Jan. 17 (AP)—Southeastern Europe—already forced to eat stale black bread and pay exorbitant prices for essential foodstuffs—now is facing new shortages because, officials say, so many rail lines have been commandeered for Nazi troop movements and Italian and German shipments of war materials.

Dispatches from Hungary and Rumania report that in many towns where ordinary supplies have been cut off by German use of railroads the inhabitants have appealed for commodities by truck to prevent rioting and famine.

Yugoslav Rails Jammed

Similarly, Italian demands for quick delivery of vast quantities of Rumanian oil to bolster her dwindling supplies are said to have jammed Yugoslav railways as far as Trieste, causing a serious curtailment of food shipments.

The Hungarian food problem is reflected in a new Government order halving the amount of food each householder has been allowed to keep on hand—fifty pounds of flour, four pounds of dried vegetables, six pounds of fats.

Rumanian reaction to skyrocketing prices was said to have brought several public demonstrations, including one in a Bucharest public market in which one person was killed and several others injured.

Bread Sales Curbed

Nearly all the southeastern European governments have restricted bread sales to black loaves two and three days old. Rumanian officials found flour consumption was reduced drastically by this order until the people learned they could make the bread more palatable by toasting. Now a new order forbids serving of toast in restaurants, dining cars and other public eating places.

Iron Guard squads are said to be raiding homes in many parts of Rumania, seizing what they consider to be more than normal supplies of food and selling them in public markets.

Nazis Having Trouble

Even the commissar of the German expeditionary force in Rumania is finding difficulty in getting enough food for his several hundred thousand soldiers. One Bucharest report said the Germans faced the necessity of importing sixty per cent. of the food needed by their troops in a country from which they had expected to obtain vast food exports.

Already long lines of Danish freight cars are arriving in Rumania, bringing dairy products for the Nazi army.

Ration cards have appeared in several large Yugoslav cities. Many city housewives, unable to buy lard, scour the countryside looking for peasants who will sell fats.

In Rumania, eggs, which a few months ago sold at less than five cents a dozen, now bring more than 50 cents in "egg speakeasies."

Bulgaria's native cheese, one of the principal foods, can be had only with ration cards.

All traffic on Hungarian railroads, except international trains, was suspended last night, adding to the general apprehension. The stoppage was taken to mean that the German military authorities had found that drastic step necessary to complete their projected movement into Rumania of 300,000 troops with full motorized equipment before the end of January.

A highly placed diplomat said that repeated clashes had occurred on the Russo-Rumanian border and that an average of from five to ten Rumanian frontier guards are being slain every night. One belief expressed here is that these clashes—which have been denied officially—are being used by the Russians to test how far the Nazis might fall back in Rumania should the Soviet demand the provinces of Moldavia and northern Dobruja from Rumania.

Balkan Towns Short of Food

Seizure of Rail Lines for Axis War Moves Cuts Supplies in Rumania and Hungary.

Belgrade, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Serious food shortages have resulted in many southeastern Europe areas from the commandeering of railway lines for Nazi troops and war material for Italy and Germany, it was reported here today.

Many towns in Rumania and Hungary, cut off from the rail supplies by the German military operations, are reported already to be running out of food. In some cases appeals have been made to the Budapest and Bucharest governments to rush commodities by highway to prevent riots and famine.

Food shipments in Yugoslavia have been curtailed by jamming of rail lines with long strings of tank cars, carrying Rumanian oil to Italy.

Other Causes of Tension

Signs of increasing friction between Soviet Russia and Rumania, and diplomatic reports that Adolf Hitler intends to take over Rumania and make it a German protectorate also kept the Balkans in a state of anxiety today.

Russia took Bessarabia and northern Bucovina from Rumania by an ultimatum last June. Moldavia and northern Dobruja border on these ceded territories, deepef within Rumania.

Reports persisted that a deal was possible whereby Soviet Russia would be given a free hand in these provinces in return for allowing Germany a free hand in Bulgaria.

Diplomats said it was generally believed that if Hitler should formally take over Rumania, which is already a Nazi troop center, the new German Minister to Bucharest, Baron Manfred von Killinger, would be Gauleiter (Nazi district leader) in the protectorate. The reasons cited in German quarters for the establishment of a Rumanian Pro-

tectorate included the difficulties encountered in smothering potential conflicts between the Rumanian army and the Iron Guard; and in moving military trains, billeting troops, speeding up production and controlling the Rumanian populace.

Yugoslavs Intern 6 Italians

BELGRADE, Jan. 17 (AP).—Six crewmen of an Italian plane were interned yesterday by Yugoslav officials after their bomb-laden machine landed at the Adriatic port of Bar. The crew gave no explanation of their presence in the area. The plane apparently was functioning perfectly.

Hitler-Mussolini Talk 'Likely' This Week-End

Balkan Reports Indicate Meeting Is Scheduled

BERNE, Jan. 17 (AP).—Reports reaching diplomatic quarters here from Axis and Balkan capitals tonight indicated a meeting between Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini this week end was "quite likely."

There was no indication as to when or where the meeting was to take place, but it was believed such a conference would be concerned mainly with means of giving additional Nazi aid to Italy in the Fascist campaign against the Greeks in Albania and the British in North Africa.

(There was a report Friday night from Sofia, Bulgaria, that German diplomats at Athens were seeking to end the war between Italy and Greece.

Il Duce Cancels Engagement

ROME, Jan. 17 (AP).—Premier Mussolini's scheduled personal appearance on Sunday to award prizes to Italian farmers in the country's campaign for self-sufficiency in wheat-growing has been canceled, it was learned tonight.

NEW FRENCH-NAZI PARLEY INDICATED

Darlan Leaves Vichy, Presumably To Consult German Authorities

Petain Sees Herriot—Formation Of "Consultative Assembly" Expected

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Jan. 17—In full uniform, Admiral Jean Darlan, French Secretary of State for Navy and emissary in past negotiations with Germany, left Vichy today, headed for occupied France, it was reported authoritatively.

Presumably Darlan went to consult German authorities. Last month he was said to have delivered a letter from Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, to Adolf Hitler, outlining Petain's terms for collaboration with Germany.

Petain Receives Herriot

Word of his departure followed closely upon reports that Petain had received Edouard Herriot, who at various times was Premier and President of the Chamber of Deputies when France was still a republic and had a Parliament. This was the first notice the old marshal had taken of the "elder statesman" since the republican Parliament voted its powers to Petain and passed out of existence.

It was believed that the meeting was a prelude to formation of a "consultative assembly" to share certain responsibilities with Petain and his Ministers. This was forecast by Vichy more than a month ago after Pierre Laval was ousted as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

Speculation Over Socialists

Herriot, it was said, may be given a seat in the Assembly. Similar speculation as regards three Socialist former deputies was aroused by their being received by Petain's Foreign Minister, Pierre-Etienne Flandin.

These three are Paul Faure, prewar head of the minority wing of Leon Blum's Socialist party, and Rene Brunet and Jean Barthelemy. The assembly is expected to include a number of Senators and Deputies heretofore left out of the Vichy Government's activities.

HERRIOT AT VICHY

Former Premier Reported Received by Petain.

Berne, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Edouard, Herriot, former Premier, former President of the Chamber and elder statesman of republican France, was received today by the Chief of State, Marshal Petain, according to authoritative reports from Vichy.

It was the first notice that Marshal Petain has taken of the dean of the French Parliament since the republican Chamber and Senate passed out of existence by voting all its powers over to the Chief of State. It was believed the meeting was a prelude to the formation of a consultative assembly in which M. Herriot may be given a seat.

RAIL WRECK IN FRANCE

Berlin-bound Express Runs Off Track Near Paris.

VICHY, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—French newspapers published a report from Paris today that the Paris-Berlin express train was derailed several minutes after it left the North Station in Paris yesterday. Three persons were injured slightly. Passengers were able to take another train a few minutes later.

It was the second recent derailment of an international express in occupied France. The Hendaye-Paris train from Spain left the rails January 10 near Hendaye.

Former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Leon Blum, former Generalissimo Gustave Gamelin and others were accused of betraying their duties. Former Premier Paul Reynaud was charged with embezzling public funds.

Vichy to Control Shipping Line

VICHY, France, Jan. 17 (AP)—The French Admiralty announced today that the important steamship company Messageries Maritimes would be placed under government control. The company handled most French traffic in the Mediterranean, with Africa and with the Far East.

BERN - 1ST ADD PETAIN X X X A SEAT.

FOREIGN MINISTER PIERRE-ETIENNE FLANDIN RECEIVED PAUL FAURE, PRE-WAR HEAD OF THE MINORITY WING OF LEON BLUM'S SOCIALIST PARTY, ALONG WITH TWO OTHER SOCIALIST FORMER DEPUTIES, RENE BRUNET AND JEAN BARTHELEMY.

THE FLANDIN CONVERSATIONS ALSO WERE REPORTED LINKED WITH THE PROJECTED CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY WHICH IS EXPECTED TO INCLUDE A NUMBER OF FORMER SENATORS AND DEPUTIES HERETOFORE LEFT OUT OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT'S ACTIVITIES.

ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, FRENCH NAVAL MINISTER, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE LEFT VICHY AND IT WAS BELIEVED HE HAD GONE TO THE OCCUPIED ZONE TO CONSULT GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

German Requisitions Being Paid by French

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, France, Jan. 17.—The French Finance Ministry delegate in Paris announced today that, on order of the German high command, German requisitions made since June 25 are being paid now by the French administration.

The requisitions call for supplies of all kinds, including privately owned automobiles, ships and airplanes.

Ex-French Premiers Face Early Trial

Vichy, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Persons close to Minister of Justice Raphael Alibert predicted today that the war guilt trials of three former French Premiers and other prominent figures would begin about the end of January before the Supreme Court at Riom.

Ambassador Leahy Is Better.

Vichy, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy's condition was reported improved today as his temperature dropped to normal. At the embassy it was said he would remain indoors at least until Monday, however.

Sinclair Asserts Flyers Will Win War for Britain

Will 'Blaze Way to Victory in Coming Year,' He Predicts

GLASGOW, Jan. 17 (AP).—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair declared in a speech here today that the Royal Air Force would "blaze the way to victory in the coming year."

"Whether or not the goal will be reached is not for any of us to say," Sir Archibald continued, "but I strongly believe we shall see before the end of the year the path to victory before us."

He asserted that the R. A. F. would "go on striking far heavier blows on the vitals of Germany and Italy."

"The eight-gun fighter, with the skill of our pilots, has given us mastery of the skies over Britain, but it is not the last word," he said. "We shall go on to other forms of armament in the months that lie ahead."

Addressing Glasgow University students, Sir Archibald said that Great Britain's Hurricane and Spitfire fighting planes had "obtained mastery of the skies over this country and over Egypt and Libya."

Britain's bombers, he said, "at present in numbers are only a fraction of the German air force, but all through this year they are going to increase in quality and power and are going to play a great part in preparing the way for victory over the Nazis."

ore Destroyers eeded to Combat U-Boats, Cross Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Minister of Shipping Ronald H. Cross re-emphasized today Britain's need for more destroyers to combat German U-boats and reduce "the unquestionably serious" losses of British shipping.

Despite a "welcome diminution" of losses in recent weeks, the minister said he was not willing to assume "that the future will be so agreeable."

"We know how to cope with the submarine today. Given the equipment, destroyers and aircraft, I am sure we can subdue this menace," he said.

Britain already has acquired 50 destroyers from the United States.

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British Request U. S. View on Hemisphere Contraband Base

Control Station Possibly Would Be Set Up In West Indies

JAN 18 1941

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—An authoritative source today said Britain was seeking the United States views on establishment of a British contraband control base in the Western Hemisphere, possibly in the West Indies.

There is nothing to stop the British from establishing such a control base in the West Indies, this source added, but he said that because of "close relations" between Britain and the United States the British were seeking Washington's views.

If a control station were set up in the West Indies the most likely port would be Trinidad, he said.

The base would be designed to halt trade between the Americas and Germany in goods the British class as contraband, it was said.

There now is reported to be a leakage through the British blockade of cotton, grain and oil plant machinery which is shipped through the Panama Canal to the Pacific, thence to the Russian port of Vladivostok and from there to Germany via the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

The British estimate that the Trans-Siberian can carry 500,000 tons of war goods a month for Germany.

Pacific 'Leakage'

JAN 18 1941

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated today that the question of Russian purchases in the United States and of a possible "leakage" of supplies to Germany through the Pacific had been raised at various times in Anglo-American conversations.

Crew That Salvaged Ship After Raid Gets $58,800

American Shares Award for Jervis Bay Convoy Feat

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—The crew of the San Demetrio, one of the convoy ships saved last fall by the British merchant cruiser Jervis Bay, won an award of £14,700 sterling (about $58,000) in court today for salvaging the damaged tanker and taking her 700 miles across the Atlantic to Ireland.

The owners of the ship, which was worth £250,000 ($1,000,000) and which carried a cargo valued at £60,000 ($240,000), paid the costs of the action. The judge praised the crew's achievement as unprecedented. Second Officer Hawkins and Chief Engineer C. Pollard each received £2,000 ($8,000).

An American member of the crew, Ross Preston, received £1,000 ($4,000) and the San Demetrio's red ensign, at the unanimous request of the rest of the crew.

"I dwell with pleasure on this incident," the judge said, "for I am sure Ross Preston is a man of the quality to treasure this piece of bunting—the only flag remaining on board the San Demetrio."

[The Jervis Bay sacrificed itself and was sunk in a hopeless fight with a German raider on November 5, in mid-Atlantic, to protect the escape of twenty-nine ships in a convoy bound from an eastern Canadian port to Britain.]

Polish Leader Makes Gift to British

London, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in exile, contributed £540 (about $1,800) today toward the rebuilding of the famous Guildhall (municipal building), which had been damaged by German bombs.

Prime Minister Churchill, in acknowledgement, described the gift as "a moving token which will stir the hearts of every one in this city and empire."

Britain Bars Livestock Imports From Ireland

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Eire, Jan. 17.—The government Information Bureau announced today that the British Agricultural Department had barred importation into Britain of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats from Eire, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man because of an outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease in County Derry.

Eire Parliament Hears Of Loss of 9 Irish Ships

War Sinkings Cited in Debate on Supply Needs

DUBLIN, Jan. 17 (AP).—Nine ships of Irish registry and flying the Irish flag have been sunk off Eire's (Ireland's) coasts during the war, Sean Lemass, Minister of Supplies, asserted today in a parliamentary debate on Eire's supply needs.

The disclosure came after John MacIntee, Minister for Industry and Commerce, said Eire would be compelled to rely on her own resources for shipping. Great Britain, he said, was helpful in supplying shipping in the early stage of the war but was now in a changed situation.

Most incoming cargoes are usually brought on neutral ships chartered by Irish agencies, Macintee said.

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP)—The new but rapidly expanding Hermann Goering Iron Works has been divided into three groups for administrative purposes, it was made known tonight. Mines and foundries form one group capitalized at 560,000,000 reichsmarks (nominally $224,000,000), munitions and machinery in another, capitalized at 80,000,000 marks and canals and ships in the third group, capitalized at 12,500,000 marks. MOST OF THE PROPERTIES ARE IN AUSTRIA!

'All-Weather Bomber' Latest Boast Of Nazis In Sea War

JAN 18 1941

New-Type Plane Credited With Sinking "Numerous British Ships Far Out In Atlantic"

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Saturday*, Jan. 18—Informed Germans said tonight the Reich was using a new "all-weather bomber" for sinking British ships far at sea.

The plane has four motors and a wide cruising range, plus a heavy bomb load and "numerous machine guns and cannon," the sources said. It carries a crew of six.

"It recently sank numerous British ships far out in the Atlantic," they said.

The new plane is called the Focke-Wulf Courier, developed from the F W 200 Condor, a commercial plane which made flights to New York and Tokyo. Few details were disclosed except that the four BMW-Bramo motors give the Courier "a high speed."

The deicing system on the new craft, informed persons said, enables the carrying out of attacks under all weather conditions.

Receives British Officers.

Ankara, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—President Ismet Inonu and the Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, today received the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, and officers of the British Middle East Command who are in Ankara for conversations with the Turkish High Command.

The British officers, among whom are Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Marshall-Cornwall and Air Vice Marshal T. W. Elmhurst, have been here for two days reviewing the military situation with Turkish officers.

Pacific Situation

Sydney, Australia, Jan. 17 (AP)—Relations between Australia and Japan, Minister of External Affairs Sir Frederick Stewart declared today, remain "cordial despite unavoidable trade and financial restrictions caused by the war."

Phillips Pays Visit To Count Ciano

JAN 18 1941

Rome, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—The American Ambassador, William Phillips, today called on Foreign Minister Count Ciano for what was described as a courtesy visit customarily paid by ambassadors returning from leave in their own countries.

The nature of their talk was not disclosed.

2 Thai Ships Reported Sunk By French Units

Saigon, French Indo-China, Jan. 17 (AP)—Units of the French Asiatic Squadron were reported today to have virtually wiped out a three-ship Thai (Siamese) flotilla while the jungles of western Cambodia yielded a story of how nearly 600 invading cavalrymen from Thailand perished in a machine-gun trap.

The French, however, acknowledged they were withdrawing on land in this undeclared war to what is known as "the Little Maginot Line" shielding Sisophon, eastern Cambodia railhead some fifty miles inside the Indo-China frontier.

Tanks were supporting the Thai advance.

Destroyers Probably Involved

The naval engagement was described as the first of importance since intermittent fighting began September 28.

The French said "several" of their warships (probably destroyers) came upon three Thai craft while the latter were firing at a French patrol plane in the Gulf of Siam, attacked them, sank two and severely damaged the third.

The size or classification of the ships was not given.

[Thailand's fleet includes four cruisers and fourteen destroyers.]

Legionnaires Set Death Trap

An American oilman, the representative of the Texas Company, told of the death trap set on January 10 by French Foreign Legionnaires on a road hemmed in by jungle, and from which only three Thai troopers out of a whole column managed to get out alive.

The French placed machine guns along the road, hidden in the foliage, and opened fire when the column was 500 yards distant.

The inexperienced troopers and horses alike were cut down in fifteen minutes. The French guns fired so fast, the oilman was told, that they were overheated and ruined.

French Admit 66 Casualties

This was on the road to Sisophon, where the French admit but sixty-six casualties.

French planes were said to have started large fires on three principal Thai airports, Aranya, Wadhana and Prachinburi. Bangkok had an air-raid alarm Thursday night.

Two Thailand Warships Sunk, French Claim

JAN 18 1941

Third Is Reported Severely Damaged In Gulf of Siam

BACKGROUND—

Thailand (Siam) raised claims to parts of French Indo-China following fall of France last June. Negotiations on Thai-Indo-China relations were carried on for some time, but broke down, and tension recently flared into open fighting, with Thai troops invading Indo-Chinese territory.

By the Associated Press.

SAIGON, Indo-China, Jan. 17.—The French Asiatic squadron was declared by French sources today to have sunk two Thai warships and severely damaged a third in the first important naval engagement in the undeclared war between Indo-China and Thailand (Siam).

The encounter was said to have occurred in the Gulf of Siam, where the Thai ships were said to have been firing on a French patrol plane. The size and classifications of the ships were not stated. "Several" French units participated.

Air Successes Claimed.

The French claimed aerial successes, also, against the Thai forces, but admitted they were forced to retreat on land as the invading Thai soldiers forged toward Sisophon, Western Cambodia railhead

Fighting a rearguard action against strong tank and infantry forces, the French withdrew to what they call their "little Maginot Line" defending Sisophon, where the railway from Southeastern Indo-China meets the highway running to the Thai border. The French admitted 66 casualties, but said the Thailand forces lost 600 men.

French planes severely bombed three main Thailand airports, Aranya, Wadhana and Prachinburi.

600 Lost in Trap.

The American representative of the Texas Co., who returned from the Cambodia front, told of a French military death trap in which nearly 600 green Thai cavalrymen lost their lives January 10.

He said the French, retiring from Poipet along the road to Sisophon, set up machine guns on both sides of a jungle-lined lane. When an entire column of Thai horsemen were within 500 yards of the death stretch, the French Foreign Legion gunners opened fire, mowing down men and horses in 15 minutes of slaughter.

Only three of the Thailand troopers emerged alive, he said.

Bangkok was under a blackout last night.

The Thai high command announced "a highly successful advance" into Cambodia in which several French prisoners and the colors of the 5th French Indo-China Battalion were captured.

It is doubtful if any French naval units larger than destroyers remain in Asiatic waters. The Thai Navy has 4 cruisers and 14 destroyers. Most of these were built in Japan or Italy.

Thai Army Attacking In 5 Sectors, Says Bangkok

Bangkok, Thailand, Jan., 17 (AP)—Large-scale, coordinated offensives are being carried on by the Thai army in five sectors along the 1,000-mile frontier between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China, and several Indo-China districts already have been occupied, the Bangkok radio reported tonight.

Thai officials have been installed in these regions and the populations "liberated," declared the broadcast.

[Thailand holds that large areas of western Indo-China were taken away from her by the French and that their populations are largely Thai.]

Bangkok was under a blackout last night.

The Thai high command announced "a highly successful advance" into Cambodia in which several French prisoners and the colors of the Fifth French Indo-China Battalion were captured.

TOKYO PAPER URGES 'RESCUE' OF INDO GROUP

Nichi Nichi Calls For Release Of Natives Ruled By Frenchmen

Demands Speedy Conclusion Of Negotiations By Economic Missions

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tokyo, *Saturday*, Jan. 18—The influential newspaper *Nichi Nichi* called today for Japanese action to "rescue the natives of Indo-China" from French rule and expressed growing Japanese impatience over the slow course of negotiations for an economic pact with Indo-China.

"Inseparable relations exist between the Greater East Asia sphere of coprosperity (Japan's projected Asia-East Indies bloc) and the release from oppression of races living in southern Asia," declared *Nichi Nichi*.

"This principle applies to Indo-China, where 23,000,000 natives are ruled by 30,000 Frenchmen.

Emphasizes Need For Pact.

"Again we emphasize the need of a speedy conclusion of the economic negotiations.

"At the same time Japan must carry out measures to rescue the natives of Indo-China and enable them to enjoy their heaven-ordained happiness."

The negotiations began in earnest January 6, with Rene Robin, specially dispatched from Vichy, and Hajime Matsumiya, holding ambassadorial rank, heading the delegations. Experts from France and Indo-China are assisting Robin.

Would Supplement Bases

Japanese leaders have indicated that they hoped to reach an accord giving Japan economic concessions of wide scope, supplementing the military foothold she already has gained through the establishment of army and air bases in northern Indo-China.

Difficulties have arisen, however, chiefly from the fact that hitherto Japanese purchases from Indo-China have been about thirteen times Japanese sales there.

The Japanese hope now to supply Indo-China wants for manufactured goods previously imported from France.

Japan in return would obtain large quantities of rice, her food staple, and such war essentials as rubber, tin and tungsten, of which the United States hitherto has imported considerable quantities from Indo-China.

Interested In Hull's Stand

French delegation members intimated they had read with keen interest accounts of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee dealing with dangers to the United States from Japanese expansion.

Close observers have expressed belief the French are trying to keep the negotiations to a deliberate pace despite Japanese insistence on speed.

[The Vichy Government has accorded Indo-China autonomy in tariff and other economic matters, giving the colonial administration virtually a free hand to cope with Japanese pressure. A Hanoi report said Maj. Gen. Raishiro Sumita, head of the Japanese military mission in Indo-China, had left for Tokyo after a tour of southern Indo-China. Japanese army and naval officers recently have visited Indo-China.]

Matsuoka May Reply To Hull on Tuesday; Press Assails U. S.

Bitterest Criticism in Months Directed at America by Japanese

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Jan. 17.—With the Japanese press already assailing United States Secretary of State Hull's testimony on United States defense needs as "a clear challenge to the axis, short of an ultimatum," it was reported today that Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was preparing to reply with a speech in Parliament next Tuesday.

Moreover, Domei, Japanese news agency announced, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye soon will clarify for the public his cabinet's policies.

Testifying Wednesday before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington, Secretary Hull asserted that danger to the United States would be "multiplied many fold" if Japan, Germany and Italy, signatories of an all-for-one and one-for-all military alliance, gained control of the high seas.

Bitter Criticism.

Pending any official presentation of Japan's attitude, the press singled out such statements by Mr. Hull for the bitterest criticism directed at Washington in many months.

Expressions in many Japanese quarters indicated that the Secretary of State's remarks had produced deeper anxiety here than any development since Washington last October advised United States citizens to withdraw from the Orient.

It was indicated that high officials had debated most of today the advisability of making an immediate reply to Mr. Hull and then decided against it.

Assurances that the Cabinet Information Bureau would issue a reply to Mr. Hull today fell through on Domei's announcement tonight that none was forthcoming.

Inquiries an hour and a quarter earlier had brought the bureau's reply that a statement had been drafted and was being translated into English.

Third Meeting of Week.

High military and cabinet officials met with Premier Konoye for the third time this week as Japan's reaction to the United States' attitude in the Far East was reflected in bitter anti-American comment in the press.

Foreign observers expressed belief the almost unprecedented series of conferences was indicative of closer co-operation between the cabinet and army and navy chieftains.

They noted that today's conference, which took place in the premier's home and lasted 45 minutes, was attended by the War and Naval Ministers, the Ministers of Home and Foreign Affairs and high-ranking officers of both army and navy. Domei said "vital questions" were discussed.

Konoye's Group Meets Today.

The powerful "Imperial Rule Assistance Association," headed by Premier Konoye, also was scheduled to meet today to discuss the advisability of a nation-wide expression of the people's "sentiments toward the aggressive attitude of the United States."

In its attack on the Secretary of State, the newspaper Yomiuri called Mr. Hull's statement an example of America's "pig-headed anti-Japanism" and said his criticisms of the axis powers were prompted by "malice and hatred."

Referring to Mr. Hull's assertion that the United States has made no threats toward Japan, Yomiuri asked:

"Has a more transparent, barefaced lie ever been uttered by any statesman in the world before?"

Asahi, which headlined its editorial "Outrageous Utterances by the American Secretary of State," accused the United States of seeking to control the East Indies, Australia, New Zealand and Singapore.

It declared Mr. Hull's conception of freedom of the seas would be consistent only if the United States remained east of the 180th meridian.

"Instead," it said, "the United States is using the situation as a pretext for interference in other areas and is endeavoring to check the proper rights of other countries to go forward."

Asahi added that "the Secretary's arguments are nothing but a mixed exposition of American sentiments, which are megalomaniac on one hand, yet tainted with a fear complex amounting to a phobia. It is apparent that the United States, in its future course, will care little about reason or logic."

NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE

TOKYO, JAN 18-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE GRAVITY OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS WAS EXPECTED TO BE THE KEY TOPIC OF A SECRET SESSION OF THE DIET NEXT TUESDAY AS TODAY'S PRESS STILL RAGED AGAINST U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE HULL'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI SAID THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED "DEFINITELY TO IGNORE" THE DECLARATION IN WHICH HULL ASSERTED THAT DANGER TO THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE "MULTIPLIED MANY FOLD" IF THE MILITARY ALLIES, JAPAN, GERMANY, AND ITALY GAIN CONTROL OF THE HIGH SEAS.

30-24-7017

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OTHER PAPERS CALLED THE STATEMENT A "BAREFACED LIE," AND "OUTRAGEOUS UTTERANCE," AND THERE WERE ACCUSATIONS THAT THE UNITED STATES SOUGHT TO CONTROL THE EAST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND SINGAPORE.

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT HIGH OFFICIALS HAD DEBATED MOST OF YESTERDAY WHETHER TO MAKE AN IMMEDIATE REPLY TO HULL.

OTHER PROBABLE SUBJECTS TO BE TAKEN UP AT NEXT WEEK'S SECRET SESSIONS ARE THE LAPSED FISHERIES PACT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA, THE STATUS OF THE "CHINA AFFAIR," AND PROGRESS OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

MENDOZA STEAMS ON

Now in Brazilian Waters in Bid to Run Blockade.

Porto Alegre, Brazil, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Trailed by a British cruiser, the French freighter Mendoza was today reported moving slowly northward safely inside Brazilian territorial waters. Loaded with a cargo of food for blockaded France, she idled for several hours at the port of Rio Grande last night and then resumed her cautious journey.

The Rio Grande port captain reported that the cruiser Ericksen had replaced the British auxiliary cruiser Asturias as the guarding vessel. Three times in the last week the Asturias forced the Mendoza to turn back when she attempted to leave Uruguay without a navicert for her cargo.

Another communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

Last night bombs were dropped at several places in the west of England and at a few widely scattered points in the southeast, south and southwest.

A number of fires, some of them serious, were started in a town in the west country. These were effectively brought under control by the fire services, but some damage was done to commercial and other buildings. The number of casualties was not large.

In several other places some damage was done to houses, but very few casualties are reported.

An Air Ministry communique:

Severe icing conditions and electrical storms last night did not prevent Royal Air Force bombers from once more making the naval base at Wilhelmshaven their main objective. Though the attack was on a smaller scale than on the previous night, highly successful results were achieved.

Aircraft first on the scene caused many fires, and later arrivals reported that these had reached very large proportions, especially in the area of the railway station and of the oil storage tanks. Many explosions were seen.

Other aircraft attacked docks at Emden, Boulogne and Calais, a railway junction at Ostend, and an airdrome in occupied France.

From all these operations, five of our aircraft are missing.

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

During daylight today enemy air activity has been on a very small scale. A single enemy aircraft dropped a bomb in east Kent this morning, but no damage or casualties were caused.

Earlier this morning an enemy bomber was shot down by our fighters into the sea north of Scotland.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 17 (AP).—The British general headquarters communique:

On all fronts, no change in the situation.

The Royal Air Force communique:

A further raid was carried out during the night of Jan. 15-16 by bombing aircraft of the R. A. F. on Catania, Sicily.

A heavy explosion and a large fire were caused at the northwest hangar by the first aircraft over the target. This fire burned fiercely throughout the attack and was visible from over fifty miles away. It assisted the following aircraft to identify the target.

In addition, a large fire was caused among the administrative buildings and another near the east hangar, where several aircraft were observed to be ablaze. Explosions were also caused among aircraft dispersed along the south boundary of the airdrome.

All our aircraft returned safely from this successful operation.

In the western desert, Derna was raided, bombs dropping on the military barracks.

Our fighters maintained their usual patrols without engaging any of the enemy.

A very heavy raid was carried out by a large force of enemy aircraft on Malta yesterday. Escorted by CR 42's (Italian fighter planes), German aircraft—Junkers 87's and 88's—dive-bombed the harbor.

Our fighters engaged the enemy, five of which were destroyed. Five others were shot down by anti-aircraft.

No damage occurred to R. A. F. property, but civilian property suffered considerably.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 17 (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

During today's successful operations we captured a fortified point. One thousand prisoners, including many officers and commanding officers of the 77th Regiment of the newly arrived division, "the Wolves of Tuscany," commanded by Col. Meneghetti, were taken.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

There were no raids on Greece today.

According to supplementary reports from competent police authorities, among the Greeks abducted by the Italians during the retreat from Argyrokastron were twenty-four notables, including one priest. Their fate is unknown.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP).—The German high command communique:

In the early afternoon hours German combat planes attacked English naval forces at Port Valletta on Malta with excellent effect. On an airplane carrier badly damaged on Jan. 10 several direct hits of heavy and medium caliber were scored. Furthermore, numerous bombs struck the arsenal. One merchantman was struck directly by the heaviest caliber bombs.

The English cruiser Southampton, which was badly hit in raids by German and Italian combat units on Jan. 10, was so damaged that she has sunk, meanwhile.

In the course of armed reconnaissance during the day yesterday several bomb hits were scored on three merchantmen, totaling 13,000 tons, west of northern Scotland and off the English coast.

Last night fighting squadrons successfully attacking a western English port and objectives in southern England.

Last night minor enemy forces dropped a few indendiaries and explosives in the Reich's territory.

The enemy lost a total of five planes yesterday and on Jan. 15.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 17 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front in local actions we inflicted considerable losses on the enemy.

In Cirenaica (Libya) there was artillery and patrol activity.

In East Africa there was normal artillery activity in the Gallabat zone. The enemy bombed some places in Somaliland without causing damage.

Bombing formations of the German Air Corps, escorted by German and Italian fighter planes, intensively bombed the naval base at Valletta on Malta in successive waves. The action was carried out with decision and audacity.

The aircraft carrier Illustrious, which had gone to Malta because of serious damage suffered during the previous attack, was hit with heavy and medium caliber bombs. A cruiser and steamship also were seriously damaged. The arsenal and port works were effectively hammered by direct, accurate fire. One German plane failed to return.

A submarine rammed on Dec. 29, as reported on Jan. 9, was identified as the Greek Proteus. This submarine, of French construction, displaced 700 (metric) tons on the surface and 930 submerged.

During the enemy raid on Catania the night of Jan. 12 the anti-aircraft defense shot down another plane in addition to that reported on Jan. 13.

In the War Zone

Hitler and Stimson Statements Point to Britain's Main Handicap

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Berlin and Washington yesterday produced striking authoritative statements which, while purely coincidental, would seem to be so closely associated in idea as to demand consideration in relation to each other.

One was contained in an article in Adolf Hitler's newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, and therefore stamped with official approval. The other developed in Secretary of War Stimson's testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Hitler's paper said the Fuehrer's statement that Germany has plenty of submarines will gain import during the next six months, because American aid for Britain ultimately will be a problem not only of production but of supply.

Secretary Stimson objected to writing into the lease-lend bill any prohibition against releasing American warships to Britain or any other nation.

Mr. Stimson didn't specify the conditions under which it might be desirable to make a transfer. However, it would be very easy to offer an interpretation which would make his statement a corollary to the claim by Hitler's paper.

Threat to Deliveries

The Fuehrer's journal in effect threatens that the German submarine offensive will prevent the delivery of American supplies to Britain.

Whether Hitler has plenty of U-boats depends on what he means by "plenty." Be that as may, observers generally agree that he has obviously enough to have created a very dangerous situation for British shipping.

The remark that American aid will be a problem not only of production but of supply is a long-headed observation. There is nothing more certain than that this is true, and it is a vital point which a lot of people have been overlooking.

Obviously it will avail little in the way of help for Britain if we produce mountains of supplies and they can't be delivered.

Should the British be unable to cope with this menace, there inevitably must arrive a moment of grave crisis. England is largely dependent on sea-borne supplies both for subsistence and war supplies.

All Leads to Invasion

But that isn't the whole picture. Hitler is waging a dual offensive. The submarine drive is one half of it. His terrific assault by air is the other. And both of these lead toward the projected invasion of England with troops, which he would calculate to be the knockout blow.

Britain's problem is to counter these offensives in time. She is handicapped by several circumstances. One is the shortage of destroyers and the other, light, fast warships to act as convoys and submarine hunters.

Should Hitler be able to unleash more U-boats, England's need of warships will increase. If the time arrives when Hitler can make his great gamble at invasion, men-of-war will be a crying need to blast the Nazi transports.

That is why one wonders whether Secretary Stimson might have had something of the sort in mind.

Reich Base In Haiti?

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 17—A Canadian Press correspondent at Nassau, the Bahamas, reported today that William Alexander Simms, of Dayton, Ohio, had told him of finding a secret German air base at aiti.

According to the dispatch, Mr. Simms arrived at Nassau yesterday with his wife after a three-week tour of the West Indies in a private plane, and reported discovery of the airport as a chance aerial observation.

The location given for the reported airport, near Gonaives, Haiti, is only about 160 miles airline from Guantanamo, United States base on the coast of southeast Cuba. In Washington, however, officials of the State and Navy departments said they had heard nothing concerning a Nazi air base in Haiti.

On his arrival at Port au Prince, the Canadian press report said, quoting Mr. Simms, he complimented the hotel manager on the fine airport being built and the manager replied that as far as he knew the site in question was only a salt desert.

Returning later to the Haitian city, the report continued, Mr. Simms was told by the hotel manager that he had reported the conversation to the Government and that its investigation had disclosed that during the past year German farmers in the island republic had bought the area in small plots on the pretext of wanting to farm.

"The Government," it concluded, "found they had leveled the ground and camouflaged their activities with trees and shrubs erected in boxes.

"The area in question is eighteen miles by six. The Government informed the Germans they lacked proper title to the land and dispossessed them."

Says Report Is Unfounded.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—An investigation by competent officials of rumors of a secret Nazi landing field in Haiti has proved them unfounded, authorities said today.

However, a large salt flat, twenty miles northwest of Gonaives, probably is the most ideal natural landing field in the West Indies. It is one by five miles in area and is crossed by a road running to Anserouge. Jewish refugees are developing mineral springs near the flat.

U. S. GETS NEW AIR-BASE SITE AT ST. LUCIA

To Build One For Land, One For Sea Planes On Caribbean Island

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 17 — The United States will establish a land plane air base—as well as a sea plane base—at St. Lucia, British Caribbean island, it was announced tonight.

Rights to bases at St. Lucia, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, Trinidad, and British Guiana, were received by the United States in exchange for fifty World War destroyers.

Announced By Hull

Disclosure than a land plane base would be established at St. Lucia came in an announcement by Secretary of State Hull that agreement had been reached on the site for it. Mr. Hull made public this statement by the Governor of St. Lucia:

"Final agreement has now been reached between the United States and British Governments in regard to the location of the sites in St. Lucia which, in accordance with the agreement of September 2 are to be leased to the United States Government for the establishment of air bases in the island.

"In addition to the site at Gros Islet Bay which, as has already been announced, is to be leased for the establishment of a sea plane base, it has now been agreed at the request of the United States government to lease to them a site for a land plane base at Vieuxfort."

Is Near Martinique

St. Lucia is almost within sight of Martinique, the French-owned island which has figured in discussions between American and French authorities because of concern in some quarters that the island and French warships and planes there might be taken over by Germany.

The largest island in the Windward group, St. Lucia is approximately 300 miles north of Venezuela. Geographically, it is a fortress with mountains rising out of the sea to a height of 4,000 feet. The island's only useful harbor is at Port Castries on the west coast.

Captain Tells How Nazi Raider Posed As British, Seized Tanker

Skpper And Crew Put Ashore At Kobe—Vessel And Cargo Of Benzine Confiscated

[By the Associated Press]

San Pedro, Cal., Jan. 17—A skipper's story of the seizure in Asiatic waters of his benzine-laden tanker by a German auxiliary cruiser was told today by Capt. Lief Krogh.

Arriving with five members of his crew, the former skipper of the Norwegian tanker Ole Jacobs said he was en route from Singaport to Colombo the night of November 10 when:

"The Nazi signaled us with the blinker to heave to. He said he was a British warship and wanted to inspect us.

Guns Useless

"Not until Nazi officers and a prize crew came alongside in a small boat did we know we were in the hands of Germans.

"I had my gun crew at their stations, but I quickly saw it would be useless to give battle because the raider could have blasted us out of the wate rwith a single salvo.

"Leaving myself and two of my officers aboard the Ole Jacobs, the Nazis took the rest of my crew to the raider and escorted the Ole Jacobs to Kobe, Japan, where the German ship lay outside the harbor while the tanker she took away from me proceeded into port."

The captured Norwegians were put ashore at Kobe, Captain Krogh said, and two days later the German prize crew sailed the tanker to sea, evidently to act as a fuel ship for the Nazi raiding flotilla in Asiatic waters.

The 8,300-ton tanker carried 50,000 barrels of benzine. Captain Krogh said he had given his word he would not divulge any of the identifying characteristics of the raider.

Crew member who arrived with Captain Krogh on the freighter Torrens said, however, it appeared to be a former merchantman of 10,000 tons and was heavily armed with five-inch guns, two torpedo tubes, an anti-aircraft gun and a battery of machine guns.

Not Von Luckner

They added they did not believe its commander was Count Felix von Luckner, World War raider who has ben reported active again in the South Pacific.

Captain and crew members said they were subjected to strict discipline, but were not ill treated.

The other twenty members of the Ole Jacobs' crew remained in Japan to await passage to the United States.

Talks With Mexico On Joint Defenses To Start Next Week

Negotiations Also Will Seek Stronger Bond Of Friendship

BACKGROUND—

Long controversy over compensation has followed Mexican expropriation of American, British and Dutch oil properties in March, 1938. Mexico rejected Secretary of State Hull's proposal for arbitration of the dispute last spring. In addition, United States has extensive claims against Mexico for expropriation of farm lands prior to August 30, 1927.

By LLOYD LEHRBAS,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

The United States and Mexico, it was learned today, will open formal negotiations immediately after President Roosevelt's inauguration next week, with the objectives a stronger bond of "good-neighbor" friendship and close collaboration in inter-American defense plans.

By reaching a satisfactory settlement on "every problem between the two nations," it was said, Mexican officials plan to lay the foundation for a far-reaching program of military and economic co-operation of vital importance to the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Preliminary talks here and in Mexico City over a period of several months, it was said, have laid the grounwork for the diplomatic discussions which are expected to produce mutually advantageous agreements on the oil and agrarian expropriation claims questions and other long-pending problems.

Najera and Welles to Meet.

The forthcoming negotiations, it was learned, will be between Francisco Castillo Najera, the Mexican Ambassador and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State.

While the financial aspects of any settlements are important—and may total millions of dollars—officials here emphasized the greater importance of a friendly understanding enabling Mexico and the United States to work together closely on inter-American defense plans in co-operation with the other American republics.

No official announcement has been made on the agenda for the negotiations, which may start Wednesday or Thursday.

Informed sources said, however, that a major topic of immediate interest was a proposal for a mutual agreement—possibly patterned after the Canadian-American pact already in effect—designed to fit into the general, unified program for hemisphere defense.

Mexican Naval Bases

One proposal advanced envisions construction by Mexico of new or enlarged naval bases in Magdalena Bay (Lower California) and at Acapulco, on the West Coast, for the protection of the Panama Canal and possibly one or two others at strategic points on the Gulf of Mexico.

The bases would be constructed, under this plan, with funds lent Mexico by the United States, but Mexico would retain full sovereignty.

Other defense proposals may include:

Increase and modernization of the Mexican Army, Navy and air force, with assistance from United States military missions similar to those already assigned to some South and Central American republics.

Assignment of Mexican officers to United States military units and schools.

U. S. Claims Included.

Extension and improvement of Mexican airfields so they may be utilized in an emergency by United States service planes.

Rapid completion of the Mexican section of the Pan-American Highway.

Lease to the United States of the railway across the Tehauntepec Isthmus in Southern Mexico as a parallel overland route to the Panama Canal.

Among the major problems to be solved as a prelude to closer and more friendly collaboration are settlement of United States claims resulting from expropriation of land under Mexico's agrarian program and the Mexican government's expropriation of American, British and Dutch oil properties in March, 1938.

Two Ships Torpedoed

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 17—Two large British vessels—the 14,935-ton passenger liner Almeda Star and the 10,578-ton freighter Zealandic—were torpedoed overnight in the same general area northwest of Londonderry, Ireland, causing New York maritime circles to theorize today that the Nazis had thrown into

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the sea warfare submarines large enough to stand the punishment of winter storms.

The SSS signals from the two ships, the first heard in several days, crackled through the air waves less than eight hours apart. They gave no indication whether the ships were sinking or whether they could make a port.

Zealandic Was First

The Zealandic, a 482-foot ship out of Southampton, was first to signal. Shortly after 5 P. M. yesterday she reported being torpedoed approximately 650 miles northwest of Londonderry and gave her position as "latitude 58.28 north, longitude 20.43 west."

That was the only word from the Zealandic, which customarily trades between England and New Zealand.

Then, at 12.49 A. M. today, the Almeda Star radioed that she had been hit approximately 350 miles northwest of Londonderry. She gave her position as "latitude 59.16 north, longitude 13.40 west."

Classified As "Pirate"

The Almeda Star, which was 578 feet long and had twin screws, figured in the news September 30, 1939, when she arrived armed at Rio de Janeiro. On November 14, 1939, Nazis classified her as a "pirate ship" and declared she would be sunk without warning because she carried arms.

Built in 1926 at Birkenhead and owned by Blue Star Line, Ltd., she had traded between England, France and South America before the latest war.

4,500 Officers

The committee unanimously recommended the measure after amending it so that one hundred instead of fifty members of the navy and marine corps enlisted reserves could be appointed to the academy each year.

Nimitz said that under the reserve midshipmen training plan the navy would have about 4,500 young officers ready by late summer to fill positions on the fighting ships.

A total of 6,649 of those young reserists have had cruise training since June, Nimitz said, and 5,382 of them are going through selected training schools ashore.

About 500 already have accepted active duty with the fleet. They are not required to go on active duty unless they are willing, in advance of hostilities.

Hershey Bans Draft Action in Cases of Strikes

Rules Out Reclassifying of Workers in Walkouts as Ryan Parley Deadlocks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Draft headquarters ruled out today any use of the selective service law to bring pressure on defense workers not to strike.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, acting director of selective service, said that a change in the classification of a draft registrant because of a strike would be "contrary to the intent of the law." He added:

"The selective service system is not in a position to use induction as a threat to force a man to do something or to restrain him from a course of action."

The state board had advised local boards that a strike would necessitate reclassification of men whose military training had been deferred because of the essential nature of their peace-time jobs.

Richard T. Frankensteen, negotiator for the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers, had protested in a telegram to President Roosevelt that a ruling of the California draft board carried an implied threat that employees of the Ryan Aeronautical Company, of San Diego, Calif., might be drafted if they struck.

Navy Already Using War Training Plans

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 17—Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz told the House Naval Committee today that for more than six months the navy has been traniing hundreds of reserve midshipmen under a plan originally intended for use after mobilization for war.

Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was testifying on a bill to permit members of Congress to appoint one additional midshipman apiece to the Naval Academy, in order to increase the supply of officers.

Implied Australian Pledge To America Given By Casey

His Country Is Able And Ready To Aid If U. S. Becomes Involved In War In Pacific, Minister Declares

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Jan. 17—An implied pledge of Australian cooperation in event of American involvement in war in the Pacific came tonight from Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States.

"No one can tell what turn this war will take as time goes on," Casey said in an address before the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Australia Able And Ready

"But I can assure you," he continued, "that Australia is ready and able to play its part in any extended field of operations if by evil chance this should come about.

"And I venture to believe that it is not a matter of indifference to you that there exists, diametrically across the Pacific from you, a large area peopled by a robust and friendly race with substantial forces of trained men and the means and ability to provide most of their own munitions and weapons.

"And, more important perhaps than material weapons, is the spirit with which we enter a struggle against the forces of evil."

U. S. And Britain As "Scissors"

Casey, who has participated in extended Anglo-American diplomatic conversations in Washington on defense problems in the Pacific, especially since Japan joined Germany and Italy in the tri-power alliance, compared the United States and the British Empire in an earlier speech today with "two blades of a pair of scissors—they must work together to do the job."

In a luncheon address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Casey asserted the continued existence of the British Empire and the United States was so essential to each other as to constitute "a compelling case for cooperation, each in his own sphere."

BARUCH ADVOCATES ONE DEFENSE HEAD

Tells Industrial Leaders One Man Should Be Responsible For Mobilization

Cites World War Rule "Committees For Counsel, Single Head For Action"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 17 — Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War, has advocated to important industrial leaders that mobilization for total defense should be intrusted to a single responsible head, it was learned today.

Baruch, who at a private meeting on December 9 spoke to a group of industrialists and economists under auspices of the National Industrial Conference Board, allowed his remarks to be made public today.

Authority for defense mobilization at Washington is now shared by William S. Knudsen, formerly president of General Motors Corporation, and Sidney Hillman, representing labor in the defense effort.

Price Fixing Necessary

He said price fixing was a necessary outcome of a system of priorities for Government needs over those of the ordinary consumer, and that of all the methods suggested, "I know of none which has so few objections as that of placing a ceiling over all prices of goods, services, rents, everything, as of a date before declaration of war, when there is some relationship between the activities within and without the nation, such as now."

Regarding labor, Baruch said:

"We heard much talk about labor's demands. There are certain statutes on the books. They should be observed and modified only in an emergency. War should be no reason for changing any *status quo ante* unless it should become self-evident."

World War Rule Cited

While the World War production czar mentioned neither of these men by name, he cited this rule of the 1917-18 setup:

"Committees for counsel, a single responsible head for action."

Other steps which Baruch recommended included:

A strict system of compulsory priorities over men, money, materials and transportation.

A "ceiling" on prices, with changes to be made only with the consent of a Government body.

Limitation on profits.

Payment of as high a proportion as possible of defense costs through increased taxation.

"Taxation should be increased to pay as we go as far as possible—and I think we can go very far," Baruch said.

Insisted On 'Work—Or Fight'

Baruch recalled that in 1917-18 the Government had not attempted to tell workers where or for whom to work, but that it had insisted on the principle "Work—or fight."

"The draft of men for industrial employment is not only impossible, it is wholly unnecessary," was the World War plan and was adequate today, Baruch indicated.

"Labor already has an agency within the Government and on the present Defense Commission. I think labor should be given broader representation in the conduct of the war," Baruch said.

AIRCRAFT ADVISERS

Stettinius Names Five to A in Production.

Washington, Jan. 17 (A. P.) Representatives of the aircr industry and Government of cials were appointed today to ac vise the defense priorities boarc on the division of restricted com mercial aircraft production among airlines. Edward R. Stettinius Jr., director of priorities in the new office of production management, selected five members of a commercial aircraft priorities committee established last week. The group is headed by Arthur B. Whiteside, president of Dun & Bradstreet, New York.

The new members are Col. John H. Jouett, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce; Col. Donald H. Connally of the Civil Aeronautics Board, C. R. Smith, aeronautical consultant of the defense commission; Capt. D. C. Ramsey of the navy and Col. E. L. Lyons of the army. Morrill C. Meigs, in charge of the production division's aeronautical section, will be an ex-officio member.

7 Red Cross Workers Are To Sail For Europe

Representatives Leave Today For Posts In Spain And France.

To Distribute Supplies

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—Seven American Red Cross representatives will sail from Jersey City Saturday aboard the Excalibur to supervise distribution of relief supplies in France and Spain.

They include Col. Cary I. Crockett, U. S. A. (retired), New York, who will direct the distribution in Spain; Nat C. Wilson, Washington, associate director; Charles W. Carr, accountant, and two staff men, A. K. Thorn, Jr., Clarksburg, W. Va., and Stephen Girard, St. Louis. All will work in Spain.

Those going to France, where they wil report to Richard L. Allen, Red Cross delegate, will be Leslie C. Bell, Alexandria, Va., and J. V. O'Brien, Roosevelt, Long Island.

MENUHIN IN CLASS 1

Concert Violinist Ready to Serve in Army.

Frt Wayne, Ind., Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Yehudi Menuhin, twenty-four-year-old concert violinist who has be rated Class 1 in the draft, says he will be happy to serve.

Menuhin's wife called from New York city after his arrival here for a concert tonight to tell him that his local draft board at Los Angeles, Cal., had given him a Class 1 rating.

"If my country needs me, I shall be glad to serve," he told newsmen. "Of course I shall be happy to do my bit."

Board members granted Menuhin a ninety-day leave, beginning April 1, to permit a South American concert tour. The musician has two children.

Testifies After 60-Mile Ride In An Ambulance

Princess Stephanie At Closed Hearing Explains Why She Ignored Immigration Order

Palto Alto, Cal., Jan. 17 (AP)—Hungarian Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe-Waldenburg rode sixty miles in an ambulance today before telling a closed deportation hearing in her own apartment why she ignored an order to leave this country by January 11.

The Princess, described by her physician as highly upset, was driven the thirty miles to San Francisco, where the hearing originally had been scheduled. After a hurried consultation between her attorneys and immigration officers, however, the private ambulance brought her back.

I. F. Wixon, new District Director of Immigration in San Francisco, said he did not know how soon a decision would be announced in the case by Washington officials, to whom a transcript of the proceedings will be sent

WITH THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, JAN. 17-(AP)-FOUR U.S. NAVAL OFFICERS HAVE JOINED THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET TO COLLECT MILITARY AND NAVAL DATA EXPECTED TO BE USEFUL IN CONNECTION WITH THE VAST U.S. NAVAL EXPANSION PROGRAM.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER JAMES FIFE, JR., OF RENO, NEV., FORMER ASSISTANT NAVAL ATTACHE AT LONDON; LIEUT.-COMMANDER KENNETH P.HARTMAN, OF PHILADELPHIA AND LIEUT.-COMMANDER JOHN N.OPIE 111, OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., ARE WITH THE FLEET IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. LIEUT.-COMMANDER STEADMAN TELLER, OF LOCUST VALLEY, N.Y., IS EXPECTED TO JOIN THE FLEET SOON FOR ASSIGNMENT TO AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER.

ALL ARE SEEKING A COMPREHENSIVE PICTURE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WARFARE FOR SUBMISSION TO NAVAL AUTHORITIES AT WASHINGTON.

HARTMAN, 37, IS A SON OF CHARLES H.HARTMAN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MEDIA, PA. THE FAMILY LIVES IN YEADON, PA.

THE ELDER HARTMAN DISCLOSED AT PHILADELPHIA THAT HIS SON LEFT FOR LONDON LAST AUGUST.

COMMANDER HARTMAN ENTERED THE U.S.NAVAL ACADEMY AFTER LEAVING THE GETTYSBURG HIGH SCHOOL. HE WAS GRADUATED FROM ANNAPOLIS IN 1923.

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HAVANA, CUBA, JAN 17-(AP)-ANTONIO BERUFF MENDIETA, PRESIDENT OF CUBA'S SENATE, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT GENARO RIESTRA, SPANISH CONSUL GENERAL ACCUSED IN THE SENATE OF CONDUCTING A FALANGIST CAMPAIGN IN CUBA, WOULD BE DEPRIVED TOMORROW OF OFFICIAL RECOGNITION AND "SHOULD LEAVE CUBA SOON."

THE SENATE PRESIDENT MADE THE STATEMENT AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTE, WHOM HE SAID WOULD CANCEL THE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION CUBA HAD GIVEN RIESTRA AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

MENDIETTA AND TWO SENATORS INFORMED THE PRESIDENT THAT THE SENATE HAD DECLARED FOREIGN DIPLOMATS ENGAGING IN "ANTI-DEMOCRATIC" CAMPAIGNS WERE NOT WELCOME IN CUBA.

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WASHINGTON, JAN 17-(AP)-DR.CARLOS N.BRIN, NEW PANAMANIAN AMBASSADOR, TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY THAT IF THERE WERE ANY TRUTH IN REPORTS THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WAS SYMPATHETIC TOWARD THE TOTALITARIAN POWERS, "I WOULD NOT HAVE COME HERE."

THE AMBASSADOR VOICED SURPRISE AT THE "MIS-INFORMED REPORTS ABOUT THE POLITICAL AND INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA" WHICH HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED HERE.

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HE PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY.

IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT HE DECLARED THAT HE WAS "SURE THAT THERE IS NO MALICE IN THOSE REPORTS, BUT AT THE SAME TIME I REGRET THE FACT THAT THOSE PUBLICATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE."

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT PANAMA BELIEVED THE 1937 TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES COULD BE IMPROVED UPON.

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KNOX-SOUTH AMERICA

WASHINGTON,JAN.17-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX TODAY SUGGESTED THE UNITED STATES ALLOW A "COMPLETE FREE EXCHANGE OF GOODS AND FREEDOM OF TRADE" IN COMMERCE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

HIS STATEMENT CAME AT THE END OF HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE ON THE LEND-LEASE BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.

AFTER REP.SIKES (D-FLA) HAD ASKED WHETHER KNOX KNEW OF ANY BETTER METHOD OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE DEFENSE THAN THE PENDING BILL, KNOX REPLIED:

"I'VE GOT A RATHER RADICAL SUGGESTION WHICH WILL SHOCK SOME OF MY REPUBLICAN FRIENDS HERE BUT I THINK THE BEST THING WE CAN DO IS TO TREAT SOUTH AMERICA THE WAY WE TREATED THE GREAT WEST AND HAVE A COMPLETE FREE EXCHANGE OF GOODS AND FREEDOM OF TRADE.

"IF WE REMOVE EVERY LAST BARRIED FROM THAT TRADE WE'LL TIE THEM TO US WITH ECONOMIC BANDS OF STEEL."

LT1015PES

agys out

Night Lead Irish

Dublin, Jan. 17-(AP)--The war-born problem of food supplies for Eire was brought home today by Prime Minister Eamon De Valera's appeal to housewives to use potatoes and oatmeal instead of bread and the disclosure before parliament that nine ships of Irish registry have been sunk thus far.

The prime minister said there was no need for panic, but asserted, "We are in a war situation and will be affected as much as people at war.

"This war is only beginning, as far as one can see, and greater hardships will be inflicted on every country."

Sean Lemass, Eire minister of supply, disclosed the shipping losses during a parliamentary debate, but details were not supplied.

Another angle on the food question was an outbreak of hoof and mouth disease among cattle in northern ireland, which caused britain

night cable

to ban livestock imports from Eire, Northern Ireland and the Isle of
Man.

Cattlemen said they expected the ban to be lifted in a few days, as veterinaries busily combated the disease in the vicinity of Londonderry.

In Eire's parliamentary discussion, John McIntee, minister of industry and commerce, said most cargoes coming to Ireland were in chartered neutral ships and that the British had been helpful in the early stages of the war. Now, he warned, Eire will be compelled to rely on her own resources.

Frank Aiken, minister for defense coordination, declared he preferred to give the price of 30 ships (possibly $24,000,000) as extra pay to farmers to produce more wheat.

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AGYS OUT

(DUBLIN, [redacted] JAN. 17--(AP)--BRITAIN'S ALREADY SHORT MEAT RATION WAS THREATENED FROM ANOTHER QUARTER TODAY--AN OUTBREAK OF [redacted] HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE IN NORTHERN IRELAND WHICH BROUGHT ABOUT A BRITISH BAN ON CATTLE, PIGS, SHEEP AND GOATS FROM EIRE, NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE [redacted] ISLE OF MAN.

(CATTLEMEN, HOWEVER, SAID THEY EXPECTED THE BRITISH AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT TO LIFT THE BAN ON IMPORTS WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

JAN 18 1941

ALTHOUGH ONLY TWO CASES WERE REPORTED IN LONDONDERRY COUNTRY, AND NONE IN EARE, GOVERNMENT VETERINARIANS TODAY EXAMINED EVERY HEAD OF LIVESTOCK WITHIN A 15 MILE AREA OF LONDONDERRY AND DESTROYED 40 HEAD OF CATTLE.

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LONDONDERRY'S SIX PORK FACTORIES MAY BE FORCED TO CLOSE WITHIN 10 DAYS FOR LACK OF SUPPLIES, IT WAS SAID, IF THE [redacted] EMBARGO IS NOT LIFTED.

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LONDON, JAN. 17--(AP)--THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT TODAY CALLED ON ALL DUTCHMEN BORN IN 1921 WHO NOW ARE IN BRITAIN TO REPORT "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE" TO THE NEAREST NETHERLANDS CONSUL "TO REGISTER FOR SERVICE WITH NETHERLANDS FORCES IN THIS COUNTRY."

IT ALSO CALLED ON DUTCHMEN OF THE 1921 CLASS IN CANADA TO REGISTER THERE FOR SERVICE WITH A NETHERLANDS LEGION TRAINING IN CANADA.

AGVS OUT

LONDON, JAN. 17-(AP)-- MRS. LILIAN HALLE, A FRIEND OF THE LATE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, WAS SITTING QUIETLY, SEEING OUT THE CLOSING HOURS OF HER 99TH BIRTHDAY.

SHE HEARD A BUMP, WENT UPSTAIRS AND FOUND AN INCENDIARY BOMB IN HER FLAT. WITH SAN AND WATER AND HER BARE HANDS SHE FOUGHT THE FLAMES AND ONLY AFTER THE CEILING FELL DID SHE SEEK HELP.

TODAY, SHE REMARKED THAT WHILE SHE WAS " A LITTLE SHAKEN" BY THIS, HER THIRD EXPERIENCE WITH BOMBING, SHE WOULD NOT MOVE.

WSW--- 351P

ROME, JAN. 17(AP)---CAPTAIN GIUSEPPE FONTANA, COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN TORPEDOBOAT VEGA, SUNK BY BRITISH FIRE A WEEK AGO IN THE SICILIAN CHANNEL, WENT DOWN WITH HIS SHIP, HAVING GIVEN HIS LIFEBELT TO THE CHIEF ENGINEER, IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S BODY WAS FOUND IN THE BELT AND INQUIRY AMONG SURVIVORS DISCLOSED THE CAPTAIN HAD GIVEN HIM IT TO AFTER SHELLFIRE DESTROYED THE ENGINEER'S AND OTHER BELTS.

BDU BRITTOR 0244C GAF 308P

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 17 (RP).---. THE FIRST 200 OF 43,000 INTERNED FRENCH SOLDIERS WHO ARE BEING REPATRIATED LEFT HERE TODAY EN ROUTE TO THEIR HOMES IN ALSACE PROVINCE IN GERMAN-CONQUERED FRANCE.

INTERNEES IN SWITZERLAND

ALSATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE PASSING THROUGH BASEL FOR THE NEXT THREE WEEKS, WHILE SOLDIERS FROM OTHER SECTIONS OF FRANCE WILL DEPART VIA GENEVA.

ALL INTERNEES WILL BE DEMOBILIZED AT THE FRENCH BORDER.

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL AUTHORIZED THE RELEASE OF 1,715 ON JAN. 15.

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AGVS OUT

MEXICO CITY, JAN. 17-(AP)-- A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ASSERTED TODAY THAT "MEXICO X X X IS PREPARED TO FIGHT AT THE SHOULDER OF THE UNITED STATES AND OUR OTHER SISTER REPUBLICS FOR DEMOCRACY AND OUR WAY OF LIFE IN THIS HEMISPHERE."

HIS STATEMENT FOLLOWED AN ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE MILITARY COLLEGE IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT SAID THE MEXICAN ARMY MUST BECOME A "BULWARK, WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE COUNTRY, OF DEMOCRACY AND FOR OUR MODE OF LIFE IN THIS COUNTRY."

INFORMED SOURCES SAID AVILA CAMACHO'S SPEECH, MADE YESTERDAY, FORESHADOWED A NEW PHASE OF COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES, BUT THEY DECLINED TO DEFINE ITS CHARACTER.

IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT A PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND MILITARY COLLABORATION WAS BEING DISCUSSED WITH THE UNITED STATES.

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AGENCIES OUT

NEW YORK, JAN. 17-(AP)- THE GERMAN RADIO, DESCRIBING LAST NIGHT'S DIVE BOMBER ATTACK ON THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS AS "A STRATEGIC EVENT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE" WARNED BRITAIN TONIGHT:

"AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER MAY BE LOST BUT IF IT IS LOST IN MALTA IT MEANS MALTA TOO CAN BE LOST."

THIS ASSERTION CAME IN THE COURSE OF A BROADCAST WHICH SAID SOURCES CLOSE TO THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REGARDED THE RAID ON VALETTA AS THE BEGINNING OF A NEW PHASE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR.

" GERMAN AIR BASES ARE ONLY 200 KILOMETERS (ABOUT 125 MILES) FROM MALTA. STUKAS CAN CARRY THEIR BOMBS IN UNDER ONE HOUR TO VALETTA. ONE MAY REST ASSURED THAT BOMB RESERVES WILL BE INEXHAUSTIBLE . ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BARRAGES CAN BE PENETRATED. THIS HAS BEEN PROVED." THE BROADCAST CONTINUED.

AGENCIES OUT

" WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OF THIS GERMAN WEAPON, THE BATTLE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN HAS ENTERED A NEW PHASE, AT THE BEGINNING OF WHICH NOT BARDIA, BUT THE BOMBING OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS IN VALETTA STANDS.

" AND THIS PHASE WILL BY NO MEANS BE ENDED BY THE BRITISH GIVING UP OF MALTA," THE BROADCAST CONCLUDED.

GYW-GERMAN WIRELESS ---403 PES

AGYS OUT

CAIRO, JAN. 17--(AP)--JAPAN ASKED PERMISSION OF THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT TODAY TO APPOINT A MILITARY ATTACHE TO ITS CAIRO LEGATION. THE UNITED STATES IS THE ONLY COUNTRY WITH A MILITARY ATTACHE HERE. EGYPT HAS N O T REPLIED TO THE REQUEST.

CAIRO APL 01700 EG 4:43 P

AGENCIES OUT

MADRID, JAN. 17-(AP)- SPAIN WILL RECEIVE WHEAT FROM CANADA UNDER THE LATEST COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH E GREAT BRITAIN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY . THE FIRST 150,000 TONS IS DUE FROM BALTIMORE WITHIN A FEW DAYS ABOARD SPANISH SHIPS.

MADRIDS OOOSS GYV 850 PEB

AGVS OUT

COPENHAGEN, JAN. 17-(AP)-(via Berlin)- THE DANISH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE TODAY PROPOSED LAWS PROVIDING PENALTIES UP TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR SABOTAGING, OBSTRUCTING, OR COMMUNICATING MILITARY INFORMATION OF FOREIGN (GERMAN) MILITARY FORCES IN DENMARK.

ANOTHER LAW PROPOSED BY THE MINISTRY WOULD ALLOW CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF A DANE LIVING ABROAD WHO IS SUED HERE, THE SEIZURE TO BE PERMITTED IN THE EVENT OF A JUDGMENT AGAINST THE ABSENTEE.

AGVS OUT

PARIS, JAN. 15-(DELAYED VIA BERLIN)-(AP)-THREE ARGENTINE SAILORS CONTACTED THEIR CONSUL HERE TODAY FOR A TRIP HOME AFTER SPENDING TWO MONTHS AS PRISONERS ABOARD A GERMAN SEA RAIDER ATTACKING BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE ATLANTIC AND THREE MONTHS IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP IN FRANCE.

OSCAR IRRAZABAL, CARLOS GIMENEZ, AND ROBERTO BENZAVA BE GAN THEIR ODYSSEY WHEN THEY LEFT ARGENTINA JUNE 13 ABOARD THE 3,000-TON FINNISH SAILING VESSEL KILLORAN FOR THE CANARY ISLANDS. THEY WERE PICKED UP BY THE GERMAN RAIDER IN AUGUST AND THEIR SHIP WAS SUNK.

AGVS OUT

BATAVIA, JAVA., JAN.17-(AP)-OFFICIAL QUARTERS TODAY S DESCRIBED AS "MODERATE" THE ECONOMIC PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY JAPAN IN MEMORANDA TO THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES YESTERDAY AND EXPRESSED HOPE THAT PENDING TRADE TALKS WOULD END QUICKLY

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DETAILS OF THE PROPOSALS STILL WERE WITHHELD, BUT IT WAS LEARNED ON GOOD AUTHORITY THAT THE JAPANESE RAISED NO POLITICAL QUESTIONS AND DID NOT MENTION FURTHER PETROLEUM DISCUSSIONS.

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LATE '41 AID SEEN BY KNUDSEN

SAYS WE CAN'T MAKE MORE ARMS UNDER LEASE BILL UNTIL YEAR'S END

Production Chief Discloses the Equipping of Our Army Is Lagging.

BUT IS FOR LENDING BILL

Says Munitions for Abroad Would Have to Come From Our Stocks.

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's defense-production chief told Congress today that it would be late 1941 before this country could supply any great amount of aid to Great Britain under the lend-lease bill unless products are taken out of existing facilities.

William S. Knudsen, director-general of production management, recommended passage of the legislation to lend and lease munitions of war to Britain for her fight with the Axis Powers on the ground that this is part of our own defense.

Appearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Knudsen was asked by Representative Rogers, Republican, of Massachusetts, whether he was satisfied with the defense program.

"Well, I think we are doing as well as could be expected," Mr. Knudsen replied. "I think we are doing fairly well. The real showing won't start until the tools are ready."

Representative Chiperfield, Republican, of Illinois, asked this: If arrangements were made to give England credit, such as repealing certain provisions of the neutrality and Johnson acts, wouldn't the same objective of British aid be accomplished as is sought in the bill?

Sees No Difference.

"I don't see any difference between the bill and your statement," Mr. Knudsen replied.

"We, therefore, could accomplish this without giving all these broad powers to any one man," Mr. Chiperfield commented.

"That one man happens to be my boss," Mr. Knudsen said with a laugh.

In response to other questions, Mr. Knudsen told the committee that it would probably be the end of 1942 before the present defense program calling for complete equipment for 1,200,000 men and heavy items such as shells, powder, machine-guns and heavy guns for an additional 800,000 men, would be completed.

He said that the original schedules called for completion by July 1, 1942, but that delays in production of the heavy items were slowing it down.

Collateral Suggested.

Mrs. Rogers wanted to know whether an effort should not be made to have Britain put up collateral for war supplies in the form of tin, rubber or aluminum in order to protect the finances of the United States.

"Well, it's nice to have collateral," Mr. Knudsen replied, "but aren't we a little beyond that point now?"

He emphatically said that he did not believe the lease-lend bill would commit the United States to policing the world, as suggested by Mrs. Rogers.

"I think defense of this country is the primary reason for this bill," Mr. Knudsen said, "whether you do it directly or indirectly."

"But in doing so, you are policing the world," persisted Mrs. Rogers.

"You are simply taking care of yourself," Mr. Knudsen replied.

The question of a division of authority between Mr. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, associate director-general of the OPM, cropped up again when Representative Vorys, Republican, of Ohio, asked whether Mr. Knudsen felt any legal limitations on his authority that might be hampering the program.

"No, sir," Mr. Knudsen replied.

"There are two heads to your organization, aren't there?" Mr. Vorys asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Knudsen.

"Did you ever work in an organization with two heads to it before?"

"Well," Mr. Knudsen replied amid laughter, "there was a chairman where I worked."

Roosevelt Asks Hull To Confer With Willkie On Foreign Policy

Says He Is Head.

When Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, took up the questioning, he inquired whether Mr. Knudsen was the head of the defense production program.

Mr. Knudsen replied crisply, "Yes, sir."

"Then you're the head and not Mr. Hillman?" Mr. Fish asked.

"Well, he's my co-director," Mr Knudsen replied.

Mr. Fish said he wanted to know who was boss.

Mr. Knudsen replied that the four directors made the policies and added: "They are carried out by Mr. Hillman and myself." The other two are Secretaries Stimson and Knox.

What Bill Won't Do.

Mr. Knudsen told reporters later that he had been trying to point out that while the existing British orders for munitions would go ahead without interruption, the mere enactment of the lend-lease bill would not automatically increase the flow of weapons to Britain.

"If the President wants to make available more of our own equipment to the British, it's all right with me," he said.

Representative Arnold, Democrat, of Illinois, asked Mr. Knudsen whether he believed that the United States would become involved in war with the Axis Powers if Britain falls.

"I think we would," Mr. Knudsen replied.

At another point he said that he thought "the quicker we get armed 100 per cent the less chance there is of war," but he emphasized that his previous statement as to the consequences of a British defeat still stands.

Relations With Roosevelt.

Asked what his relations had been with President Roosevelt, Mr. Knudsen said with a smile:

"Why I haven't had any finer treatment from anybody around here. Naturally I stick to my last, but whenever I have gone to the President with anything concerning my work, I have always gotten the most prompt action."

When Representative Fish congratulated Mr. Knudsen on not having mentioned an impending crisis to Britain, such as has been referred to by several Cabinet officers, he spoke up quickly to add that he had heard of the crisis, too.

"I don't know first hand," he added. "I only know what Mr. Hull said."

Mr. Fish endeavored to draw from Mr. Knudsen a statement that nothing in the bill would affect production within the ne ninety days or possibly si months.

"You've asked me a question can't answer," Mr. Knudsen re plied, asserting that he would have to study the bill and would give Mr. Fish a reply over the week end.

"I want the people to und stand," Mr. Fish comment "that under this bill not one sh any munitions or any planes v be produced within the next months or possibly a year."

Answering questions by Rep sentative Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, Mr. Knudsen expressed preference for the proposed program over the present system of independent purchasing by the United States, on one hand, and the British Purchasing Commission on the other.

Mr. Mundt argued that if Britain's dollar purchasing power were renewed the objectives of the bill would be accomplished.

"I like to have one order of one kind of material from one place," Mr. Knudsen asserted.

He expressed the belief that the general purchasing program would be improved by the standardization that would result from the bill. American types of equipment would be manufactured both for the United States and for the British, he said.

President Pledges 'Full Information'

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 18—The White House announced today that President Roosevelt had requested Secretary of State Cordell Hull to give Wendell L. Willkie full information on European conditions and United States policies when he confers tomorrow with the 1940 Republican Presidential candidate.

The State Department said previously that the Secretary of State would receive Willkie at his hotel apartment at 3.30 P. M. tomorrow for an "exchange of views."

Willkie Asks Conference

A White House Secretary told reporters that the President had received no request from Willkie for a White House conference before Willkie leaves Wednesday for Europe, but that the Chief Executive would be glad to receive Willkie if such a request were received either directly or indirectly.

Stephen Early, the Presidential Secretary, said:

"The President has asked the Secretary of State, who has an appointment with Mr. Willkie, to give him all information the Government has received on conditions abroad and to outline fully to him the policies of this Government and the reasons therefore."

Early's statement was made in response to reporters' inquiries.

State Department officials said that the engagement had been made at Willkie's request, presumably for an exchange of views on American-British relations before he goes to London on Wednesday for a first-hand investigation, and that Secretary Hull would have no comment on their conversations, now or later.

Impossible To Appear

(Willkie earlier had notified the House Foreign Affairs Committee that his impending trip to Europe made it impossible for him to appear as a witness before that committee.)

Willkie has announced that he will go by clipper on Wednesday to Lisbon and is expected to transfer there to a British plane for London. He is expected to confer with a number of British leaders.

Willkie has no official status, but was granted a passport by the State Department in view of the special circumstances.

Threatened With Subpœna

New York, Jan. 18 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said today he would be "delighted" to appear before the House Foreign Affairs Committee conducting hearings on the British aid bill but that it would be impossible for him to do so before leaving for Europe Wednesday.

The 1940 Republican Presidential candidate first laughed heartily, when advised that Representative George H. Tinkham (Rep., Mass.) had sought to subpoena him to testify, had questioned his "competency to advise the American people on foreign policy" and expressed belief Willkie was going to England as an emissary of President Roosevelt.

Then he said:

"Of course, I'd be glad to appear before the committee, but I have to take three shots in the arm—for typhus and smallpox—before leaving for Europe Wednesday and with other things I have to do it will be physically impossible to go before the committee before I go."

To Pay Own Expense

He added that he was "going to England on my own account, paying my own expenses and represeting no one but myself."

(In London Arthur Evans, member of Parliament for Cardiff, South Wales, cabled an invitations to Willkie today to address members of the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union at the House of Commons on the "aid for Britain bill' now being considered in the United States Congress.)

Earlier his office had announced he would confer with Secretary of State Hull in Washington tomorrow. Willkie made no further comment on the subject.

WAR PRESSURE DENIED BY HULL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Secretary Hull said today he had no information from any source that Great Britain was attempting to have the United States declare war on the Axis powers.

He made the assertion after reporters had asked him at his press conference to comment on a statement by Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.). Wheeler said last night that he had learned from "reliable sources" that Prime Minister Churchill had been "insisting on a declaration of war by this country."

Hull also said no serious questions involving trans-shipment of war materials from South or Central American nations to Russia—from where they might be sent to Germany—had been called to the attention of the State Department.

Failure to Get Willkie's Story Causes Dispute in Committee

Investigators of Aid Hear He Hasn't Time to Appear—Roosevelt Releases Data to Him.

Washington, Jan. 18 (A.P.).—Representative Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, announced today that he would ask the House Foreign Affairs Committee to subpœna Wendell L. Willkie to testify on the British aid bill after the Republican presidential candidate had notified the committee his impending trip to Europe made it impossible for him to appear.

Mr. Tinkham was informed by Representative Bloom, Democrat, of New York, that the committee did not have the power to issue a subpœna.

After the hearing Mr. Tinkham angrily told newspaper men that he wanted to know "what competency Mr. Willkie had to advise the American people on foreign policy nearly every morning."

He said he had no information on the purpose of Mr. Willkie's proposed visit to England, but added, "I certainly think it's a possibility that Mr. Willkie is going there as an emissary of Mr. Roosevelt."

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Mr. Bloom said that Mr. Tinkham would have to take his word for it that Mr. Willkie wished to appear but could not work in an appearance before the committee in the brief time remaining before he leaves for Europe on Wednesday.

Mr. Bloom said that Mr. Willkie was willing to appear on Monday, which is Inauguration Day, but could not come to Washington any other time.

Kennedy Is Called.

After hearing William S. Knudsen, defense production chief, the committee recessed today until Tuesday. Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, told reporters he had telegraphed Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Britain, asking whether he could appear on Tuesday in place of Mr. Willkie.

The White House announced today that President Roosevelt had requested Secretary Hull to give Mr. Willkie full information on European conditions and United States policies when he confers tomorrow with the 1940 candidate.

The State Department said previously that the Secretary of State would receive Mr. Willkie at his hotel apartment at 3:30 P. M. tomorrow for an "exchange of views."

A White House secretary told reporters that the President had received no request from Mr. Willkie for a conference before Mr. Willkie leaves on Wednesday for Europe, but that the President would be glad to receive Mr. Willkie if such a request were received either directly or indirectly.

Request to Hull.

Stephen Early, a presidential secretary said:

"The President has asked the Secretary of State, who has an appointment with Mr. Willkie, to give him all information the Government has received on conditions abroad and to outline fully to him the policies of this Government and the reasons therefore."

Mr. Early's statement was made in response to reporters' inquiries.

Officials of the State Department said that the engagement had been made at Mr. Willkie's request, presumably for an exchange of views on American-British relations before he goes to London for a first hand investigation, and that Secretary Hull would have no comment on their conversations, now or later.

Mr. Willkie has announced he will go by clipper on Wednesday to Lisbon, and is expected to transfer there to a British plane for London.

Mr. Willkie has no official status, but got a passport from the State Department in view of the special circumstances.

Would Be Delighted.

Wendell L. Willkie said today he "would be delighted to call Secretary Hull and make arrangements for a conference with President Roosevelt" before leaving for England to get a first-hand picture of the situation there.

He said he would be delighted also to appear before the House Foreign Affairs Committee but that it would be impossible before he left for Europe.

He first laughed heartily when told about Representative Tinkham, then said:

"Of course I'd be delighted to appear before the committee, but I have to take three shots in the arm—for typhus and smallpox—before leaving for Europe on Wednesday, and with other things I have to do it will be physically impossible to go before the committee before I go."

He added that he was going to England on his own account, paying his own expenses and representing no one but himself.

WILLKIE WARNS G. O. P. AGAINST ISOLATION ROLE

Says Party Could Never Regain Power By Blind Opposition

Urges Aid Bill Support Denies He'll Represent Others Abroad

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 18—Wendell L. Willkie warned his fellow partisans today that the Republican party would sound the death knell of its own hopes to regain national leadership if it blindly opposed the "lease-lend" bill to aid Britain and became an isolationist party.

The erstwhile Republican candidate for President appeared before 1,600 celebrants at the Women's National Republican Club annual banquet at the Hotel Astor, extemporaneously told them that he desired revisions in the bill to limit the President's power, and then asserted:

"But let me say to you that if the Republican party in the year of 1941 makes a blind opposition to this bill and allows itself to be presented to the American people as the isolationist party, it will never again gain control of the American Government."

Guest Of Honor

Willkie appeared as guest of honor at the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the club's founding.

Willkie said in his broadcast speech he did not "presume to speak for all in the party."

"I speak as Wendell Willkie to you fellow Republicans saying what is in my heart and what I think will ultimately bring the Republican party to full power in the American system of government," he added.

He said this nation could not "remove itself from the world."

"We cannot be indifferent to what happens in Europe," he said as the audience applauded. "We cannot forget the fighting men of Britain. They are defending our liberty as well as theirs.

Fears For Fate Of Liberty

"If they are permitted to fail, I say to you quite deliberately that I do not believe liberty can survive here. I take issue with all who say we can survive with freedom in a totalitarian world."

Willkie then reiterated his qualified support of President Roosevelt's "lend-lease" proposal, but emphasized that "this bill must be modified in several respects and particularly in one—the extraordinary power granted must automatically come back to the people on a definite date."

Referring to President Roosevelt, Willkie added:

"I beg of you—I plead with you—you people who believe as I do in our great system of government—ease do not in blind opposition—do not because of hate of an individual—and of all persons in the United States I have least cause to hold a brief for him—forget the critical world situation which confronts us and in which America is a part."

"Criticize Justly"

He urged the women to call upon Republican Congressmen to scrutinize the bill, criticize it justly and debate it thoroughly, but to demand that they "not vote to render America or its Chief Executive impotent to preserve liberty in Britain; in her preservation of that way of life the hope of preserving it in America will be assured."

Willkie had said earlier he would be "delighted" to appear before the House Foreign Affairs Committee conducting hearings on the British aid bill but that it would be impossible for him to do so before leaving for Europe Wednesday.

The 1940 Republican Presidential candidate first laughed heartily, when advised that Representative Tinkham (Rep., Mass.) had sought to subpoena him to testify, had questioned his "competency to advise the American people on foreign policy" and expressed belief Willkie was going to England as an emissary of President Roosevelt.

Three Shots In Arms

Then he said:

"Of course, I'd be delighted to appear before the committee, but I have to take three shots in the arm—for typhus and smallpox—before leaving for Europe Wednesday and with other things I have to do it will be physically impossible to go before the committee before I go."

He added that he was "going to England on my own account, paying my own expenses and representing no one but myself."

Willkie said he "would be delighted to call on Secretary Hull in Washington and make arrangements for a conference with President Roosevelt" before leaving for England.

Legion Sending Mission To Britain on War Study

Warner and Two Others Plan Civilian Defense Survey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The American Legion announced tonight that Milo J. Warner, its national commander, would head a delegation of three legionnaires who will visit Great Britain to study problems of civilian defense. Warner will select the other two members of the group.

The State Department agreed today to issue passports for the visit, which Warner said was being undertaken "with a view to gaining information by first-hand studies to supplement official and unofficial reports now available to the legion which would be of assistance to the legion's efforts to aid the United States in preparing this country for national defense."

The group intends to leave by clipper within two weeks.

KENNEDY URGES DEFEAT OF LEASE-LEND BILL, BUT FAVORS FULL BRITISH AID

Ambassador Asks English Give Us All Assets We Can Use

Suggests U. S. Make Gifts Of Arms When Funds Run Out

Text of Joseph P. Kennedy's speech will be found on Page 8.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 18—Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring Ambassador to Great Britain, urged tonight that the United States "give the utmost aid to England," but said he did not feel the nation's immediate danger justified passage of the "lease-lend" bill in its present form.

He declared that this country's aid to Britain "should not and must not go to the point where war becomes inevitable."

Opposed To Bill

The "lend-lease" bill, he said, conferred upon President Roosevelt "authority unheard of in our history," and he commented:

"I am unable to agree with the proponents of this bill that it has yet been shown that we face such immediate danger as to justify this surrender of the authority and responsibility of the Congress. I believe that after the hearings have been completed there will be revealed less drastic ways of meeting the problem of adequate authority for the President."

Once a bill had become law, Kennedy said in a broadcast address, it was the duty of every American to "rally behind the President."

Must Rearm

Regardless of what this nation's foreign policy should be, he said, "we must go 'all out' for rearmament."

"It is only in this way," he said, "that the American people can realize their national policy of security and their desire to help England. The more we rearm, the larger our arsenal, the more we shall have available for England. There is no need to fear if we prepare."

Not Our Battle

Kennedy said one argument advanced as to why we should get into the war was that "England is fighting our battle."

"England is not fighting our battle," he said. "This is not our war. We were not consulted when it began. We had no veto power over its continuance."

Kennedy asserted that "a just peace at this time does not appear to be in the cards," adding that "Hitler has slammed the door on peace."

War Not Necessary

He said that the American people did not have to go to war "unless we are attacked" and declared that "the real defeatists are those who have given up hope that America can stay out of the war."

"The American people want to avoid war," he said. "If the leaders keep constantly before them what war means in terms of human tragedy, if Congress is ever alert to the dangers of involvement, the national determination will be translated into effective action and this country will not go to war."

Discussing how this country could aid Britain, he said he believed the British should "make available to us all the assets we can use."

Would Prefer Gifts

"If after the resources of Great Britain were used up, it were still sound American policy to assist them," he said, "I would prefer that it be done through outright gifts, since I would not expect that loans could be repaid."

Kennedy said that we should not give the British "beyond the absolute minimum necessary for our own protection" and declared that where the line was to be drawn should be determined by President Roosevelt, together with trained army and navy experts.

"They know best what we can spare," he said. "The American people have confidence in them and will trust their judgment. They have taken an oath to defend this country and that means defend it against all aggressors."

Could Give Guns

Kennedy declared that "under our policy" we could give the British guns, ammunition, airplanes and "everything that doesn't make war inevitable."

"Because aid to England is part of a constructive American policy to safeguard America," he said, "we should go to the very limit in our assistance, but not to a point which would endanger our protection."

Many Americans, Kennedy said, feared that Hitler would declare war on the United States if this country continued to aid Britain.

Self-Interest Rules

"Don't forget," he said, "that Hitler will declare war on this country or will make an attack, only when he thinks such action is for his very best interests. This country certainly has committed acts sufficiently unneutral to justify a less despotic tyrant than Hitler to declare war. The American

Full Text Of Ambassador Kennedy's Broadcast Address On Aid To Britain

WAR IS NOT INEVITABLE FOR U. S., DIPLOMAT SAYS

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 18—The text of Joseph P. Kennedy's broadcast speech tonight follows:

Shortly after I came home from London, I spoke over the radio for the reelection of President Roosevelt. I declared then that my sincere judgment was that we ought to stay out of war—that we could stay out of war. I urged that we give England all possible aid. I feel the same way about it today.

Since then there have appeared many false statements regarding my views on foreign policy. Moreover, there is a growing confusion and a reliance upon emotion which strikes me as altogether unnecessary and extremely harmful.

Tonight I hope to set forth as clearly as possible my views on some phases of the great issue confronting the American people. It is my earnest desire that I may be of some assistance in helping my fellow-citizens to form a clearer understanding of the burning issue of our foreign policy.

Attacks Intolerance

The saddest feature of recent months is the growth of intolerance. Honest men's motives are being attacked. Many Americans, including myself, have been subjected to deliberate smear campaigns merely because we differed from an articulate minority. A few ruthless and irresponsible Washington columnists have claimed for themselves the right to speak for the nation. The reputation of the American press for fairness is being compromised by the tactics of these men.

This habit of smearing an opponent because you disagree with what he stands for is a distinct menace to our free institutions. How can we maintain national unity when the motives of patriotic men are indiscriminately assailed?

Intolerance brews intolerance, and the whole country suffers. No matter who wins this war, America faces most critical times. If at this early date intolerance of contrary opinions flourishes, our future is dark indeed.

Aggressive Minority

A favorite device of an aggressive minority is to call any American questioning the likelihood of a British victory an "apostle of gloom"—a defeatist. I always believed that when the American people sent an Ambassador to a foreign country they expected him to report the facts to his Government as he saw them, the bright side and the dark side—the good things and the bad things—the strength and the weaknesses.

I never thought that it was my function to report pleasant stories that were not true. Everyone will agree that had I, as your Ambassador, reported to our Government anything but the truth as I saw it, I would have been false to my trust—I would have betrayed my country.

Sought Information

When I reported to our Government the seriousness of the problems that faced the British people I did it in considerable detail, and purposely, because I wanted our Government to have all the information possible affecting the plight of Great Britain so that this country in the days to come could guide itself more intelligently in its foreign policy regardless of what the outcome of the war might be.

As support for the charge that I am an apostle of gloom, it is said that I have predicted the defeat of Great Britain. That statement is not true. I am aware of and have reported on the serious obstacles to British victory. I know many of Britain's weaknesses, but a prediction can be based only on a complete knowledge of the strength and weaknesses of both sides.

There are many phenomena in this war which defy explanation even by the most expert. If the German air force can practically destroy a city in a one-night raid as in Coventry, why is it that it has failed to wipe out industrial England in a series of these raids?

Knows No Answer

If, as we know, England can live only if her ports remain open, why has not the German air force concentrated its efforts on closing these ports by aerial bombardment? It has made but few raids on Liverpool and Bristol and those only recently. What is the answer? I don't know. Apparently no one does.

The morale of the British nation defies description. It is as fine a display of human courage as has ever been witnessed. But what do we know about the morale of the German army or of the German people? Have they this quality of toughness or are they brittle after eight years of tyranny?

These are but a few of the unknown elements which may well determine the final outcome. Thus a prediction now of England's defeat would be senseless. One can recognize the enormous difficulties facing Britain without foreseeing its defeat.

Called "Appeaser"

Another label used as a smear against certain citizens who favor keeping America out of the war is the word "appeaser." I have been called one. Here is my answer. If by that word, now possessed of hateful implications, it is charged that I advocate a deal with the dictators contrary to the British desires, or that I advocate placing any trust or confidence in their promises, the charge is false and malicious. The word of these tyrants has been shown to be worthless. They themselves proclaim that their promises are sham.

But, if I am called an appeaser because I oppose the entrance of this country into the present war, I cheerfully plead guilty. So must everyone of you who want to keep America out of war.

The term "warmonger" is another example of this unfortunate trend. Such a charge does not help us in deciding what is best for our country. We ought to be done with this sort of stuff which only confuses and divides. We ought to give a fair hearing to all sides. In that way we will be right and united.

Particularly Violent

This smear campaign is particularly violent against many of our citizens who desire this country's influence to be used in an effort to bring about a just and lasting peace. These men feel that we are already on a toboggan ride toward involvement in the European war.

They believe that as long as this war continues there is the ever-increasing possibility—yes, probability—that we ourselves will become involved, bringing ruin to our civilization and an end to our democratic form of life. We cannot blame these men for working for peace. Such an impulse springs from the oldest and most constant of man's desires.

Of course, it is only too true that a just peace at this time does not appear to be in the cards. Hitler, the man who wanted war, has slammed the door on peace. To all the world he has proclaimed that he, Hitler, wages total war for a new world order—a new world where our society of justice according to law cannot even exist.

Realizing, therefore, that we cannot hope for a just peace in the near future, let us consider what should be America's policy.

Since my return home, what has impressed me most is the growing conflict in the minds of the American people over the two courses of action which the vast majority of Americans advocate—aiding Britain and staying out of war. Nearly all the American people want to aid Britain, and practically all of the same people want to stay out of war.

See Inconsistency

But they are beginning to feel that these policies may prove inconsistent. When they try to reconcile them in their own minds they become confused. If one emphasizes aid to Britain he thereby risks entering the war. If, on the other hand, he emphasizes avoidance of war, he minimizes the aid to Britain. I think that these policies can be applied without confusion and without risk of contradiction.

We need but apply the test which should motivate every one of us. Whenever the issue is raised, whether for the President, the Congress, the army or the navy, the test for any proposal should be—what is best for the United States of America.

In considering what is best for the United States, let us look at the problem of aid to Britain. I favor now, as I did in my talk for the President, that we give the utmost aid to England. By so doing we will be assisting a nation which the American people want to see win. But, more than that, by helping Britain we will be securing for ourselves the most precious commodity we need—time—time to rearm.

U. S. Not Prepared

If, and God forbid, England were to be defeated quickly and the Germans succeed to the British navy, this country now is not prepared to defend its own shores, let alone the North American continent.

It is true that we are awake at last and we are preparing. In this modern war where industry is more vital than man power an awakened America can speedily make its gigantic power felt by all the world. England's spirited defense is affording us precious time for rearming. It is consequently to our interest that England be aided in her courageous battle.

No one will seriously urge that we should give beyond the absolute minimum necessary for our own protection. Where that line is to be drawn is to be determined by the President acting with our trained experts of the army and the navy. They know best what we can spare.

Have Confidence

The American people have confidence in them and will trust their judgment. They have taken an oath to defend this country and that means defend it against all aggressors. However, because in addition to wanting to aid Britain the American people want to stay out of war, this aid should not and must not go to the point where war becomes inevitable.

So far as financing the assistance we give to Great Britain is concerned, my personal opinion is that the British ought to make available to us all the assets we can use. If after the resources of Great Britain were used up it were still sound American policy to assist them I would prefer that it be done through outright gifts, since I would not expect that loans could be repaid.

Under our policy we can give them guns; we can give them ammunition, we can give them airplanes; we can give them everything that doesn't make war inevitable. Because aid to England is part of a constructive American policy to safeguard America we should go to the very limit in our assistance, but not to a point which would endanger our own protection.

Declaration Outmoded

Many Americans fear that Hitler will declare war on us if we continue to aid Great Britain. To declare a state of war is a bit outmoded in these days of unbridled force. Don't forget that Hitler will declare war on this country, or will make an attack, only when he thinks that such action is for his best interests. This country certainly has committed acts sufficiently unneutral to justify a less despotic tyrant than Hitler to declare war. The American people obviously have not the slightest desire to remain neutral in the face of the aggression of the Axis powers.

It is not surprising that we desire Hitler's defeat. The English are defending a society which respects law and which upholds the dignity of the individual. All of us want very much to see destroyed once and for all the attempted decivilization of the world in the name of Nazi pagan philosophy.

Groups Not Far Apart

Despite the growing hysteria, despite all the clamor and the shouting, despite all the charges and countercharges, the various groups in America are not far apart. Only a very few Americans want to go to war. I respect their sincerity, but I prefer the judgment of the great majority who believe that to go to war is not for our best interests.

Who really wants war? Certainly the isolationists (with whom I cannot sympathize) do not want war. The President has declared on many occasions that he does not want war. Congress surely is dedicated to the task of keeping us at peace. Why, then, all the shouting?

Perhaps it is due to a certain fatalistic attitude, lately noticeable, to the effect that no matter what we do we are bound to be drawn into the war as an active combatant. These people who have lost hope for peace in America, I say, are the real defeatists. With such a position, I flatly disagree.

No Need For War

Unless we are attacked, the American people do not have to go to war. They will not go to war if they will to stay out of war. There will be no American intervention while there continues to be free and open discussion, while the people know all the facts, and while our system of popular government functions.

There are those who say if we stay out and Hitler wins we will be subject to a military attack by a combination of the totalitarian powers. On this question of a threatened invasion of our country, I said in my speech favoring the reelection of President Roosevelt that I have been a witness to a small but brave air force holding at bay an overwhelmingly superior air armada and preventing an invasion over but twenty miles of water.

After the fall of France and the retreat of Dunkirk the English defenses were in a deplorable state. Vast quantities of arms and ammunition had been destroyed and captured.

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people obviously have not had the slightest desire to remain neutral in the face of the aggression of the Axis powers."

Kennedy said that only a very few Americans wanted to go to war, and the great majority felt that war was "not for our best interests."

Attack Is Factor

"Unless we are attacked," he said, "the American people do not have to go to war. They will not go to war if they will to stay out of war."

Kennedy said he regarded it "impossible" for a foreign power to invade this country, and likewise regarded it "impossible for us to invade Europe."

"Frankly," he said, "if I could be assured that America, unprepared as she now is, could be declaring war on Germany, within the space of, say, a year end the threat of German domination, I would be in favor of declaring war right now.

U. S. Not Prepared

"The inescapable point, however, is that we are not prepared to fight a war—even a defensive one—at the moment, let alone an offensive one. Furthermore, could anyone make a safe prediction that the war would be ended in a year, or even two, with that help we would be able to send?

"As I said in my speech for the President (declaring for the reelection of Mr. Roosevelt), I cannot see where we could get the ships to carry the necessary army and equipment for our participation in the war. Further than that, I really don't know where our army would go if we started off to fight a war."

There are those, he said, who say "we can go to war and yet not use our man power."

"Sounds Feasible"

"This sounds feasible," he commented. "Would it be feasible six months hence? I do not believe it. To me, we are either all the way in the war or all the way out of it. Even if it appears to be feasible today, let us not forget that never in the history of mankind have events taken place with such lightning speed."

Kennedy, noting that Prime Minister Winston Churchill had said yesterday, "We do not require in 1941 large armies from overseas," asked:

"Does that mean our boys are expected over there in 1942?"

There had been no debate on this country's "war aims," in the event we went to war, he said. He asked, "Are we to sign a blank check?"

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Only a miracle had rescued its army. Even hunting rifles were being collected in England in order to equip part of their fighting forces. In spite of such handicaps, and in spite of the fact that the conquest of the British isles would have given Hitler domination of Europe, the Germans have never been able to secure a foothold on that island.

Mentions Risk

Consider what it means to transport troops and ammunition over 3,000 miles of storm-tossed ocean; consider what risks are involved in seeking to pierce naval and air defenses. What would our enemies use as bases for their planes, what as bases for their shipping? I have read that Dakar in Africa is only five or six hours by plane to the most easterly point of South America. But I am assuming that our policy with the other Americas will guarantee mutual protection.

But suppose a foreign power, by guile coercion or subversive activities, should secure the support of any of the countries in this hemisphere. We certainly have a right to expect that in their own self-interest the other countries of this hemisphere will, through diplomacy or force or both, insist that the principle of the Monroe Doctrine be maintained.

Severe Handicap

And mind you, even after an enemy had flown across an ocean, it would be faced with the problem of maintaining its forces and supplies large enough to cope with the resources of the North American content which would speedily be brought to bear against them.

Remember that the experience in this war to date indicates that ships even though protected with naval strength, face severe handicaps in seeking to land in the face of an attacking air force operating from a land base.

Reports from the Mediterranean seem to support this contention. Moreover, it is still very difficult to transport many tanks or many pieces of heavy ammunition in airplanes. I hope, therefore, that I am not too cheerful or too optimistic when I express confidence that we in America can successfully defend ourselves, assuming we avail ourselves of the opportunity to make ourselves strong.

And why shouldn't we have such confidence in ourselves? After all, we are a country of 130,000,000 people with a great record for vigor, ingenuity and bravery. For the life of me, I cannot understand why the tale of a great military machine 3,000 miles away should make us fear for our security. Let America devote its energies to armaments—those energies which have heretofore followed peaceful pursuits—and I have little doubt but that we can be secure against any power or group of powers in the wide world.

Another point frequently stressed in debates about our foreign policy is that if the Germans win, totalitarian system will ruin us economically. Let me state, first of all, that I believe that with the declaration of war on September 3, 1939, America's economy entered an acute phase. I opposed the war because I believed that the day Europe went to war, regardless of whether we ever participated, our problems from that minute on became critical.

I quite agree that if England were to win this war we would be a great deal better off than we would be if England lost. There is no argument on that score.

Point Of Argument

The point of argument, however, is on the question of whether to help England win the war we should get into the war ourselves, thus exhausting our own resources so as to threaten our whole civilization. Frankly, if I could be assured that America, unprepared as she now is, could by declaring war on Germany, within the space of say a year end the threat of German domination, I would be in favor of declaring war right now.

The inescapable point, however, is that we are not prepared to fight a war—even a defensive one—at the moment, let alone an offensive one. Furthermore, could anyone make a safe prediction that the war would be ended in a year, or even two with what help we would be able to send? As I said in my speech for the President, I cannot see where we could get the ships to carry the necessary army and equipment for our participation in the war.

Further than that, I really don't know where our army would go if we started off to fight a war. Just as I regard it impossible for a foreign power to invade this country, so do I regard it impossible for us to invade Europe.

Invasion Attempt

The British say that they have approximately one and one-half million soldiers under arms. Assuming that all those men could be used in an attempt to invade Europe and were not necessary for the protection of the Mediterranean or their own [illegible] and home, I fail to see by what process th[illegible] 6,000,000 Germans under arms woul[illegible] be overwhelmed.

It certainly can't be lurking in th[illegible] minds of even the most rabid inter[illegible] ventionists that we could send int[illegible] this kind of a war a sufficiently larg[illegible] expeditionary force to make up fo[illegible] the disproportion between the Germ[illegible] and the English military forces.

There are those who say, "Ah, bu[illegible] we can go to war and yet not use ou[illegible] man power." This sounds feasible to[illegible] day. Would it be feasible six month[illegible] hence? I do not believe it. To me w[illegible] are either all the way in the war o[illegible] all the way out of it. Even if it appear[illegible] to be feasible today, let us not forge[illegible] that never in the history of mankin[illegible] have events taken place with suc[illegible] lightning speed. Last February som[illegible] were calling it a "phony" war.

Germans Struck

In May the Germans struck. In sixt[illegible] days Hitler had conquered a large pa[illegible] of Europe. If we go to war our ma[illegible] power cannot be preserved from bat[illegible] tle. Only yesterday Mr. Churchill sai[illegible] "we do not require in 1941 large armie[illegible] from overseas." Does that mean ou[illegible] boys are expected over there in 1942

What would be our war aims? W[illegible] have not had any debate on that score[illegible] We certainly are not going into th[illegible] war just to underwrite the war aim[illegible] of another country without knowin[illegible] what they are. Germany under Hitle[illegible] has no war aims except to dominat[illegible] the world. She probably could no[illegible] turn back now if she desired.

England is, of course, fighting fo[illegible] her existence, but already we hea[illegible] dissatisfaction that the aims of th[illegible] British nation in this total war have not been set forth. Are we to sign a blank check? Common sense would seem to require that there be the mos[illegible] complete clarification of American aims in this conflict before we take the fatal step.

Lists Arguments

Some use the argument that should the Axis powers prevail they would inevitably impose on America a totalitarian regime. They therefore argue that we should go to war to prevent this. But have they considered that by becoming involved in a war they may lose the very thing for which they are fighting? How long could a democracy last while trying to fight a long drawn out war?

As Arthur Greenwood, the British labor leader, speaking in a debate at the Oxford Union, said: "If this war is fought to exhaustion, we will experience an impoverishment the like of which Britain has never seen.

"And we will find at the end of the road of all our bloodshed and suffering—not a democracy, but an authoritarian regime of the Right or of the Left." But we here in America do not want a dictatorship of either the Right or the Left. We want to preserve our democracy. And, ladies and gentlemen, we are not going to preserve anything by getting into this war.

"Terrible Future"

It is said that we cannot exist in a world where totalitarianism rules. I grant you it is a terrible future to contemplate. But why should anyone think that our getting into a war would preserve our ideals, a war which would then practically leave Russia alone outside the war area getting stronger, while the rest of the world approached exhaustion?

Suppose we go in and the war continues for two or three years. We will be paying the whole bill, make no mistake about that. Does anyone in his right mind think that the world won't be completely bankrupt? Mind you, even now we are supporting China financially and we have already made available $500,000,000 to South America to aid her economy.

Well, at the end of the war we win—so what? What is the status of the world? Who is going to reorganize Europe? England and the United States? But we are then in a bad way, and we must contemplate great internal problems of our own.

Taxes To Be High

Our taxes will be high; more people will be paying them; our national debt will be enormous; we will have an army to demobilize; we will have to readjust a whole nation, agricultural as well as industrial, in the transition from a war basis to a peace basis.

England will have the same conditions. Yet, to keep defeated Germany and the other countries from going completely Communistic, we will have to reorganize them as well as ourselves, probably standing guard while this reorganization is taking place. I shudder to contemplate it. Are our children's and our grandchildren's lives to be spent standing guard in Europe while heaven knows what happens in America? These are only some of the factors to be considered when it is suggested that we get in the war.

Hear It Called Duty

Another argument we hear is that it is our duty to go to war because England is fighting our battle, England is not fighting our battle. This is not our war. We were not consulted when it began. We had no veto power over its continuance. England's own leaders have told us why they are fighting. They are fighting for their very existence. It does happen that England's spirited defense is greatly to our advantage.

It is true—she is waging a war against a force which seeks to destroy the rule of conscience and reason, a force that proclaims its hostility to law, to family life, even to religion itself. Therefore we ought to arm to the teeth and give as much help as we can. But lets us do it on the basis of preserving American ideals and interests. But make no mistake, let no nation think that because the American people do not want war they will not go to war should their own vital interests be at stake.

One hears the argument that if war is declared the President will secure powers needed for our defense. The President has very wide authority under existing law. Congress, I feel certain, will give him all the power that the protection of American interests require.

Believes In Authority

The recent bill, H. R. 1776, called the "lease-lend bill," seeks to confer upon the President authority unheard of in our history. It seeks to vest in the Executive powers which the President says he does not want and would not accept but for the emergency.

The opponents of the bill claim that it amounts to an abdication by Congress of its responsibility and that it is not necessary at this time. Fortunately, out of the hearings the American people will learn what are the factors which it is claimed make the bill necessary, what is the meaning of its proposals in detail, and what powers are to be exercised. Personally, I am a great believer in centralized responsibility, and as a corollary, in conferring all powers necessary to carry out that responsibility.

Moreover, I appreciate full well that time is of the essence. Nevertheless, I am unable to agree with the proponents of this bill that it has yet been shown that we face such immediate danger as to justify this surrender of the authority and responsibility of the Congress. I believe that after the hearings have been completed there will be revealed less drastic ways of meeting the problem of adequate authority for the President.

Must Give Support

However, after there has been debate and a bill, whatever it may be, becomes part of our law, I think the duty of every American citizen is plain. All of us must rally behind the President so that he may carry on with a nation which has debated in the democratic manner, has acted in the democratic manner and is united in the cause of preserving our own democracy.

Regardless of what our foreign policy should be, it is obvious that a nation we must go "all out" for rearmament. It is only in this way that the American people can realize their national policy of security and their desire to help England. The more we rearm, the larger our arsenal, the more we shall have available for England.

No Need To Fear

There is no need to fear if we prepare. Our Bill of Rights will be intact if we hold a free and open discussion and maintain tolerance for those with whom we disagree. No one group or one class can possibly bear the burden of sacrifice which must be borne by every man, woman and child, rich and poor alike, even if our present program is the limit. But no burden is too great a price to pay for the safety of our beloved country.

Eventually we may have to fight to defend our civilization. The future in that respect is unknown and unknowable. Let us all appreciate here and now that come what may in the fortunes of war, our easy life of yesterday is at an end. Our lot in the future will be a difficult one—win, lose or draw.

"Enough Of Words"

America has had enough of words. Our friends across the water want more than phrases. Words will not give them armaments; words will not make us strong. America must unite—now. America must sacrifice—now. America must work—now.

I do not pretend that by staying at peace our path will be easy. But I do assert that by staying at peace we will be in a far better position to meet the gigantic problems we must face.

The American people want to aviod war. If the leaders keep constantly before them what war means in terms of human tragedy, if Congress is ever alert to the dangers of involvement, the national determination will be translated into effective action and his country will not go to war.

KNOX SAYS ARMING IS WAR PREVENTIVE

Nation Must Be So Strong Aggressors Would Fear Us, He Urges

But In Meantime He Would Send Aid To Countries "In First Line"

JAN 19 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Jan. 18—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said tonight that this nation could avoid war only by arming the fighting democracies and thus help them hold dictators at bay while the United States made itself so strong "aggressor nations will be afraid to attack us."

"While we are thus making ourselves strong for the sake of our own security," he told the Canadian Society of New York, "shall we not lend every possible aid to those who are gallantly holding the lines while we prepare?

"Our own defense in a world where force is supreme is dependent upon our speed in production of those things essential to defense. Expanding our production to help the British directly helps us to achieve that speed in production which is our only hope of safety if Hitler wins in Europe."

Testified Friday

Colonel Knox testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee Friday that 'if England is completely destroyed we will be attacked." Advocating Congressional approval of the Administration's aid-to-Britain bill, he emphasized the word "will."

He said the navy had been strengthened by trading fifty destroyers for eight British sites for naval bases, but that he opposed releasing any more vessels.

The Republican Cabinet member's broadcast address was generously sprinkled with what he called "grim facts" respecting this country's position in a war-torn world.

Summed up, he said, these facts

"constitute a graver threat to American security and future welfare than any we have faced since founding the republic."

Knox uttered unqualified support of President Roosevelt's aid-to-Britain policy and declared that the President's suggestion that this country eliminate "the dollar sign" from aid discussions was "one of the most courageous and statesmanlike proposals in American history."

A defeat of Britain, he admonished, would mean one thing—domination of eighty per cent. of the world's population by dictators who would impose on the peoples a totalitarian state while only twenty per cent.—"those peoples of North and South America"—would still be free.

Those who believe this country, after a fall of Britain, would still be free "from the danger of invasion when ever the German conquerors felt th time was ripe to garner the loot o the greatest treasure house in th world" were guilty, Knox declared of "the most colossal and inexcusabl self-deception."

Despite anything this county coul do, Knox went on, a victorious Ger many would penetrate South Amer ica—economically, politically and mili tarily—and thus establish a base "fron which she could operate a new terror.

Security Would Disappear

"Once that is accomplished, with European exits to the Atlantic open and no British fleet to control them," Knox warned, "the security now provided by the Atlantic would disappear and we would soon have, not what some of these appeasers call a 'foreign war,' but we would have a war on our own territory, with American women and children the victims of night-raiding bombers."

A victorious Germany, he said, would face this country with a 4-to-1 numerical superiority in naval power and only by "superhuman effort" and "frightful sacrifices" could this country hope to maintain "even a reasonable degree of freedom" on the seas.

GLASS URGES WAR ON REICH AT ONCE

Senator Gives Views in Interview Saying He Wants Hitler at 'Bottom of the Sea'

FOR EXPERTS TO DECIDE

Nye Says the Administration Leaders Have Built Up 'War Sentiment' in Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Senator Glass said today that it was his personal view that the United States should declare war on Germany now, but he added that the question was one which should be determined primarily by policy experts in the State, War and Navy Departments.

The 83-year-old Virginian, who has criticized many Administration measures but has supported President Roosevelt's foreign policy, was selected by the Democratic steering committee yesterday for membership on the Foreign Relations Committee, which will handle the Administration's aid-to-Britain legislation in the Senate.

In an interview, Mr. Glass declared that he would like to declare war on Germany at once "so far as I am personally concerned."

"But I don't know whether that would be strategically advisable," he continued. "It is a matter primarily for the experts of the State Department and the Army and Navy.

"Their opinion should carry great weight."

Mr. Glass added that he would like "to see Hitler at the bottom of the sea."

The Senator previously has expressed the view that this nation would be justified in sending its vessels into war zones to carry goods to the British—transportation now barred by the Neutrality Act. He also has argued that the United States could justifiably escort convoys of supply ships to Great Britain.

Meanwhile, Senator Nye of North Dakota reiterated his contention that thirty Senators would vote now for a declaration of war if the President asked it. Mr. Nye said that Administration efforts had been designed to "lead us into war," and that Administration leaders had managed to build up some "war sentiment" in Congress.

Youths Tear Down Swastika

Two Riot Calls in San Francisco After the Consulate Unfurls Huge Flag.

San Francisco, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Two riot calls were turned in for the police today after several youths here ripped a swastika flag from a staff of the German consulate.

Several thousand persons jammed the street outside the building housing the consulate. Mounted police and patrolmen hurried to the scene. The crowd started gathering this morning after the big swastika was unfurled in celebration, the consulate said, of the founding of the Reich in 1871.

Several young men climbed the fire escape, made their way to the tenth floor, just above the office of the consulate.

From there one managed to get down to the staff on which the flag was flying. He reached out, grabbed one end, while another youth slashed at it with a knife. Some one in the consulate office discovered the trick, leaned out and caught one corner of the flag. Each pulled. The flag split in half. The boys took their half and scampered out of sight.

Consul-Gen. Fritz Wiedermann and Dr. Otto Denzer, vice-consul, were in their offices during the disturbance.

A police sergeant said the young men who ripped the German ensign were liable to prosecution under international law.

Just before noon a department store adjoining the German consulate broke out a huge American flag. The president of the store is Paul Verbier, a Frenchman who recently became a citizen of the United States.

Consulate today while thousands of spectators stood in the street and cheered.

The action, which Consul General Fritz Wiedemann immediately reported to the German Embassy in Washington, climaxed a morning of unrest around the building at 26 O'Farrell Street, just off Market.

The flag was being flown in observance of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the German Reich.

The sailor was identified by Police Capt. Joseph Walsh as Harold James Sturtevant, twenty-two years old, recently a fireman on the destroyer Craven. He and a companion, E. G. Lackey, twenty-three, of Charlotte, N. C., seaman, first class, formerly on the destroyer Perkins, were charged with malicious mischief and held for the United States Navy. Four other young men who participated were released. Sturtevant and Lackey were on shore leave, awaiting mustering out of service. They were in civilian clothing.

The crowd began forming shortly after the Nazi emblem was unfurled when the consulate opened. As the morning advanced, the crowd grew larger, until an estimated 2,000 persons were gazing at the four-by-eight-foot flag. Police were kept busy explaining to protesting spectators that international law permitted the consulate to fly the German flag without also displaying an American emblem.

Wiedemann Cites Orders

Capt. Wiedemann explained that he was under orders to fly his flag on Jan. 18, anniversary of the Reich's founding in 1871, and said it would have been taken down at 1 o'clock, Saturday closing time for the consulate.

As the crowd grew, a small American flag was hung from the window of a vacant office directly above the big swastika emblem. A near-by department store hastily broke out a huge American ensign, twenty feet long and ten feet wide.

Several young men, who heatedly had protested the presence of the Nazi flag to police, finally went into action, ascending the fire escape to the ninth floor. Outside the windows of the consulate they shouted a demand that the flag be hauled in.

"Go on down, you must be drunk," Dr. Otto Denzer, Vice-Consul, yelled back. "If you don't watch out you will kill yourselves."

The group entered a tenth-story window and reached the empty office above the flagpole. While the crowd, which by then filled O'Farrell Street and overflowed into Market Street, alternately cheered and held its breath, Sturtevant slowly let himself down to the flagpole. With a penknife he began slashing at the halyard. When the rope was cut he attempted to pull in the flag, but Dr. Denzer and others in the consulate grabbed the bottom hem.

Slashed Flag With Knife

Shouting at the Germans, Sturtevant leaned down and slashed the flag in several places. Finally, Sturtevant's companions were able to grab a corner of the ensign and a brief tug-of-war between stories ensued. The consulate employees got most of the flag, which was badly torn in the middle and missing a corner.

The crowd let out roar as the emblem disappeared, then continued cheering as Sturtevant climbed back through the window. The flag was torn down fifteen minutes before the consular employees would have hauled it in.

"I couldn't let that flag stay up there," Sturtevant declared. "It was up to some one to get it down, so I just went up there."

"I'm from Charlotte, N. C., and there aren't any Bunds there," added Lackey.

Capt. Wiedemann said any further instructions would come from Washington.

The Consul General, World War commander of Adolf Hitler, declined comment beyond, "The facts speak for themselves." He said the German ensign had been displayed on previous anniversaries without incident.

Capt. Walsh, who conferred with Army authorities on international custom regarding foreign flags, termed the incident "embarrassing" to the American government. "The consulate is the same as German soil, and makes an incident like this international in character," he asserted.

As result of today's activity, the lease of the consulate was ordered canceled by the company which owns the building.

Washington Silent on Incident

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—There was no immediate comment by diplomatic or governmental sources here on the incident in San Francisco today in which a German ensign was torn from the German Consulate by two men identified by police as Navy seamen.

Informed persons said that the usual procedure was for a consulate to report such matters to the embassy here, which in turn would report to the Foreign Office in Berlin. If a protest was then dceided upon, the Foreign Office would instruct the embassy to make representations to the State Department.

The State and Navy Departments customarily leave such matters to the disposition of local police authorities unless a formal protest is received through diplomatic channels.

Nazi Flag Torn Off Consulate By U.S. Seaman

San Francisco Police Hold Youth and Companion but Huge Crowd Cheers Deed

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18 (AP).—An American sailor ripped a huge swastika flag from its staff at the ninth-story offices of the German

ST. LUCIA TO HAVE TWO U. S. BASES

Agreement Is Reached on Island Sites.

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Strengthening its outposts for defense of the Panama Canal, the United States will establish two air bases on the strategically located British island of St. Lucia. An announcement by the State Department that final agreement had been reached on base sites on St. Lucia disclosed that a land plane base will be established at Vieux Fort as well as the seaplane base originally planned at Gros Islet Bay.

St. Lucia is in the Windward Islands in the Caribbean close by the French owned island of Martinique where French warships and planes are based. These islands have caused some concern to the United States because of the possibility that French colonies might be taken over by a victorious Germany.

Leases on the bases to be located on British territory in the Western Hemisphere—at St. Lucia, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, Trinidad and British Guina—were received in exchange for fifty world war destroyers turned over to the British Navy.

DENIES WAR LEAK

Hull Says American Nations Are Co-operating.

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today that no serious questions involving transshipment of war materials from South or Central American nations to Russia—from where they might be sent to Germany—had been called to the attention of the State Department.

The Secretary's statement was made in answer to questions by newspaper men involving reported leakage of supplies from Latin American ports, which the British say are detrimental to their cause.

The United States, as well as the other American republics, Secretary Hull said, was making every possible effort to cooperate in ideas, purposes and activities for the general benefit.

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Americas. With international trade seriously dislocated, Mr Hull pointed out, it was possible that some shipments might fal under the suspicion of being destined for Germany by a cir cuitous route.

'Swansea Docks Hit'

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 18—Five bombs fell in a London residential district this afternoon when German bombers made their first daylight raid on the capital in twelve days. The raiders, approaching from the southeast, were met by the fire of ground batteries. The all-clear came after about an hour and a half.

The sirens had sounded in mid-afternoon and heavy gunfire was heard at the same time.

The Air Ministry said the London bombs were dropped by a single plane, and said other raiders attacked localities near the east coast. "A small number" of persons were said to have been killed or injured.

Metal Center Raided

The port of Swansea, in South Wales, about forty-five miles west of Cardiff, bore the brunt of German aerial attacks on Britain last night.

The Government acknowledged that a number of fires had been started by the raiders, but declared the "situation was always well in hand" and the last blazes were extinguished early this morning.

Fatalities In Devon

The number of casualties in Swansea, a town of 165,000, near the mouth of Bristol Channel, was officially described as "not large," but some fatalities were reported at an unidentified place in Devon, in southwest England.

(Swansea has been described as "the metallurigcal capital of Wales" and before the war was the chief seat of the copper, tinplate and patent-fuel industries.)

Night Stab At West

In the early part of last night raiders concentrated on a town in the west of England, but were reported to have been driven off by a furious anti-aircraft barrage, which was said to have rocked houses.

Men 36 years of age were registered by Great Britain today for military duty, bringing to about 3,000,000 the total called to arms. Approximately 2,600,000 had been registered previously.

British Raid Axis Ships

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 18—The Air Ministry announced today that R. A. F. bombers machine-gunned and bombed Axis shipping off the Dutch Coast yesterday, scoring direct hits on four ships, which left one sinking and another listing.

Only the stern of one vessel was visible above the water after the attack, a communique said. The tonnage of the vessels was not given.

Despite bad weather, British planes were reported to have attacked the Nazi invasion ports of Brest and Cherbourg and two airdromes in German-occupied France last night.

All of the planes returned from the raid, the communique said.

Royal Air Force activities during the night, the announcement said were much less extensive than on recent nights because of poor flying conditions over northwest Germany and most of the Continent.

Nazi Bombers, Single File, Poun[d] English East Coast

One Gets Throug[h] London Anti-Aircraft Barrage; R. A. F. Hi[ts] Four Ships Off Dutch Coast

BY W. T. YARBOUGH

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 18—A string of German bombers, crossing the Channel one by one, pounded the east coast this afternoon and one got through London's anti-aircraft barrage to unload five bombs on a residential area.

It was London's first daylight air alarm in twelve days and the Air Ministry acknowledged "a small number" of dead and injured.

Weather Causes Lull

Generally, however, bad weather forced a lull in the give-and-take air battle of Britain.

Up until late tonight no German raiders had been reported over any part of Britain since nightfall. Very bad weather conditions on the Continent were believed to be the reason.

Forays Restricted

Royal Air Force forays last night were restricted by the weather to raids on near-by Nazi-occupied waters and coasts. Direct hits were made on four ships off the Dutch coast, the Air Ministry said, one sinking and another listing.

British night raiders also were reported to have attacked the Nazi invasion ports of Brest and Cherbourg and two airdromes in German-occupied France.

Heavy Gunfire Heard

Although the London bombing was attributed to only one plane, heavy gunfire could be heard. The alarm indicated that others were trying to get through on the southeast approach to the capital, the air highway from the Dover Strait.

The brunt of last night's Nazi assaults had fallen on the South Wales port of Swansea, about forty-five miles west of Cardiff, but the Government said all fires were extinguished by early morning and the "situation was always well in hand."

Casualties in Swansea, a city of 165,000 population and an important center of Britain's metallurgical industries, were described officially as "not large."

RAIDS ON REICH STEPPED UP AS R. A. F. GROWS

Survey Of 1,400 Bombings Taken As Showing Rise In Air Power

Ruhr Industrial Area, Naval Bases And Oil Centers Targets

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 18—Great Britain's air force, sharply stepping up its offensive operations during the past three months, made more than 1,400 organized raids on Germany between the start of the war and January 1, a Ministry of Information report said tonight.

Indicative of the increasing power of Britain's air arm in its role of staving off threatened invasion by striking at the sources of German power, the report pointed out that more than 500 of the raids were made since the end of last September, with special emphasis on objectives in the Ruhr district.

Third Of Targets In Ruhr

In "this heart of the German productive machine," as the report termed it, were more than 500 of the 1,552 objectives' listed as targets of the R. A. F. during the period covered by the survey. The onslaught on the Ruhr, source of most of Germany's steel and coal as well as many guns, airplanes and other military equipment, was stepped up by two-thirds during the past three months, the Ministry said.

"It received the most intensive hammering of any part of the Reich," the report continued.

Railways and communications topped the list in number of bombings with 459. Munition and aircraft plants, military stores and power stations formed the second ranking category with 316 attacks.

There were 254 raids on oil refineries and storage tanks; 199 on airdromes and sea bases and 25 on "other objectives."

Hamburg Most Often Hit

The north German port and railroad center of Hamburg was the city most often attacked—60 times, with Bremen, second only in importance as a port, near the top of the list. It was attacked 52 times.

Wilhelmshaven, Germany's most important naval base, was bombed 36 times up to January 1. Since then, there have been at least five additional raids on this North Sea objective.

Kiel and Eden, two other naval and ship building bases, were attacked 32 and 27 times, respectively.

Objectives in the Rhine industrial and rail center of Cologne were listed as bombed 55 times.

Attack Synthetic Oil Plant

The Ministry also cited as some of the "heaviest" attacks those on the hydrogenation plant which produces normally about 500,000 tons of synthetic oil annually at Leuna and the oil centers of Magdeburg and Gelsenkirchen, in central Germany and the Ruhr respectively.

Maps showing the points bombed were distributed with the report. An accompanying note asserted that a comparison of the maps with Germany's principal war industries "proves beyond all doubt that the R. A. F. bomber command is hitting Germany precisely where it will have the greatest immediate effect through the crippling of war activities and destruction of war factories and materials."

CHURCHILL ASKS CREDITS HERE

Needs More Arms Than Can Be Paid For.

Glasgow, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill has summed up Britain's 1941 war needs from the United States as guns, planes and ships—"far more than we shall be able to pay for"—rather than "large armies from overseas."

The plain-speaking Prime Minister, with President Roosevelt's special representative, Harry Hopkins, at his side, told the Glasgow city councilors in an unheralded speech last night that Great Britain has enough fighting men of her own to "hold the front line of civilization" with American aid in credits and supplies.

But he warned oluntly that "before us lie sufferings and tribulations" along the hard road to ultimate victory.

Proudly he introduced President Roosevelt's representative and declared:

"Mr. Hopkins has come in order to put himself in the closest relation with things here.

"He will soon return to report to his famous chief the impressions he has gathered in our islands. We don't require in 1941 large armies from overseas. What we do require are weapons, ships and airplanes. All that we can pay for we will pay for, but we will require far more than we shall be able to pay for."

Watches U. S. Process.

Mr. Churchill, speaking after a tour of air raid precaution and defense preparations with Mr. Hopkins, said he was watching "with deep emotion" the "stirring processes by which the democracy of the great American republic is establishing its laws and formulating its decisions in order to make sure that the British Commonwealth of Nations is able to maintain the front line of civilization and of progress."

Mr. Churchill asserted that Adolf Hitler will find Britain better prepared to beat off invasion now than was the case last summer or fall. He said flatly, however, that the war in 1941 would be no less terrible than in 1940, and added:

"Before us lie many months of having to endure bombardment of our cities and industrial areas without the power to make equal reply."

The British Prime Minister told the Councilors:

"That bad man (Hitler) has never had so great a need as he has now to strike Britain from his path. He is master of a great part of Europe. His armies can move almost wherever they will upon the Continent. He holds down eight or ten countries by force, by secret police and by still more odious local Quislings."

Sees Italy Occupied Soon.

He said this occupation of countries, to which "presently perhaps Italy" may be added, was building a "hatred for the Nazi creed and for the German name which generations and perhaps centuries hardly will efface."

Great Britain's improved position Mr. Churchill attributed in part to the success "far beyond our dreams" of the campaign in North Africa in which he said nearly 80,000 prisoners have been taken and eight or nine divisions of Italian troops, well equipped, have been dashed out of existence with inconceivably small losses.

He called the British counterblow across the Egyptian desert and into Libya a risk well run and declared it allowed "opportunity to address ourselves to the problems and the perils of 1941 with far greater advantages than were at our disposal six or eight months ago."

London Comments On Churchill Speech

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Alfred M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential nominee, declared today that Prime Minister Churchill's speech at Glasgow was "a vigorous and forthright statement of England's needs" and added:

"It is perfectly obvious that Mr. Churchill wants to know if the Yanks are coming. He cleared away a lot of underbrush."

Nazis Reply To Churchill

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 18—Authorized Germans took the viewpoint today that Prime Minister Churchill's speech at Glasgow last night was directed at only one person—Harry Hopkins, special representative of President Roosevelt.

In that opinion the Glasgow audience was only window dressing.

(Churchill said Britain's war needs for 1941 were more guns and planes and ships than she could pay for, but that she did not need "large armies from overseas.")

"Not So Cocksure"

These sources said they thought Churchill had made some progress in now being only "moderately optimistic" and not as cocksure as formerly.

There were blatant discrepancies, it was said here, regarding British air power in the speeches of Churchill, British Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert, and R. H. Cross, the British Minister of Shipping.

(In an address earlier this week Cross said that the British air force was forging ahead of Germany's. Sir Philip, speaking last November 19, asserted that the *Luftwaffe* night attacks on London were a major problem which at that time had not been solved

Churchill said last night: "Before us lie many months of having to endure bombardment of our cities and industrial areas without the power to make equal reply.")

Ex-New York Reporter May Be Churchill Aid

London, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—A former American newspaper reporter may become Great Britain's Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, it was reported in political circles here today.

The present Under-Secretary, R. A. Butler, would replace Herwald Ramsbotham as President of the Board of Education, according to these reports, and his post would be taken by Richard Law, formerly of the New York Herald Tribune and the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Mr. Law is at present Financial Secretary at the War Office.

M. P. Asks Willkie To Speak on Aid

LONDON, Jan. 18, (AP).—Col. Arthur Evans, member of Parliament for Cardiff, South Wales, cabled an invitation to Wendell L. Willkie today to address members of the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union at the House of Commons on the "aid for Britain bill" now being considered in the United States Congress.

'Free' French Admiral Hurt

Emile Muselier Injured In London When Club Is Bombed

London, Jan. 18 (AP)—Admiral Emile Muselier, commander of the "Free French naval force," was wounded slightly in a recent German air raid on London, it was announced officially today.

The bomb struck a London club where the admiral was dining.

He suffered only superficial lacerations and aided those hurt more seriously.

$12.42 Bid Wins Onion

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP).—An onion auctioned at a football match brought $12.42 for the Sheffield war fund today. Onions, very scarce now, have a controlled price of about 10 cents a pound.

Blizzard Off Dover

London, Jan. 18 (AP).—A blizzard accompanied by high seas and a southeast gale raged tonight in the Strait of Dover. Waves broke over sea walls. It was the severest storm of the Winter.

2 Trawlers Sunk

London, Jan. 18 (AP).—The trawlers Chestnut and Desiree have been sunk, the Admiralty announced tonight. There were no casualties, the communique said.

BRITAIN SEEKS U. S. SHIPS AT 1918 PACE

7,000,000 Tons A Year Declared Needed To Relieve Starvation Threat

Salter Confident Building Rate As Non-Belligerent Can Be Speeded Up

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 18—Sir Arthur Salter, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Shipping, said tonight it would require a United States shipbuilding program as big as that of the World War to relieve Britain of the threat of starvation because of the losses due to German submarines.

Britain, he said, has bought all available inactive ships and is increasing her own building program, but will nevertheless need about 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 tons a year to feel safe.

Would Cover Losses

"We should like to see a building program in the United States as big as that of the last war, when the rate reached 4,000,000 gross tons a year," he said at a press conference. "That would give us enough margin to cover losses."

British losses since the Germans seized French air and submarine bases in June have been about 90,000 tons a week, or more than 4,500,000 tons a year.

Most of these losses, however, have been offset by building new ships and the purchase and transfer of Danish, French and other ships to the British flag.

Negotiating For Ships

Britain is negotiating now with Danish interests in the United States in an attempt to get control of thirty-eight Danish ships totaling 150,000 tons in United States ports.

Danish shipping already in British hands totals 344,000 tons.

Salter said Britain already had withdrawn most of her shipping from the Pacific and other non-essential routes, leaving the trade to the United States and other nations.

Confident Of Aid

He expressed doubt that the United States rate of shipbuilding as a non-belligerent could equal its wartime rate, but added he was confident it could be speeded up.

"I cannot believe munitions and airplanes America is making will stay on the other side of the Atlantic when they are needed here," Salter declared.

Nazi Raider Defied By British Skipper —At Cost Of Death

San Pedro, Cal., Jan. 18 (AP)—The story of how a doughty British sea captain defied a Nazi raider by sending SOS signals to attract British warships until his vessel was sunk and he and seven crewmen killed was told at Los Angeles harbor today.

The scene was described by Capt Leif Krogh, master of the Norwegian tanker Ole Jacobs, which the raider already had captured, between Singapore and Colombo, the night of November 10.

The raider ordered the unidentified British freighter to heave to.

"But the freighter defied the Nazi orders," he said, "and kept sending out signals in hopes that a British warship would come. So the raider fired."

FIVE BOMBERS SHOT DOWN IN RAID ON MALTA

British Report 3-Hour Attack by Germans; Heavy Damage Claimed by Nazi Sources

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 19—(Sunday)—(AP).—German Junkers bombers attacked this British Mediterranean Island stronghold for three hours yesterday afternoon.

Five bombers were reported shot down and a reliable source said another might have been brought down.

In three days of raids on Malta, the Nazis have nearly equaled the total civilian damage cused by Fascist aviatrs in eight months.

Two hstorc churches celebrated in the annals of the Knights of St. John have been shattered.

Natural Raid Shelter

The whole island is a natural air-raid shelter. As soon as sirens sound the alarm of attack the Maltese calmly go to their deep stone-hewn underground shelters.

Going ashore here from a British warship for the first time since last December 20, I found the islanders better prepared than ever for enemy bombers and Malta showing singularly little damage.

[In a broadcast heard in New York Friday describing a reported dive-bombing attack at Malta the night before, on the crippled British aircraft carrier Illustrious at Valletta, the German radio called it a "strategic event of great importance," and declared: "An aircraft carrier may be lost, but if it is lost in Malta it means Malta, too, can be lost."

Because of its geographic position in mid-Mediterranean, the island gives the British strategic service not only as a link between their naval forces in the eastern and western ends of the sea, but also in blockading Italy from her overseas empire.]

Maltese gunners who early established an enviable record for anti-aircraft accuracy daily are adding more planes to their score.

"Victory Roll" Seen Often

It is almost a common sight now to see a British fighter pilot's "victory roll."

During seventy-two hours ashore in Malta, I watched one fight over a British airdrome in which I saw the British quickly send two of a squadron of eight Germans hurtling in flames to earth.

Larry Allen, Associated Press foreign correspondent, who was born at Mount Savage, Md., was on the British aircraft carrier Illustrious when it was attacked for seven hours by German dive-bombers on January 10, off Sicily. Now the Illustrious has taken him to Malta, scene of subsequent German dive-bombings in which, the Germans say, the Illustrious was again hit.

Here are Allen's personal impressions of the position of this tiny and vital British naval base in mid-Mediterranean, to follow up his graphic eyewitness accounts of the January 10 bombing. Since the British Admiralty has not released anything about the alleged second attack on the Illustrious, Allen is as yet unable to deal with that specifically.

Malta Defies German Bombers To Succeed Where Italy Failed

Morale Of People Is Unshaken, Confidence In Britain High, U. S. Correspondent Reports

By LARRY ALLEN
Associated Press Correspondent

Valletta, Malta, Jan. 18—There is not the slightest sign anywhere on this British island stronghold that the heavy attacks of German dive-bombers, appearing suddenly in the Mediterranean, are going to succeed in what the Italians failed to do—make Malta give up.

The morale of the people of this ancient island appears unshaken, their confidence in British victory high.

[The British, reporting a heavy dive-bombing attack Thursday on the harbor and city of Valletta, said ten planes of a German-Italian raiding fleet were shot down and three others were damaged. Although there was some property damage, they said, there was very little of military importance and only "slight" civilian casualties.]

Both the Maltese and the British have a far greater regard for the courage of the Germans than for what they call the "safety-first" Italian bombers.

200 Raids: "Slight Damage"

The islanders say the Italians usually fly at 14,000 to 20,000 feet and that in more than 200 raids since last June 11 they have caused only slight damage, principally in wrecked homes.

What success the Germans may have remains to be seen, but, come what may, Malta seems now to be capable of defending itself and its defenders say they are resolved that nothing will break this link in the chain of Britain's Mediterranean power.

R. A. F. BOMBS SET FIRES AT TOBRUK

Ground Forces Prepare for Assault on Italians.

Cairo, Jan. 18 (A. P.). — British bombers raided the besieged Italian base of Tobruk, in Libya, Thursday night, starting two big fires in military buildings and causing ten explosions, the Royal Air Force Command said today. Smaller fires and one large explosion were also caused near the main quay, a communique said. Derna likewise was raided and a number of bombs dropped on the barracks there.

On the ground, a communique said, there was no change in the situation. The British were still preparing for an assault.

The airdrome at Martiza, Rhodes, was also attacked Thursday night and fires and explosions resulted, the communique said.

In Italian East Africa, the Caproni Works shops in the Mai Adaga area were again raided, the R. A. F. reported. One direct hit was registered.

A British communique late today was one of the shortest in weeks. It said: "No change in the situation."

CAIRO, JAN. 18-(AP)-ITALIAN AIRPLANES VISITED THE NILE VALLEY LAST NIGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE BEGAN IN THE WESTERN DESERT EARLY IN DECEMBER. CAIRO HAD TWO ALERTS AND THE PLANES BOMBED A CANAL, BUT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES AND THE DAMAGE WAS DESCRIBED AS INSIGNIFICANT. ALEXANDRIA ALSO WAS RAIDED. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES AND NO DAMAGE, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

30.24-7035

30.24-7035

KHARTOUM, ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, JAN 18-(AP)-A BRITISH MILITARY MISSION HAS BEEN WORKING IN THE HEART OF ETHIOPIA SINCE LAST JULY TRAINING AND ARMING THOUSANDS OF TRIBESMEN FOR A FIGHT AGAINST THE ITALIANS, IT WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

THIS DISCLOSURE CAME LESS THAN A WEEK AFTER IT BECAME KNOWN THAT LITTLE HAILE SELASSIE, DETHRONED BY THE ITALIAN CONQUERORS OF ETHIOPIA FIVE YEARS AGO, WAS RECEIVING A CONSTANT STREAM OF TRIBAL REVOLUTIONARY AGENTS IN KHARTOUM, ONLY 300 MILES FROM ETHIOPIA.

THERE HAVE BEEN ESTIMATES THAT 200,000 ETHIOPIANS WERE ACTIVE IN GUERRILLA FIGHTING IN THE INTERIOR.

JAN 19 1941

THE MISSION, PICKED FROM MEN WHO KNEW THE ETHIOPIAN COUNTRY AND DIALECTS, I' MADE UP OF A HANDFUL OF BRITISH STAFF OFFICERS AND INSTRUCOTRS.

WITH A CONVOY OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, THE MEN SLIPPED BY THE ITALIAN BORDER GUARDS AND PATROLS LAST JULY.

DESPITE TROPICAL RAINS STILL FALLING IN SOME PARTS AND MAKING TRAVEL MORE DIFFICULT, THEY TREKKED 500 MILES INTO THE INTERIOR AND ESTABLISHED CAMP SOMEWHERE IN THE JUNGLE CLAD MOUNTAINS AROUND LAKE TANA.

THE CHIEFS AND TRIBESMEN FROM THAT DISTRICT WERE AMONG THOSE MOST STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THE ITALIANS, WHO, IT WAS ASCERTAINED, HAD NO AUTHORITY IN THAT PART OF ETHIOPIA.

A BLACK ARMY WHICH SOON WAS COUNTED IN THE THOUSANDS WAS RAPIDLY TRAINED IN THAT REGION.

A COURIER SYSTEM WITH THE BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN KHARTOUM WAS ESTABLISHED AND REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF ARMS WERE SENT INTO ETHIOPIA FOR THE TRIBESMEN.

THE ITALIANS MADE REPEATED EFFORTS BY LAND AND AIR TO LOCATE THE BRITISH CAMP BUT FAILED.

NOW NATIVE WARRIORS, CRUSHED FIVE YEARS AGO BY THE ITALIANS, HAVE THE LATEST TYPES OF RIFLES AND LIGHT GUNS AND OTHER WEAPONS WITH WHICH TO MEET THE FASCISTS.

IT WAS SAID HERE THAT THE ITALIANS CONTROL ONLY THE LARGE TOWNS AND CERTAIN MAIN ROADS. ETHIOPIANS WARRIORS ARE CONSTANTLY HARASSING SUPPLY COLUMNS, AMBUSHING ITALIAN PATROLS AND TAKING ADVANTAGE OF ROYAL AIR FORCE RAIDS TO ATTACK ARMY CAMPS AND AIRDROMES SCATTERED OVER THE COUNTRYSIDE.

BERLIN, JAN.18-(AP)-GERMAN PLANES SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED A CONVOY AND TWO BRITISH AIRPORTS TODAY AND REPEATEDLY BOMBED LONDON, INFORMED SOURCES SAID TONIGHT.

PILOTS RETURNING FROM AN AIR ATTACK LAST NIGHT ON SWANSEA SAID THE WHOLE SOUTHERN SECTION OX THE SOUTH WALES PORT WAS LIGHTED BY FIRES.

JAN 19 1941

A MERCHANT SHIP IN THE HARBOR WAS SET AFIRE, THEY SAID, AND FOUR BIG BLAZES WERE LEFT ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

BESIDES SWANSEA, THE BRITISH PORTS OF SOUTHAMPTON, PLYMOUTH, BRISTOL AND PORTLAND WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN BOMBED LAST NIGHT AND SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS WERE CLAIMED ALSO ON ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND SEARCHLIGHT EMPLACEMENTS.

MORE ENGLISH X X X ETC., SECOND GRAPH PVS.

"Swansea Docks, Storehouses Hit"

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 18—Docks and storehouses at the South Wales port of Swansea were set afire by German bombers in last night's raids on England, informed sources declared today.

More English ports were reported mined.

Otherwise, it was said, German air operations over England during the night were limited to "armed reconnaissance."

No British planes were reported over Germany.

Loss Of Two Planes Admitted

The German high command said some raiders were over London yesterday and that direct hits were observed on tracks and buildings of a railroad station.

The high command identified the target of last night's principal attack only as "a western English port."

Two British planes were reported shot down in an air battle and a third by anti-aircraft fire. Loss of two German planes was acknowledged.

The general staff of the German air force declared today that only one German plane was lost in Thursday's raid on Malta in which new damage was said to have been done to the ...ish aircraft carrier Illustrious.

A German submarine was credited by the high command with sinking 29,000 tons of merchant shipping. The ships sunk were not identified.

A German speedboat attack last night on the southeast corner of England in which "several enemy destroyers" were encountered, was reported today by DNB. Because of the bad weather, DNB said, the effect of German shells could not be determined, but all the speedboats returned unscathed to their bases.

Stukas Bomb Malta, Airports in England

Berlin, Jan. 18 (AP).—Daylight dive-bombings of two airdromes on Malta, Britain's fortified Mediterranean island, and on two others in southeast England were reported by informed German sources tonight.

Nazi Stukas, accompanied by their own and Italian fighter escorts, were said to have scored heavily on the British mid-Mediterranean stronghold with bomb hits on hangars, barracks and runways.

Surprise dive attacks on the English airports, these sources said, caught the British defenders off guard and destroyed RAF planes on both fields.

They said the dive bombers were part of a Luftwaffe air fleet which attacked a convoy off the mouth of the Thames and "repeatedly" bombed London in a daylight follow-up of a heavy Friday night raid on the south Wales port of Swansea.

The German bombers were said to have inflicted "the heaviest damage" on the English airfields before the defenders could raise a strong anti-aircraft fire.

A 4,000-ton merchantman, hit squarely by one bomb and closely missed by others, was described as probably a total loss in the low-level raid on the convoy.

Besides leaving a whole area of Swansea afire, setting fire to a merchantman in the harbor and four waterfront districts, German informants said Nazi raiders Friday night hit the ports of Southampton, Bristol, Plymouth and Portland and smashed also at British anti-aircraft gun and searchlight emplacements.

De-icing equipment, it was reported, will enable the craft to carry out attacks in all kinds of weather. Details of the ship, known as the Focke-Wulf Courier, were withheld, but it was said that she was developed from the FW 200 Condor, a commercial plane which made flights to New York and Tokio before the war.

At the same time DNB, the official news agency, said that the 31,000-ton British battleship Malaya had reached Gibraltar with evident signs of damage inflicted during the raid by Axis planes on a British convoy in the Mediterranean on January 10. Efforts had been made to hide the damage with wooden structures and replating, the agency reported. It was suggested that the new bomber had taken part in this attack.

JAN 19 1941

NAZI SPEEDBOATS IN RAID

Berlin Reports Attack on Southeast Coast of England

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (AP)—A German speedboat attack last night on the southeast coast of England in which "several enemy destroyers" were encountered, was reported today by D. N. B., official German news agency.

Because of the bad weather, D. N. B said, the effect of German shells could not be determined, but all the speedboats returned unscathed to their bases.

NEW NAZI BOMBER REPORTED IN USE

JAN 19 1941

Six-man All-weather Craft Said to Range Over Ocean.

Berlin, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Germany is using a new long-range, four-motored bomber in aerial attacks against British merchant shipping, informed spokesmen said today. Equipped with an undisclosed number of machine guns and cannon and carrying a crew of six men, the bomber has recently sunk "numerous British ships far out in the Atlantic," these informants said.

3,000 Britons Interned In Nazi-Occupied France

Men, Women and Children Are Rounded Up as Reprisal

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (AP).—Approximately 3,000 British subjects, including a large number of women, have been interned in German-occupied France, it was learned today from diplomatic sources.

The internment camps are reported to be situated, among other places, at Besancon, in the southeast, and Le Bourget, near Paris. The Besancon camp holds men, women and children, while only men are interned at Le Bourget.

As a reason for the latest roundup the Germans gave "military necessity." However, it was understood it was in part a reprisal for the internment of Germans in various parts of the British Empire. Sources here expressed.

Approximately 1,500 British subjects have been interned in various camps in Germany. One is at Liebenau, a second near Weissenburg, Bavaria, and a third is in Upper Silesia. In addition, a considerable number of Britons, mostly women, are at large in this country.

French, British, Belgian, Egyptian and Dutch nationals formerly were interned at the Weissenburg camp, but recently the French, Belgians and Dutch have been released.

Reich Won't Let Self Be 'Provoked' By U. S., Says High Nazi Editor

JAN 19 1941

Berlin, *Sunday*, Jan. 19 (AP)—Karl Megerle, chief editorial mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, gave notice today to the United States in an editorial in the *Börsen Zeitung* that Germany would not "let itself be provoked" no matter how hard America tried to pick a quarrel.

Megerle, foreign affairs expert of the *Börsen Zeitung*, said that America with a chip on its shoulder would not deter Germany from "carrying on the fight for freedom and justice for young nations until victory."

JAN 19 1941

NAZI CO-EDS QUIT SMOKING

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (AP).—A firm reminder that German co-eds must quit smoking for the duration of the war so that every possible cigarette may be saved for soldiers, has been issued by Dr. Anna Kottenhoff, departmental chief of the Federation of National Socialist Women Students.

Japanese Honor Brauchitsch

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (AP)—Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander in Chief of the German Army, today received a delegation of Japanese Army officers headed by General Tomoyuki Yamashita who presented him with a Samurai sword. The Japanese are studying German warfare methods.

BERLIN--SECOND ADD INTERNMENT XXX BEEN RELEASED.

THUS FAR, MOST EFFORTS TO EXCHANGE BRITISH AND GERMAN SUBJECTS HELD BY THE WARRING NATIONS HAVE BEEN FUTILE. NEGOTIATIONS UNDER WAY A YEAR AGO VIRTUALLY WERE TERMINATED BY THE WEST FRONT CAMPAIGN, WHICH MADE EXCHANGE DIFFICULT.

THE NECESSITY OF HAULING GERMAN-HELD ENGLISH SUBJECTS A LONG DISTANCE THROUGH FRANCE, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, COUPLED WITH REQUIREMENTS FOR VISAS AND OTHER PERMITS HAVE SO FAR PROVED ALMOST INSURMOUNTABLE PROBLEMS.

JAN 19 1941

PROBLEMS AT LEAST EQUAL IN MAGNITUDE ARE INVOLVED IN BRINGING GERMANS BACK FROM ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES. THE BRITISH PROPOSED RECENTLY, HOWEVER, THAT A RED CROSS SHIP BE ALLOWED TO CROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXCHANGING SOME OF THE MOST SERIOUSLY WOUNDED PRISONERS. NEGOTIATIONS FOR SUCH A VOYAGE HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLETED, IT WAS SAID.

ADD BERLIN MEGERLE X X X VICTORY."

HE LASHED OUT AS U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE HULL AND CHARGED HULL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WITH "INTRODUCING A FOREIGN POLICY WHICH WILL RESULT IN AN INCALCULABLE PRECEDENT IN WORLD POLITICS.

"IF ALL POWERS IN THE FUTURE FOLLOW THIS POLICY THE CIVILIZED WORLD WOULD HEALD TOWARD LAWLESSNESS AND ANARCHY."

REFERRING TO SECRETARY HULL'S CHARGE BEFORE THE U.S. HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE THAT GERMANY HAS DETERMINED UPON A POLICY OF UNLIMITED CONQUESTS, MEGERLE ASKED IF "AMERICA OR THE ENGLISH EMPIRE WERE FOUND BY TREATIES, PRAYERS, PEACEFULK DISCUSSIONS OR BY FORCE AND WAR?"

JAN 19 1941

AS A FINAL THRUST IN THE SERIES OF POINTED QUESTIONS DIRECTED AT AMERICA IN THE TWO AND ONE-HALF COLUMN EDITORIAL, MEGERLE ASKED:

"DON'T 350,000,000 INDIANS HAVE AS MUCH MORAL RIGHT TO FREEDOM AND THE HELP AS WELL AS THE WEAPONS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AS 400,000,000 CHINESE?"

30.24-7037

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2,629 BELGIAN TOWNS SUFFER WAR DAMAGES

Department Of Commerce Says But 42 Escaped Invasion Bombs And Fire

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Makes Public Compilation After Surveys Of 2,506 Communes

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 18—Only forty-two of Belgium's 2,671 cities, towns and villages escaped damage from bombs, artillery fire or flames during the German army's swift conquest of that little nation, the Commerce Department reported today.

In addition, it said, some damage still is occurring as a result of British air raids on German 'invasion bases" in Belgium.

2,506 Communes Surveyed

The department made public this compilation of damage obtained, it said, from surveys of 2,506 communes:

Private Residences—9,832 destroyed; 24,156 severely damaged; 116,170 slightly damaged.

Industrial Properties—352 destroyed; 839 severely damaged; 1,662 slightly damaged.

Public Buildings—235 destroyed; 953 severely damaged; 1,872 slightly damaged.

Bridges, Locks and Other Public Works—1,455 destroyed or damaged.

The Belgian National Railways reported eighty-five miles of track had been destroyed and the telephone and dispatching system severely damaged.

Economies Coordinated

"Belgian economy," the report said, "is rapidly being coordinated with that of Germany" with production and distribution of all goods, and the machinery of credit under German control, organized in the greatest detail.

It cited these examples of the manner in which Germany is carrying out an economy conquest of Belgium.

A military decree established "occupation marks" at a fixed rate of exchange as legal tender. "Occupation marks" cannot be used outside Belgium.

Germans Control Banks

All banking institutions have been placed under general control of a German bank supervision office, and the German-established Bank of Issue of Brussels has been authorized to issue Belgian bank notes as legal tender.

All Belgium's foreign assets, as well as gold and other valuables convertible into foreign exchange, have been placed under control of the German authorities.

All foreign exchange accounts and property in safe deposti boxes are blocked, and safe deposit boxes may be opened only in the presence of a German official.

Hardships Described

The German occupation has caused considerable hardship to the Belgian population, the report said.

All agricultural and food products, feedstuffs, raw materials and semi-finished products have been requisitioned by the German military authorities, making them subject to official distribution.

Food rationing has been instituted for all meat, grains, bread, coffee, butter, lard, grease, margarine, oatmeal, rice, dried vegetables, potatoes, sugar, soap, salt and edible oil.

"The daily bread ration of 225 grams (100 grams equals 3½ ounces), which constitutes the main food item, is entirely inadequate for the average person," the report said.

The meat ratio of fifty grams per day includes twenty per cent. bone. Milk is available only for infants and invalids. Practically all imported canned goods have disappeared. Coffee, chocolate and rice cannot be purchased. Tobacco is only sporadically available.

Berlin Tells Of Belgian Deal To Get Supplies

DNB Says Delegation Was Told People Must Fulfill Their Obligations

Berlin, Jan. 18 (AP)—DNB announced today that a Belgian trade delegation had returned to Brussels from Berlin after concluding negotiations for food and raw materials for Belgian industries.

DNB said the German Government gave the Belgians "assurances it would deliver the necessary additional quantities of grain for bread and raw materials, provided Belgian authorities as well as Belgian producers and consumers fulfilled their obligations todward the common weal."

Belgium "must dovetail her economy into the necessities of the present situation," the agency said. No further details were given.

Four Big Belgian Unions in Merger

BRUSSELS, (AP.)—Belgium's four big workers' unions have been amalgamated into one organization which will carry on efforts of all workers to better economic conditions in the country

French to Make Oil from Grapes

VICHY (AP).—France's national fruit, the grape, is expected to provide not only wine this year but sugar and oil.

New Demands On Vichy Expected From Nazis

German Ambassador And Fernand De Brinon Reported On Way To Present Them

New York, Jan. 18 (AP)—Otto Abetz, German Ambassador to Paris, and Fernand de Brinon, the Vichy Government's representative there, are expected to arrive soon at Vichy to present a series of new demands from Berlin, the British Broadcasting Corporation declared today.

BBC also relayed a report credited to the Vichy-controlled radio at Lyon saying the French Cabinet would hold a "highly important" meeting with Chief of State Petain this evening.

BBC broadcasting was heard by NBC.

Vichy Suspends Algeria Council

VICHY, France, Jan. 18 (AP)—The French Government today suspended the Municipal Council of Courbet, Algeria, for "opposing the work of national restoration."

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VICHY, JAN. 18--(AP)-

VICHY, JAN. 18--(AP)--LABOR MINISTER RENE BELIN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT FRENCH AND GERMAN METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES HAD MET AT PARIS AND AGREED TO REGULATE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS FOR RAW MATERIALS. MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, AUTOMOBILES AND MACHINERY WERE INCLUDED, HE SAID.

STOCKHOLM, JAN 18-(AP)-BECAUSE OF SABOTAGE IN NAZI-HELD NORWAY, GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE FINED INHABITANTS OF THE VESTOPLAND DISTRICT 100,000 CROWNS, BANNED ALL PUBLIC MEETINGS FOR TWO MONTHS, AND INSTITUTED AN 8 P.M. CURFEW, IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT FROM OSLO.

(THE LAST QUOTATION OF THE NORWEGIAN CROWN WAS APRIL 8 WHEN IT WAS LISTED AT 22.72 CENTS).

MEANWHILE MEMBERS OF THE NORWEGIAN SUPREME COURT RECENTLY DISMISSED BECAUSE THEY HAD REACHED THE "RETIREMENT AGE" GOT ORDERS FROM GERMAN AUTHORITIES NOT TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES FOR A MONTH WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMISSION.

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THIS STEP WAS TAKEN BECAUSE OF THEIR OPPOSITION TO OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES AND THE NORWEGIAN NAZI PARTY OF VIDKUN QUISLING, THE REPORT SAID.

Says Roosevelt Looks for War

JAN 19 1941

Gayda Declares He Heads Group Which Seeks to Justify Entry Into Conflict.

Rome, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, accused American "interventionists, headed by Mr. Roosevelt," today of seeking to provoke Germany and Italy into some action which would justify the United States in going to war against the Axis.

With a four-column editorial in his Rome newspaper, Il Giornale d'Italia, occasional mouthpiece of the Italian Government, Gayda cited the United States Senate Naval Committee's report on the naval construction bill, issued last May 15, as belying the argument that an Axis victory over Britain would endanger America.

"The Axis Powers are following firmly and tranquilly developments in the North American war movement which can worry the American people more than the war method," Gayda wrote.

Sees Move Toward War.

Interventionists, Gayda declared, are "throwing themselves into clandestine intervention with every means, in open provocation, with the most open violation of international law, hoping that the limit of the Axis Powers' toleration and war defense necessity will finally be reached and that reactions will come from them, which would then be passed off as a new aggressive move to which the United States would have to reply with force."

Answer to Roosevelt.

Giuseppe Bottai, Minister of Education, writing in his Critica Fascista, said "every one makes war as he wishes and can" and

MUSSOLINI WILL MEET HITLER

added: "The United States is carrying out a war against the Axis Powers and the tripartite pact according to its interests and the means at its disposal".

Gayda declared that his editorial answered the "malignant" speeches of Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Hull "and their satellites" who define American aims in aiding Britain as defense of the United States against invasion and "defense of the people's liberty against the so-called tyrannical regimes."

Gayda insisted that the Senate committee's report showed that these aims "not only are inconsistent, but deliberately invented." International liberty as well as danger to the United States he termed as fables.

"What example of world liberty can the North American people themselves vaunt when they possess such a large part of the world's riches, such vast goods which are the first means of economic and national liberty of people?" he asked.

He concluded that American movements would "only prolong the war and its devastation, divide continents and disorganize Europe, profoundly alter the world basis on which North American banking and trade would like to expand and create an unequivocal responsibility before the world's history and civilization."

DICTATORS WILL CHART GERMAN HELP FOR ITALY

Berne Hears Axis Chiefs Will Confer Tomorrow at Brennero.

BALKAN MOVE A POSSIBILITY

Germans Mass Ground Crews at Airfields in Rumania, Not Far From Greece.

Berne, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Diplomats in this Swiss city heard reports today that a full-dress conference of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, with their principal military, diplomatic and economic aids, has been set for tomorrow.

Although it generally was believed that the meeting would take place at Brennero, Italy, some sources suggested that Premier Mussolini might this time go to German territory, repaying Hitler's visit to Florence on October 28, the day Italy invaded Greece.

Several Moves Possible.

In any case, it was stated, the conference will be concerned mainly with German aid to Italy in her Greek and North African wars. Whether that aid will include a German move in the Balkans, a thrust at Gibraltar or simply German Air Force aid from Italian or possibly Albanian bases was a subject of speculation.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation today quoted the Lyons radio, operated by the Vichy Government, as stating that the Italian railways had been placed at the disposal of the general staff for the transport of troops and that "goods traffic is being almost entirely suspended until further notice." The British broadcast was recorded here by the Columbia Broadcasting System.]

No official confirmation of th meeting was obtainable in Rom or Berlin, but diplomats expecte none before the meeting is co cluded, perhaps Monday.

Hitler-Mussolini Meeting Today on Strategy Forecast

Dictators May Discuss Balkans, Gibraltar or British Spring Invasion

Also Roosevelt Plan Of Aid for England

Nazis Set Up Air Bases in Rumania, Putting Greece in New Danger

BY CHAS. S. FOLTZ
By The Associated Press

BERNE, Jan. 18.—Amid indications of stepped-up German aid to Italy, diplomatic quarters here heard reports today that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini, with their chief military, diplomatic and economic advisers, would hold a full-dress conference tomorrow.

Whether it foreshadowed a German move in the Balkans, a thrust at Gibraltar or simply additional German air aid from Italian and perhaps Rumanian bases was a matter of speculation.

Neither Rome nor Berlin confirmed officially that such a meeting was set, but diplomatic sources said they expected no confirmation until it was over, possibly Monday.

The Brenner Pass, Alpine setting for several Axis conclaves, was regarded as the likely scene. Mussolini, however, may go to Germany this time, it was suggested, to repay Hitler's visit to him at Florence last Oct. 28—the day Italy's attack on Greece began. Some diplomatic advices said the dictators might meet at either Munich or Salzburg.

Among the conferees, it was said, would be Dr. Karl Clodius, German trade expert, who is due in Rome Monday with a delegation of thirty-five assistants for two weeks of what an official Italian announcement called "important" talks on trade questions under the year-old Axis commercial agreement and transportation problems.

Air Preparations In Rumania

In the background of the Axis conference were reports of intensive German air force work at more than a dozen large landing fields in southern Rumania, within bombing range of Greece or other Mediterranean areas.

Less than a hundred German planes are said to be stationed in Rumania now, but thousands of ground crew experts are reported quartered on or near all important fields with more arriving daily. Hangars and storehouses are being built and gasoline reserves piled up. Scattered around the fields, ready for instant action, are fast tanks which bristle with anti-aircraft guns.

Reports to the Yugoslav capital from neutral Balkan military observers indicated that one aim of the German preparations was to protect the Rumanian oil fields from possible British air attacks from Greece.

NAZI AIRPORT WORK IN RUMANIA PUSHED

Thousands of Ground Crew Men Are Quartered Near By and More Arrive Daily

VAST FUEL STORES CACHED

Listening Posts Reported Set Up in Bulgaria—Cabinet Shake-Up There Rumored

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 18 (AP)—Intensive German Air Force preparations at more than a dozen large landing fields in Southern Rumania led to predictions today that the Nazis may be arranging hopping-off places for new action in the Mediterranean area.

Although fewer than 100 Nazi planes were believed to be stationed in Rumania now, thousands of ground crew men are quartered on or near all important landing fields and more are arriving daily.

Vast gasoline stores are being concentrated at all southern Rumanian airports and crews and carpenters are working long hours on buildings, hangars and storehouses for munitions and bombs.

Civil airports such as Beneasafo, near Bucharest, have been taken over by German air units.

Within the last week the Nazis have inaugurated an elaborate twenty-four-hour defense of all Rumanian airports they have occupied. Their latest defense weapons are fast little tanks bearing powerful anti-aircraft guns.

New Air Raid Drills

Acting on a German suggestion, the Ruganian General Staff ordered new air-raid drills in Bucharest. Most Danubian towns are now blacked out nightly.

Military observers here point out that it is of no importance that no large Nazi bombing fleets are stationed in Rumania, since bomber squadrons could be flown down from Vienna in less than two hours.

The possibility that Nazi bombers might go to the aid of Italy against Greece was also noted, and it was remarked that Salonika lies only 250 miles by air from such Rumanian fields as the one at Craiova on the Danube.

Twenty-five German aircraft listening posts have been established in Bulgaria, all of them, according to reports, connected by telephone with so-called "German expeditionary force" headquarters at Bucharest, which recently set up its own telephone switchboard system. The entire German air preparations are in charge of General Speidel, who was on reconnaissance flight duty against Britain when he was ordered to Rumania.

Nazi-Red Impasse In Balkans Seen

Diplomats Informed Danubian Conference Will Not Reopen

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 18 (AP).—Indications that Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany have not yet reached perfect accord over division of spheres of Balkan interest were seen in diplomatic circles tonight in reports that the Danubian conference will not be reopened.

30.24—7039

30.24—7039

[Russian, German, Italian and Rumanian delegates form the commission scheduled to reconvene in Bucharest Monday, but the Rumanian press reported tonight that no foreign members had arrived and none were reported on the way.]

Observers contend the fight which began last November over Russian insistence on the deciding vote is a clue to the state of relations between Berlin and Moscow.

The Soviet is said to consider control of the Danube River delta—its outlet into the Black Sea—tied up with a larger aim to eventually take over Moldavia and Northern Dobruja as well as maintain a hold on Bulgaria.

AIR ASSAULT ON GREEKS SEEN AS IMMINENT

[By the Associated Press]

On the Yugoslav-Albanian Front, Jan. 18—Greek sources reported tod that the Italians are bringing up strong reinforcements on all sectors of the Albanian front, including large numbers of Italian planes relieved from Mediterranean service by the Germans.

A concentrated Italian air attack apparently is imminent, these sources said.

Greeks Claim New Positions

Concurrent with the reported capture of 1,000 Fascist troops south of Valona, Albanian port which is the next major Greek goal, border advices said Greek units near the coast had occupied strategic new positions.

Greek charges on the northern and central fronts, however, were said to have been frustrated with heavy losses to both sides.

TWO ITALIAN TROOPSHIPS HIT, ATHENS CLAIMS

Attacked in Adriatic —1,000 Soldiers Taken By Greeks in Raid

Athens, Jan. 18 (AP)—Capture of 1,000 soldiers of Italy's famous "Wolves of Tuscany" division was reported by the Greek High Command today only a short time after a Greek spokesman announced two Italian "warships" had been torpedoed in the Adriatic.

The captives were taken, the High Command said, when Greek forces overwhelmed a Fascist fortified position northwest of Greek-held Klisura on the central Albanian war front. The spokesman said questioning of the prisoners disclosed they had arrived only recently from Brindisi, Italy.

[In Rome, the High Command said Italian forces in Albania repulsed Greek attacks in the southern sector of the war front.]

The Greek spokesman identified the torpedoed vessels as the Liguria and the Lombardia.

(The authoritative naval handbook, Janes Fighting Ships, does not list either vessel. Lloyd's Register lists a Liguria, a 174-ton merchant ship of Italian registry, but no Lombardia. The London Daily Mail quoted the Athens radio as saying the vessels were troop ships—the Liguria of 15,534 tons and the Lombardia of 20,066 tons.

(The Hamburg-American liner Resolute, a 19,703-ton vessel, was sold to an Italian firm in 1935, and later reports indicated she had been renamed Lombardia and used to transport troops in the Ethiopian campaign.

(An Italian troop ship named Liguria also was used in carrying troops to Ethiopia and was one of several vessels which brought Italian troops home from Spain in 1938.)

The spokesman quoted prisoners as saying many desertions occurred during the embarkation at Brindisi.

The port of Valona, Albania, one of the next immediate goals of the Greek advance, was bombed heavily, the Greek spokesman said.

(Reports reaching the Yugoslavian-Albanian border said bitter fighting was taking place along the central front in the ten-mile sector between Klisura and Italian-held Tepelini. Both Greeks and Italians were reported concentrating troops in that area and some military experts believe a decisive battle was developing.)

Greeks Report A Third Italian Ship Torpedoed

11,452-Ton Supply Carrier Attacked by Submarine Despite Warship Escort

ATHENS, Jan. 18 (AP).—Greece reported tonight the sinking by the Greek submarine Proteus of the Italian supply ship Sardegna, 11,452 tons. It was the third large Italian ship said in Greek reports of the last two days to have been torpedoed.

The Ministry of Marine said the Sardegna was sent to the bottom Dec. 29 despite a heavy escort of warships around a convoy. The Proteus has not returned to her base thus far.

[The Italian high command communique on Thursday said that a submarine rammed and sunk on Dec. 29 by an Italian torpedo boat, as reported Jan. 9, had been identified as the Greek ship Proteus.]

The other two Italian ships reported yesterday to have been sunk were identified as the Liguria and the Lombardia.

On land the Greek spokesman said Greek soldiers continued their action against "one of the best Italian divisions," the Wolves of Tuscany. Many Italians were killed, the spokesman reported, and 1,000 prisoners were captured from the 77th and 78th Regiments, including the commander, Col. Meneguetti. This fighting occurred in heavy snow northwest of Greek-held Klisura, on the central Albanian front.

The spokesman added that the Greeks had won a fortified region "of great strategic importance" defended by the Wolves of Tuscany. He quoted the captured colonel as saying: "The division literally was decimated during the battle from the 9th to the 17th of January."

The colonel also was quoted as saying that the division's artillery had not reached its Albanian destination "because the supply ship was torpedoed by a Greek submarine."

In day-long fighting over almost the whole front, dispatches from the front lines said, the Greeks pressed forward in the coastal sector under heavy artillery fire, forced the Italians back also in the central sector and bettered their position considerably, taking more prisoners, in the region north of Klisura.

Italians Claim Victory

ROME, Jan. 18 (AP).—Italian forces in Albania repulsed Greek attacks in the southern war sector, the Italian high command said today.

Rail System At Army's Disposal

New York, Jan. 18 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation, quoting "a Lyon source," said today that the entire Italian railway system had been placed at the disposal of the General Staff for transport of troops.

Greek Freighter To Sail With Aid For Homeland

Nearly Half Of Crew Of Red Cross Ship Expect To Join Armed Forces

Bayonne, N. J., Jan. 18 (AP)—The Greek freighter Kassandra Louloudis will sail soon for the homeland on a mercy mission with 8,750 tons of Red Cross supplies below decks, but, says Nicholas Stratis, chief mate, "every man aboard who can enter Greek war service will do it the minute we get back home."

Fifteen members of the thirty-five-man crew plan to join the fighting forces, Stratis said.

"The others—most of them—are too old or must stay with the ship."

Loading of cargo is expected to be completed Tuesday. Included are food, blankets, medical supplies and ten motor trucks.

Belgrade Gets Food 'Dictator'

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 18 (AP). — Powers to take any measure necessary to supply the population with food were conferred by decree today on the newly created Minister of Supplies.

The new bureau is authorized to take over any food industry, control domestic and imported raw materials and take any necessary steps to supervise agriculture.

American Aid To Britain Stirs Italian Press To Cry Of Aggression

ROME MINISTER OF EDUCATION JOINS ATTACK

Bottai Accuses U. S. Of Carrying Out War According To Its Means

"Hidden" Senate Naval Affairs Report Quoted By Vita Italiana

BY RICHARD MASSOCK

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 18—The charge that the United States already is "carrying out war against the Axis powers" in the tri-partite pact according to its interests and the means at its disposal was made today by one of Benito Mussolini's Ministers.

This accusation, written by Giuseppe Bottai, Education Minister, in his *Critica Fascista* was part of a wave of attacks on American aid to Britain in the Italian press.

Gayda Charges U. S. Aggression

Virginio Gayda, the highly placed commentator for *Il Giornale D'Italia*, said American "interventionists" by their intense activity were hoping to provoke the Axis into reaction, "which would then be passed off as a new aggressive move to which the United States would have to reply by force."

Said Gayda:

"Who is the aggressor? Nobody in Europe is molesting the United States. What obscure spirit of aggression is moving North American war currents against the Axis powers? What alibi to hide their premeditated aggression and pass it off as a necessary defense of life and honor can these currents—which already have gone voluntarily against the rights of the people and of neutrality—still seek?"

To Roosevelt, Hull, Stimson

Replying to recent statements by President Roosevelt and Secretaries Hull and Stimson, he cited a report of the United States Senate Naval Committee of last May as "advising isolation."

Bottai wrote in vain as Roosevelt, in one of his last speeches, seek to maintain that open American aid to Great Britain does not constitute an act of war. Everyone makes war as he wishes and can."

The authoritative *Relazioni Internazionali* called "the friends and associates of the English across the ocean" moral aggressors.

La Tribuna printed a cartoon showing British Prime Minister Winston Churchill firing a machine gun with a cartridge belt of American dollars issuing from the White House and, in an editorial, said the United States was "the enemy of Europe."

"Hidden From American People"

The monthly *La Vita Italiana* published what its editor, Giovanni Presziosi, said were excerpts from a report of the United States Senate Committee on Naval Affairs which had been "kept hidden from the American people."

He quoted the report as saying that arguments that America would be endangered by an Axis victory over Britain was "based on an erroneous evaluation of the facts and without military basis."

As a consequence, Presziosi said, the committee urged that the "United States should not interfere in European affairs, involve its finances in the present war nor engage its own industries in furnishing war material to foreign countries."

He said the report never had been published by newspapers.

La Vita's Contention Challenged By Walsh

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP) — Chairman Walsh (Dem., Mass.) characterized to-

day as "absolutely unfounded" a statement carried in the monthly *La Vita Italiana* that the Senate Naval Affairs Committe had reported that arguments America would be endangered by an Axis victory over Britain were "based on an erroneous evaluation of the facts and without military basis."

Walsh said the statement apparently was an excerpt from a committee report made last May 15 approving a bill authorizing a 167,000-ton increase in the navy's quota of aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers.

While the editor of the Italian monthly, Giovanni Preziosi, said the report had been "kept hidden from the American people," Walsh said more than 5,000 copies of the report had been distributed. Excerpts from the report were carried widely in newspapers at the time it was made, Walsh said.

ROME REPORTS KENYA FIGHT

Says British Troops, Planes and Tanks Were Put to Rout

ROME, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Italian High Command said today that a "strong enemy attack supported by planes and tanks" had been "completely repulsed" by Italian troops on the Kenya front in East Africa. "Many losses" were inflicted on the British, the war bulletin stated.

On the Sudan front, the communiqué said, the British made an attack on a Fascist position with armed motor vehicles, which "were put to flight."

Increased artillery and patrol activity around the British-encircled Italian garrison at Tobruk, on the Libyan coast, also was reported. On the Jarabub oasis front, some 150 miles southeast of Tobruk, the communiqué said, "our planes bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops and motorized equipment." A British Hurricane fighter plane was reported to have been shot down by naval anti-aircraft fire during a British raid on Tobruk.

Italian aviation also bombed equipment and warehouses at the British base at Port Sudan, the High Command said, while British planes raided Jijiga, Diredawa and Gura, in Ethiopia; Berbera, in British Somaliland, and Toselli, in Eritrea, but "caused no damage."

British planes also raided an Italian air base in the Dodecanese Islands, but dropped their bombs in open country without causing damage after having met strong anti-aircraft fire, the Italians reported.

Under-age Volunteers Fighting for Italy

Milan, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Volunteers under 21 years of age, who have been training since Italy's declaration of war, have left for the front lines in Africa, the Fascist university students' magazine, Book and Musket, said today.

These youths, who are under conscript age, numbered 20,000 when they marched across north Italy to training camps near Venice some months ago.

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Italo-Reich Trade Talks

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Jan. 18—Dr. Karl Clodius, German trade expert, will arrive in Rome Monday with a delegation of thirty-five assistants for conferences with Italian economic leaders, an official announcement disclosed today.

The talks probably will last about two weeks and will deal with export-import quotas between the two countries as well as between Italy and German-occupied territories, the announcement indicated.

The meeting, officially described as "important," was said to be one of a series growing out of the Axis commercial agreement signed a year ago.

Transportation problems as well as commercial questions between the Axis partners are expected to be discussed.

Germany understood last year to supply Italy's coal needs—about 1,000,000 tons a month—by rail, increasing the traffic through the frontier passes.

CLAIM 600 FRENCH SLAIN.

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 17 (Delayed) (AP).—The Thai High Command said today that Thai forces had defeated three French battalions Thursday, killing at least 600.

The communiqué said two French warships were severely damaged in a naval engagement off Koh Chang (Elephant Island) in the Gulf of Siam.

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French Report Rout of Siamese In Indo-China

Say Invaders Are Repelled in Cambodia; Sea and Air Battle Is Waged in Gulf

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Jan. 18 (AP).—The French Indo-China government announced today that it had stemmed the Thai (Siamese) invasion of western Cambodia by throwing back a complete battalion of 750 troops which had been advancing along the road to Sisophon.

On the front to the north the Thai invaders shelled Savannenakhet and bombed Pakse from the air. Earlier, 1,000 Thai troops were reported repulsed west of Pakse.

The French announced that the two Thailand warships sunk yesterday by the French Asiatic squadron in the Gulf of Siam were destroyers.

[Thailand has, or had, fourteen destroyers.]

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

British

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP).—A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

There has been slightly more enemy activity over this country today. During the afternoon a number of enemy craft have crossed the coast singly. One of these penetrated to the outskirts of London and dropped bombs. Others attacked several points near the east coast. Little damage was caused. A small number of people were killed and a small number injured.

It is now known that an enemy bomber was destroyed in the attack on Swansea last night and another off the southeast coast on the previous night, both by anti-aircraft gunfire.

Another communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

Enemy activity last night was directed mainly against South Wales. In one town a number of fires were started and damage was done to houses and commercial buildings. The situation was always well in hand, and by the early hours of this morning the last fires were extinguished. The number of casualties was not large.

At a place in Devon a small number of people was killed when several houses were damaged. Bombs dropped elsewhere did little damage and caused very few casualties.

An Air Ministry communique:

Yesterday afternoon coastal command aircraft successfully attacked enemy shipping off the Dutch coast.

Night operations were greatly restricted by bad weather, but targets at Brest and Cherbourg and two airdromes in occupied France were bombed.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 18 (AP).—The British Middle East headquarters communique:

No change in the situation.

The Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

On the night of Jan. 16-17 Tobruk was raided by bombers of the R. A. F. Bombs were dropped on military buildings, causing two large fires and ten violent explosions. Smaller fires and one large explosion were also caused near the main wharf.

Derna was also raided, a large number of bombs being dropped on the barracks.

Our fighters maintained the usual patrols, during which one enemy aircraft (an S 81 or S 82) was destroyed. Despite unfavorable weather, the airdrome at Martiza, Rhodes, was attacked on the night of Jan. 16-17 and fires and explosions were caused. The fires were still blazing when our aircraft left the target.

In Italian East Africa the Caproni workshops in the Maiadaga area were again attacked. One direct hit was registered on a large workshop and all other bombs fell very close to the target.

Assab was also raided, the target being near the motor transport park. Our aircraft also attacked motor transport near Berbera and gun emplacements at Zeila. From the above operations one of our aircraft has failed as yet to return to its base.

Enemy aircraft raided Summit on the night of Jan. 16-17 and dropped a number of bombs on the R. A. F. camp. Only slight damage was caused. The enemy raided other airdromes near Tel-Aviv, but no damage or casualties have been reported.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 18 (AP).—A Greek general headquarters communique:

Restricted local operations which were turned to our advantage.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

No raids on Greece.

A Ministry of Marine communique:

On the morning of Dec. 29 the Greek submarine Proteus, under Lieut. Comdr. Michel Hadjiconstantinon sank the enemy supply ship Sardegna, 11,45 0tons, which passed in a convoy heavily escorted by warships. The submarine has thus far not returned to its base.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (AP).—The German high command communique:

A submarine reports the sinking of 29,000 tons of enemy shipping.

The air force reconnoitered over British territory yesterday and attacked one London railroad station. The crew observed hits on the tracks and buildings.

Last night combat formations effectively raided a western English port. British ports were mined and war-essential objectives in London were bombed by smaller units. Two planes were downed in an air fight and a third by naval artillery. Two of our own planes are missing.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front enemy attacks were repulsed in the 11th Army (southern) sector.

In Cirenaica there was increased artillery and patrol activity on the Tobruk front.

A Hurricane (British) plane was shot down by naval anti-aircraft fire during an enemy air raid.

On the Giarabub front our planes bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops and motorized equipment.

In East Africa enemy armored motor vehicles which approached one of our positions on the Sudanese front were put to flight. On the Kenya front we completely repulsed a strong enemy attack supported by planes and tanks, inflicting many losses. Our aviation bombed equipment and warehouses in the enemy base at Port Sudan.

Enemy raids on Jigjiga, Berbera, Diredawa, Gura and Toselli caused no damage.

Early yesterday morning, Jan. 17, the enemy carried out air raids on one of our bases in the Dodecanese. Immediately met by effective anti-aircraft fire, the enemy withdrew at once, dropping bombs at random in the open country without causing damage.

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NEW YORK, JAN. 18-(AP)-DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, SAID IN A RADIO BROADCAST TODAY THAT A FRENCH INDO-CHINESE SQUADRON, HEADED BY THE 7,249-TON CRUISER LAMOTTE PICQUET, WITHDREW WITH SOME DAMAGE AFTER A THREE-HOUR ENGAGEMENT WITH THE NAVAL FORCES OF THAILAND (SIAM). THE AGENCY QUOTED A THAI ARMY BULLETIN FROM BANGKOK. THE BATTLE, DOMEI SAID, TOOK PLACE IN THE VICINITY OF KOH CHANG (ELEPHANT ISLAND), IN THE GULF OF SIAM, AFTER THE FRENCH INDO-CHINESE ATTACKED. THAI BOMBING PLANES, THE ACCOUNT SAID, DAMAGED THE CRUISER. (A DISPATCH YESTERDAY FROM SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, QUOTED FRENCH SOURCES AS SAYING THE FRENCH ASIATIC SQUADRON HAD SUNK TWO THAI WARSHIPS AND SEVERELY DAMAGED A THIRD.)

30.24-7041

30.24-7041

HANOI, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, JAN 18-(AP)-A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE REPORT TODAY THAT AN ATTACK BY "ABOUT 1,000" THAILAND (SIAMESE) TROOPS, SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY AND TANKS, HAD BEEN BEATEN BACK BY FRENCHO FORCES IN FRONTIER FIGHTING WEST OF PAKSE JAN. 15.

THE SAME DAY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, FRENCH PATROLS CLEARED OPPOSITION FORCES OUT OF ANOTHER SECTION ALONG THE FRONTIER WITHOUT LOSSES.

BY MAX HILL

TOKYO, JAN 20-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-LIEUTENANT GENERAL KAZUMA SUZUKI TODAY DESCRIBED THE UNITED STATES AS THE "DECISIVE FACTOR" IN BOTH THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC CONFLICTS.

HE SPOKE BEFORE AN ASSEMBLY HONORING ADMIRAL KICHISABURO NOMURA, TH NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

"IT IS RASH TO CONCLUDE THAT CHINA WILL CRUMBLE AT AN EARLY DATE," SAID GENERAL SUZUKI, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE FORCES IN CHINA AND AN AUTHORITY ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

"BECAUSE OF AID FROM THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN," HE DECLARED, "I BELIEVE CHINA WILL KEEP UP RESISTANCE FOR A LONG PERIOD.

"I BELIEVE ALSO THAT THE EUROPEAN WAR IS A LONG TERM CONFLICT. I BELIEVE IT WILL BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR GERMANY TO CARRY OUT A SUCCESSFUL LANDING CAMPAIGN ON BRITISH SOIL. THE BULK OF THE BRITISH NAVY IS UNHARMED AND LARGER THAN THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN NAVIES COMBINED.

"THE BALKAN SITUATION REMAINS CONFUSED," GENERAL SUZUKI CONTINUED, "AND THE FUTURE IS UNPREDICTABLE.

"THE DECISIVE FACTOR IN BOTH HOSTILITIES UNDOUBTEDLY IS THE UNITED STATES.

"THE JAPANESE MUST NOT BE CONTENT WITH MILITARY PREPARATIONS BUT MUST ENDEAVORTO SOLCE THEIR INTERNATIONAL

BUT MUST ENDEAVOR TO SOLVE THEIR INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTIES BY MEANS OF DIPLOMACY."

ADMIRAL NOMURA REITERATED HIS DESIRE TO DO HIS BEST TO IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

French Ship Seized In Blockade Dash

Buenos Aires, Jan. 18 (AP)—The 8,199-ton French freighter Mendoza, which has been trying to get through the British blockade to France, was reported reliably today to have been halted and probably seized by a British warship off the lower Brazilian coast.

The report said the British ship took action while the freighter was attempting to edge northward along the coastline.

The Mendoza was reported to have left Porto Bello, State of Santa Catharina, Brazil, early today, sailing slowly through dangerous shoal waters inside Brazilian territorial waters, where it was presumed that, under international law, she would be safe from search and seizure.

she remained in territorial waters she was calculated to be safe from British seizure.

(The generally accepted international definition of territorial waters is that they extend no farther than the three-mile limit. Thus the Mendoza would have been taken outside territorial waters.)

Planes Spotted Pair

The Naval Ministry's communique follows:

"At 6.30 A. M. today fleet navy planes patroling the southern coast of Brazil spotted—five miles off Ponta Itaporcocia, state of Santa Catharina—the French merchantman Mendoza with engines stopped and with the British cruiser Asturias near by. At 6.40 A. M. the two ships made away toward the high seas."

The Mendoza, carrying a cargo of food for France, left Punta Del Este January 15, after being turned back three times. The British auxiliary

Mendoza Is Taken Off Brazil Coast

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 18—The French freighter Mendoza was intercepted today by the British auxiliary cruiser Asturias and compelled to follow the cruiser onto the high seas, Brazilian naval planes reported to the Navy Ministry.

The Brazilian pilots said the seizure took place five miles off the coast of the Brazilian state of Santa Catharina.

The Mendoza, laden with food for France, had been trying all week to evade British surveillance and run the blockade to France.

The 8,199-ton merchant ship left Porto Bello, Santa Catharina, early today after a night in port there.

Was Traveling Slowly

The Mendoza had been traveling slowly within Brazilian territorial waters, making regular soundings to escape dangerous shoals. So long as

cruiser Asturias began moving in a parallel line outside territorial waters. The Rio Grande port captain reported yesterday the cruiser Ericksen had replaced the Asturias as the "watchdog" vessel.

FRENCH FREIGHTER SEIZED BY BRITISH

Prize Crew Put Aboard Mendoza, Intercepted Off Brazilian Coast

Food-Laden Ship Thwarted In Fourth Attempt To Run Blockade

BY HENRY BAGLEY

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 18—The British captured and put a prize crew on board the 8,199-ton French freighter Mendoza, which for the last week had been trying to slip through the British South Atlantic blockade with a cargo of food for France.

[Presumably she now will be escorted to a British port.]

The Brazilian Navy Ministry said Brazilian planes, patrolling the coast, reported the British cruiser Asturias, which had been following the Mendoza for days, intercepted her five miles off Ponta Itaporcocia, State of Santa Catharina, and that the two ships later stood out to sea.

Already Thrice Turned Back

The Mendoza already had been turned back three times before she sailed from Punta del Este, Uruguay, on January 15 and steamed along the coast, hugging the shore, while the Asturias followed outside territorial waters.

The freighter put in at Porto Bello, Brazil, last night and early today headed northward again through dangerous shoal waters, making regular soundings as she proceeded.

Prize Crew Put Aboard

The Asturias followed and apparently intercepted the Mendoza just outside the territorial limits.

The newspaper *O Globo* published a report from Santos, quoting radio messages heard in that port which said the Mendoza was detained "precisely where the ship was forced to get away from the coast line on account of the shoals."

A launch from the Asturias came alongside, the paper said, and sent a prize crew on board.

MEXICAN SEES U. S. ACCORD

Padilla Stresses Retention of Sovereignty Over Bases

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 18 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla declared tonight that Mexico and the United States are "pressing our negotiations toward an early agreement" on all issues confronting the two nations, "animated by a spirit of cordial collaboration."

He underscored Mexico's determination to retain sovereignty over any naval bases constructed in Mexico in collaboration with the United States, but declared there had been no "concrete proposals" on mutual defense needs.

"The Mexican Government does not intend to lease any property or part of the national territory to any foreign country," he told newspaper men.

Informed sources declared that President Manuel Avila Camacho's administration was as anxious as the United States for a comprehensive understanding because of the world crisis, and one spokesman said:

'The place of the United States and Mexico is shoulder to shoulder against any Nazi-Fascist threat and we ought to make it clear to the world as soon as possible."

2 Interned Nazis Flee; One Retaken

FORT WILLIAM, Ontario, Jan. 18 (AP).—Escape of two German prisoners from a Northwestern Ontario interment camp in 12-degree-below-zero weather last night was followed quickly today by announcement Fort William police had recaptured one, Bruno Schwaiger. The other was officially identified as Erick Weiser, 31.

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, JAN. 19--(AP)--THE GERMAN LEGATION FOR CENTRAL AMERICA TODAY REQUESTED THE COSTA RICAN FOREIGN OFFICE TO PROHIBIT THE SHOWING IN THE COUNTRY OF THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN FILM, "THE GREAT DICTATOR."

NIGHT LEAD ESCAPES
FORT WILLIAM, ONT., JAN. 18--(AP)--TWO GERMAN PRISONERS WHO FLED A NORTHWEST ONTARIO INTERNMENT CAMP WERE CAPTURED TODAY WITH A FEW HOURS AFTER THEIR BREAK HAD BEE REPORTED TO POLICE.
FIRST TO BE SEIZED WAS BRUNO SCHWEIGER, 28, INTERNED CIVILIAN, WHO WAS CAPTURED IN A FORT WILLIAM JEWELRY STORE ATTEMPT TO SELL AN AUSTRIAN GOLD COIN.
THE SECOND MAN, ERICK WEISSER, A FORMER GERMAN SEAMAN, WAS CAPTURED BY POLICE WHILE HEADING TOWARD THE INTERNATIONAL BORDER.

Knudsen Is Questioned On Division of Authority

Admits There Are Two Heads in Production Office

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Several members brought up the question of the division of power in the office of production management headed by William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman during today's House hearing on the lease-lend bill for aid to Great Britain.

"There are two heads to your organization, aren't there?" inquired Representative John M. Vorys, Republican, of Ohio.

"Yes," replied Mr. Knudsen.

"Did you ever work in any organization with two heads to it before?"

"Well," said Mr. Knudsen, "there was a chairman where I worked." (Mr. Knudsen left the presidency of General Motors to come to the government post.)

Mr. Knudsen later asserted that policies were formulated by the four members of the defense high command—himself, Mr. Hillman and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox—and that he and Mr. Hillman carried them out.

Mr. Knudsen, who referred to President Roosevelt once as "my boss," was asked to state his relations with the Chief Executive.

"Why, I haven't had any finer treatment from anybody around here," he replied with a smile. "Naturally, I stick to my last, but whenever I have gone to the President with anything concerning my work, I've always gotten the most prompt action."

799 WARPLANES BUILT

December Production Beats Knudsen Estimate.

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—John D. Biggers of the Office of Production Management disclosed today that American aircraft plants had turned out 799 military planes of all types in December, substantially in excess of the prediction of William S. Knudsen, Director-General of the OPM.

Mr. Knudsen told the National Association of Manufacturers last month that advance estimates of production expected by January 1 had had to be scaled down 30 per cent from a 1,000-plane rate. Mr. Biggers told reporters that Mr. Knudsen's statement had "jolted everybody into extra effort," and that production was favored by "certain other factors." In January, he said, the aircraft industry expected to beat the December record "modestly."

The production of light, thirteen-ton tanks for the army is more than four months ahead of schedule, he added.

Plane, Tank Output Is Boosted

799 Aircraft Put Out in December, Biggers Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Substantial speeding up of the output of war planes and light tanks, under pressure of American and British demands, was reported officially today.

American aircraft plants turned out 799 planes of all military types in December, it was disclosed by John D. Biggers, of the new office of production management. January production should exceed this total "modestly," he added.

The output of 13-ton, light tanks, for the Army was described as more than four months ahead of schedule.

The plane figures exceeded by some 14 per cent the advance estimate of William S. Knudsen, co-director of the Office of Defense Production Management, who told the National Association of Manufacturers last month that delays had forced a scaling down of expectations to a rate of only 700 a month by January 1.

"Mr. Knudsen's statement jolted everybody into extra effort and there were certain other favorable factors," Biggers told reporters.

Army Contracts To Avoid Issue Of Wagner Act

Compliance Requirement Will Be Left Out Unless Congress Orders It Used

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The War Department, informed persons said today, has decided that the question of whether or not firms accused of violating the Wagner act should be denied defense contracts is a matter for Congress.

Consequently, it was said, the department will not write into its contracts a requirement that contractors comply with the labor relations statute unless it receives specific instructions to this effect from Congress.

Sidney Hillman, labor leader and associate director of the new Office of Production Management, tried in vain recently to have such a clause placed in two contracts with the Ford Motor Company.

War Department officials said they still had under study the question whether departmental contracts generally should include labor provisions in addition to those now incorporated, which require compliance with the Walsh-Healey public contracts and with legislation against the use of convict labor.

The Walsh-Healey and convict labor clauses are included in contracts at the direction of Congress. The legislators, however, have never directed that the labor relations law be mentioned in the agreements.

Under Secretary Robert Patterson, who handles contract matters, was described as being opposed to the writing of laws by administrative bodies.

At a hearing several months ago before a Congressional committee, Mr. Patterson said that the department took into consideration alleged Wagner act violations in deciding whether a prospective contractor's labor record was such that speed in deliveries could be expected. But he has never publicly made Wagner act compliance a positive prerequisite for obtaining defense contracts.

The National Defense Commission early in its career, issued a statement that defense contractors should comply with Federal and state labor laws. Controversy subsequently developed as to whether a violator was one convicted by the Labor Board, by a Circuit Court of Appeals, or by the Supreme Court. This question has never been settled to the satisfaction of many officials.

Blanket Export Rule Is Issued To Aid Canada

Hull Gives General License on 150 Articles Needed for Defense of America

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, issued general licenses today for the export to Canada of 150 articles and materials considered necessary to the national defense. Individual export licenses hitherto have been required.

The State Department sent telegrams to all collectors of customs informing them that in the future individual permits would not be required for these items. This was in accordance with an executive order of Jan. 15 providing for issuance of blanket licenses for shipment of war materials to Great Britain.

Today's announcement said: "It will be observed that these general licenses cover all the articles and materials for which export licenses are required except arms, ammunition, and implements of war as listed in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937; tin plate scrap; graphite; plans, specifications, and other documents containing descriptive or technical information within the scope of President Roosevelt's proclamation of Sept. 12, 1940, and Dec. 20, 1940, and all machine tools other than those specifically enumerated under license GDG 1."

[License GDG 1 designates a long list of machine tools including threading machines, band saws, filing machines, burnishing machines and other similar equipment].

All other articles and materials for which a license is required may be exported freely to Canada under the general license, the announcement said.

Secretary Hull said that no serious questions involving transhipment of war materials from South or Central American nations to Russia—whence they might be sent to Germany—had been called to the attention of the State Department.

The Secretary's statement was made in answer to questions by newspaper men involving reported leakage of supplies from Latin American ports, which the British say are detrimental to their cause.

30.24-7043

The United States, as well as the other American republics, Secretary Hull said, was making every possible effort to co-operate in ideas, purposes and activities for the general benefit of the Americas. With international trade seriously dislocated, Mr. Hull pointed out, it was possible that some individual shipments might fall under the suspicion of being destined for Germany by a circuitous route.

Class 1 Ruling Temporary For Menuhin, Violinist

Family Status Under 'Intelligent Discussion' by Board

LOS GATOS, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP).—Yehudi Menuhin, twenty-four-year-old married violinist placed in Class 1 by the local draft board, was notified today the ruling was temporary. The original decision caused widespread interest to men of draft age, since many had supposed that married men with families were to get deferred ratings for the present, regardless of whether the families had independent means of support.

"Action of Local Board 113 in placing you temporarily in Class 1 was due to conflicting requests," the board wired Mr. Menuhin, "and for purpose of clarification of yours and similar cases. . . . Under no circumstances consider your case closed, but merely in process of intelligent discussion involving you and all other Americans in similar financial and family category."

The violinist wired "The San Jose Mercury-Herald" that:

"My intentions are to do my bit in the capacity most serviceable to my country without jeopardizing the security of my wife and children."

Moshe Menuhin denied that his son's wife had independent means. He had not asked deferment for the violinist but merely permission to leave the country for a concert tour. This was granted.

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Conscientious Objectors Will Get Chance to Fight

Men Drafted for Noncombatant Units May Change Minds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Conscientious objectors drafted into Army non-combatant services will have an opportunity later to change their minds and be transferred to fighting branches. The War Department disclosed this today in announcing the specific non-combatant units to which conscientious objectors will be assigned. Such a man will be permitted to transfer to combatant services, through a voluntary, written request, it was said.

The field forces to which objectors can be assigned include any medical department unit; any quartermaster unit except those organically assigned to divisions or smaller units; decontamination companies only of the chemical warfare service; construction, photographic, depot, repair or pigeon units of the Signal Corps, and any engineer unit except those organized for fighting.

Draft Registrants Warned

Prompt Notification of Changed Address to Local Boards Urged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, selective service director, warned draft registrants today against failure to notify their local boards promptly of changes of address.

Dr. Dykstra said in a statement that the Justice Department had found many failures to respond to summons for military service resulted from unreported changes of address. The draft law provides that mailing a summons to the last reported address constitutes formal notice, regardless if it is received.

30.24-7043

(NIGHT LEAD TO REGIONALS)

(NY) JERSEY CITY, N.J., JAN 18-(AP)-SURGEON GENERAL THOMAS H. PARRAN, SAILING FOR EUROPE TODAY, CARRIED WITH HIM 10,000 DOSES OF A NEW TYPHUS FEVER VACCINE AS THIS COUNTRY'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARD FIGHTING WARTIME DISEASE.

DR.PARRAN SAID THE VACCINE WOULD BE DEPOSITED WITH THE AMERICA CONSUL IN LISBON, AVAILABLE TO ANY NATION WANTING IT. HE ADDED, JUST BEFORE SAILING ON THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXCALIBUR:

"IF THE VACCINE STANDS UP UNDER CLINICAL TRIAL, THEN THIS GREAT DISEASE, WHICH FOLLOWS IN THE WAKE OF WARS, FAMINES AND REFUGEES CAN BE ELIMINATED."

THE SURGEON GENERAL DESCRIBED THE MEDICINE AS A DISCOVERY OF A U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PHYSICAN WHICH "GIVES COMPLETE PROTECTION AGAINST THE OLD WORLD TYPHUS FEVER, WHICH IS NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH TYPHOID FEVER." HE SAID THE DISEASE TOOK 1,000,000 LIVES IN EASTERN EUROPE AFTER THE LAST WAR.

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF DR.PARRAN'S TRIP, ALONG WITH FOUR OTHER MEMBERS OF A COMMITTEE SENT BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ADISORY COMMISSION, IS

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DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMISSION, IS TO STUDY BRITISH CIVIL DEFENSE MEASURES AND HEALTH PROBLEMS.

IN NEW YORK, AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY DR.PARRAN, READ BY HIS WIFE DURING A BROADCAST OVER THE NBC BLUE NETWORK FROM THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, TOLD OF TWO NEW TYPES OF BREAD AND FLOUR RICH IN VITAMIN B1 WHICH WERE EXPECTED TO BE READY SHORTLY FOR PUBLIC SALE.

IT WAS DESCRIBED AS "THE NEXT GREAT STEP FORWARD IN NATIONAL HEALTH

WHICH IS VITAL TO TOTAL DEFENSE."

"MADE AVAILABLE BY NEARLY EVERY MILLER AND BAKER IN THE COUNTRY AT ABOUT THE SAME PRICE WE PAY NOW FOR ORDINARY BREAD AND FLOUR. THESE NEW VITAMIN-ENRICHED PRODUCTS WILL HAVE THE STRONG SUPPORT OF EVERY GOVERNMENTAL AND PROFESSIONAL AGENCY OF THE NATION WHICH IS CONCERNED DIRECTLY WITH HEALTH OF DEFENSE," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

"THIS MAY PROVE TO BE A GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO OUR LONGER LIFE AS WERE DIPHTHERIA TOXOID OR SMALLPOX VACCINE."

THE SURGEON GENERAL SAID THE ABSENCE OF VITAMIN B1 IN DIET WAS THE GREATEST DEFICIENCY IN THE NATIONAL DIET.

PALO ALTO, CALIF., JAN.18-(AP)-PRINCESS STEPHANIE HOHENLOHE RELAXED IN HER APARTMENT HERE TODAY, ASSURED OF AT LEAST TEMPORARY RESPITE IN HER FIGHT TO REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN SAN FRANCISCO, TYPISTS WERE BUSY PREPARING THE RECORD OF HER TESTIMONY AT A BEDSIDE HEARING HERE YESTERDAY, TO BE FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES FOR REVIEW AND DECISION BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

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JOSEPH BULLOCK, ATTORNEY FOR THE TITLED FOREIGNER, SAID THAT HIS CLIENT TESTIFIED YESTERDAY SHE HAD NOT LEFT THE COUNTRY AS DIRECTED WHEN HER VISITOR'S PERMIT EXPIRED BECAUSE SHE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO GET A PASSPORT TO LONDON OR A VISA FROM ANY FOREIGN NATION WHERE SHE MIGHT LIVE SAFELY, AND BECAUSE OF NERVOUS ILLNESS WHICH MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO TRAVEL.

SHE EXPLAINED HER VISITS TO THE HOME OF CAPTAIN FRITZ WIEDEMANN, GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL IN SAN FRANCISCO, BULLOCK SAID, BY DECLARING SHE WAS GATHERING MATERIAL FOR A BOOK. SHE PRODUCED LETTERS FROM THE LATE PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND

NIGHT LEAD PRINCESS

PALO ALTO,CALIF,AN.18-(AP)-OSEPH BULLOCK ATTORNEY FOG

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3XNIGHT LEAD PRINCESS

PALO ALTO,CALIF.,JAN.18-(P)-JOSEPH BULLOCK, ATTORNEY FOR THE REFUGEE HUNGARIAN PRINCESS STEPHANIE HOHENLOHE, SAID TODAY HIS CLIENT HAD APPLIED TO CONSULATES OF 42 COUNTRIES FOR A PASSPORT VSA.

EHE MADE THE APPLICATIONS,BULLOCK SAID,TO BEAR OUT ONE OF THE TWO REASONS SHE GAVE IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS AT A BEDSIDE HEARING YESTERDAY FOR REMAINING IN THIS COUNTRY DESPITE A DEPORTATION ORDER.

THE PRINCESS, ABED WITH A NERVOUS ILLNESS, AT THAT TIME TESTIFIED SHE HAD NOT LEFT THE COUNTRY AS DIRECTED WHEN HER VISITOR'S PERMIT EXPIRED BECAUSE SHE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO GET A PASSPORT FROM ANY NATION IN WHICH SHE MIGHT LIVE SAFELY.

SHE ALSO DECLARED HER ILLNESS MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR HER TO TRAVEL.

BULLOCK SAID PRINCESS HOHENLOHE WOULD NOT BE PERMITTED, UNDER A DEPORTATION ORDER, TO GO TO ANY COUNTRY CONTIGUOUS TO THE UNITED STATES.

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A RECOGD OF HER TESTIMONY IS BEING SENT TO WASHINGTON IMIGATION AUTHORITIES FOR REVEW AND DECSION B THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

NEW YORK, JAN 18-(AP)-AMERICAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, PURSUIT PLANES AND CIVILIAN "ENEMY-SPOTTERS," WILL GO INTO ACTION ALONG THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD FROM NEW YORK TO BOSTON TUESDAY AS THE U.S. AIR DEFENSE COMMAND BEGINS FOUR-DAY MANEUVERS TO TEST ITS FACILITIES FOR PROTECTING THE AREA FROM POSSIBLE AERIAL INVASION.

MAJ.GEN.JAMES E.CHANEY, COMMANDING GENERAL, SAID THE TEST WAS THE INITIAL STEP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SYSTEM TO PROTECT THE ENTIRE COUNTRY FROM AN AIR ATTACK.

THE "TEST SECTOR" WILL INCLUDE ALL OF MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT AND NEW YORK STATE EAST OF THE HUDSON RIVER, INCLUDING ALL OF NEW YORK CITY AND LONG ISLAND.

MORE THAN 10,000 VOLUNTEER CIVILIAN OBSERVERS WILL MAN SOME 650 POSTS IN NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN NEW YORK TO FLASH THEIR REPORTS OF THE INVADING "ENEMY" BY TELEPHONE TO INFORMATION CENTERS AT NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

WHEN OBSERVERS REPORT PLANES SIGHTED, PURSUIT SHIPS WILL BE DISPATCHES, ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES NOTIFIED AND PROPER CIVILIANS NOTIFIED TO WARN THE PUBLIC.

REALISM WILL BE SOUGHT. PURSUIT PLANES, BOMBERS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY AND SEARCHLIGHTS WILL SIMULATE ACTUAL RAID CONDITIONS.

30.24-2045 30.24-7045

NO PUBLIC WARNINGS WILL BE ISSUED BUT SOME INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN THE BOSTON AREA WILL PRACTICE AIR RAID DRILLS.

IN THE NEW YORK CENTER, 100 WOMEN--MOSTLY FORMER TELEPHONE OPERATORS -- WILL BE EMPLOYED TO FLASH OBSERVERS' WARNINGS TO THE AIR DEFENSE COMMAND. IN BOSTON, 180 WOMEN VOLUNTEERS RECRUITED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY WILL HANDLE THE CALLS.

NEW YORK, JAN 18-(AP)-FORMER SENATOR ERNEST W.GIBSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT IF ENGLAND LOST THE WAR, "THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT BUT THAT THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF EVERYONE IN THIS COUNTRY WOULD BE LOWERED TO THE STARVATION POINT."

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"THIS COUNTRY, INSTEAD OF HAVING 10,000,000 UNEMPLOYED, WOULD HAVE 40,000,000 UNEMPLOYED, AND SO THE GERMANS CLAIM," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPAGED FOR DELIVERY OVER THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NETWORK." "WE COULD NOT EXIST THUS AS A COUNTRY OF FREE

HE SAID THAT THERE WERE SOME WHO SCOFFED AT THE POSSIBILITY OF HITLER'S INVADING AMERICA, BUT ASSERTED "WE MUST NOT FORGET THAT IF ENGLAND IS CONQUERED, HITLER WILL DOMINATE THE ENTIRE WORLD OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES."

"IF HITLER HAS NO DESIGNS ON THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, WHY DOES HE MAINTAIN A DISCIPLINED ORGANIZATION OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMANS IN BRAZIL, ARGENTINE AND CHILE? X X X WHY ARE THEY MAINTAINED IN SUCH MANNER THAT, OVERNIGHT, THEY CAN BECOME A TRAINED, DISCIPLINED MILITARY ARMY? X X X

"WHY HAS HE CAUSED TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY SLAVE LABOR A TREMENDOUS AIRPORT AT TENERIFE IN THE CANARY ISLANDS, OR CAUSED SHALE TO BE SC OFF, PREPARATORY TO MAKING AIRPORTS IN ICELAND? X X X

"IS ALL THIS BECAUSE HE WANTS TO BE AT PEACE WITH THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, OR IS IT BECAUSE IT IS PART OF THE EXECUTION OF THE PLAN LAID DOWN BY HIM MANY YEARS AGO FOR WORLD CONQUEST AND WORLD DOMINATION."

(...AL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

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THE WAR TODAY

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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JAN 19 1941

AS BRITAIN APPROACHES HER FURTHER TRIAL BY SWORD IN THE HANDS OF HITLER--A SUPREME EFFORT TO CRUSH THE ISLAND KINGDOM ITSELF--ONE GAINS THE VERY DEFINITE IMPRESSION THAT IT IS A NEW NATION, WITH A FRESH UNITY OF PURPOSE, WHICH IS FACING THE COMING BLITZKRIEG.

THE FIERCE STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL, IN WHICH ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY HAVE BEEN THROWN TOGETHER FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE AS NEVER BEFORE, HAS MADE OF THE BRITISH ISLES A VAST MELTING-POT. FROM THIS IS LIKELY TO EMERGE A NEW SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE.

I DON'T MEAN TO SUGGEST THAT WE ARE TO EXPECT A UTOPIA IN WHICH THE DUCHESS AND THE STABLE BOY, THE DUKE AND THE SCULLERY-MAID, WILL BE DANCING TOGETHER WITH THE CROWD ON THE VILLAGE GREEN. STILL, IF SIGNS READ TRUE THIS NEW SOCIAL ORDER WILL REFLECT MORE NEARLY THAT EQUALITY AND FRATERNAL UNDERSTANDING WHICH DAILY IS BEING EXEMPLIFIED IN THE SHOULDER-TO-SHOULDER BATTLE FOR EXISTENCE.

THAT MEANS A GREAT CHANGE IN ENGLAND. HONESTY AND FRANKNESS COMPEL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT CLASS DISTINCTIONS, AND INEQUALITY OF PRIVILEGES, HAVE BEEN GREAT IN THE PAST. HOWEVER, THERE ARE NO CLASS DIFFERENCES OR INEQUALITY OF PRIVILEGES WHEN IT COMES TO COMMON EFFORT IN DIGGING FOR VICTIMS BURIED BY BOMBING, THE SHARING OF UNDERGROUND SHELTERS, AND THE PARTAKING OF FOOD FROM HUMBLE COMMUNITY KITCHENS.

BRITAIN HAS NOT, SINCE HER FULL NATIONHOOD, STOOD SO CLOSE TO DEATH AS SHE HAS DURING THE PAST NINE MONTHS. IN THAT TIME SHE HAS

LEARNED THAT BOMBS ARE NO RESPECTERS OF PERSONS; THAT PRIVATION ISN'T THE CROSS OF ANY SPECIAL CLASS; AND THAT, IN SHORT, IF A NATION IS TO SURVIVE IT MUST ADHERE TO THE PRINCIPLE OF ONE FOR ALL AN ALL FOR ONE.

OTHER NATIONS ARE LEARNING THESE TRUTHS IN A HARD WAY, TOO. I AM CONFINING MY REMARKS TO BRITAIN BECAUSE IN RECENT DAYS THERE HAS BEEN STRIKING PUBLIC RECOGNITION IN ENGLAND OF THIS NEED OF A REMOULDING OF SOCIETY.

ONE OF THE FIRST SIGNALS OF THIS CHANGING ORDER CAME RECENTLY FRON ERNEST BEVIN. HE IS MINISTER OF LABOR, LEADER OF THE LABOR PARTY, AND SECRETARY OF THE GREAT TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION. HIS ADMIRERS OFTEN SPEAK OF HIM AS A FUTURE PRIME MINISTER.

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IN A PUBLIC ADDRESS BEVIN STATED THAT HIS WAR AIM IS SOCIAL SECURI "THAT DOESN'T MEAN THAT ALL PROFIT AND SURPLUSES MUST BE WIPED OUT HE SAID, "BUT IT MEANS THAT THE WHOLE ECONOMIC LIFE SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO GIVING SECURITY, NOT TO THE SMALL MIDDLE CLASS, BUT TO THE COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE.

"IT IS BETTER TO LEAVE THE MASSES UNTAUGHT THAN TO GIVE THEM A DOUBLE APPETITE, BOTH OF STOMACH AND OF HEAD, AND THEN NOT SATISFY EITHER. THINGS CAN NEVER BE AS THEY WERE. THE OLD AGE HAS PASSED. A NEW AGE HAS TO BE BUILT."

THUS SPOKE THE LABORING MAN, AND S

EITHER. THINGS CAN NEVER BE AS THEY WERE. THE OLD AGE HAS PASSED. A NEW AGE HAS TO BE BUILT."

THUS SPOKE THE LABORING MAN. AND SHORTLY ALONG CAME THE ARISTOCRAT--PREMIER WINSTON CHURCHILL, THROUGH WHOSE VEINS RUNS THE BLUEST BLOOD IN BRITAIN. IN A SPEECH AT THE ANCIENT AND EXCLUSIVE PUBLIC (WE CALL IT PRIVATE IN AMERICA) SCHOOL OF HARROW, CHURCHILL SAID:

"WHEN THIS WAR IS WON, AS IT SURELY WILL BE, IT MUST BE ONE OF OUR AIMS TO ESTABLISH A STATE OF SOCIETY WHERE THE ADVANTAGES AND PRIVILEGES WHICH HITHERTO HAVE BEEN ENJOYED BY ONLY THE FEW SHALL BE FAR MORE WIDELY SHARED BY THE MEN AND YOUTH OF THE NATION AS A WHOLE."

TO GET THE FULL SIGNIFICANCE OF SUCH A STATEMENT YOU MUST KNOW YOUR ENGLAND. THE GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS LIKE HARROW AND ETON HAVE REPRESENTED THE LAST WORD IN ARISTOCRACY. IT HAS BEEN HARDER (IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE) FOR A PLEBIAN TO GET INTO ONE OF THESE SCHOOLS THAN FOR THE CAMEL TO PASS THROUGH THE NEEDLE'S EYE.

WHEN I FIRST WENT TO ENGLAND TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS ALMOST INVARIABLY WERE GIVEN PREFERENCE WHEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT. THIS WAS NOT BECAUSE THEY WERE SMARTER THAN THE GRADUATES OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BUT BECAUSE THEY REPRESENTED THE ARISTOCRACY.

THAT SAME PATTERN RAN PRETTY MUCHTHROUGH THE WHOLE SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE COUNTRY. SINCE THE WORLD WAR THERE HAS BEEN A CONSIDERABLE CHANGE, BUT IT HAS TAKEN THE PRESENT THREAT OF EXTINCTION TO PRODUCE SUCH ASTONISHING DECLARATIONS AS I HAVE QUOTED, AND SUCH AS CONTAINED IN A RECENT LETTER TO THE LONDON TIMES BY THE COUNTRY'S PROTESTANT AND ROMAN CATHOLIC LEADERS.

THESE RELIGIOUS FIGURES, IN OUTLINING WHAT THEY TERMED THE ONLY PERMANENT BASIS FOR LASTING PEACE, URGED FIVE STANDARDS, WHICH INCLUDED THESE TWO:

ABOLITION OF EXTREME INEQUALITY OF WEALTH AND POSSESSIONS. EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES OF EDUCATION FOR EVERY CH .

30.24-7047.

30.24-7047

(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

(WX) INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

JAN 19 1941

PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL, CASTING UP THE BALANCE OF HEAVY ODDS IMPOSED ON ENGLAND BY FRENCH COLLAPSE, SAID SEVEN MONTHS AGO THAT THE OUTCOME TURNED ON ONE "GREAT QUESTION--CAN WE BREAK HITLER'S AIR WEAPON?"

BRITAIN HAS TESTED THAT WEAPON SINCE, HAS ENDURED NAZI BOMBING FOR THAT PERIOD WITH UNFALTERING COURAGE AND IS INCREASINGLY STRIKING BACK BY AIR. SHE HAS BEEN BOLSTERED BY CRUSHING GREEK AND BRITISH DEFEATS OF ITALY IN THE EAST.

CHURCHILL REINFORCED HIS PREDICTIONS OF LAST SUMMER IN AN ADDRESS AT GLASGOW FRIDAY NIGHT. HE ASSERTED HITLER WOULD FIND BRITAIN BETTER PREPARED TO BEAT OFF INVASION NOW THAN WAS THE CASE LAST SUMMER OR FALL. HE ATTRIBUTED BRITAIN'S IMPROVED POSITION IN PAR. TO THE SUCCESS "FAR BEYOND OUR DREAMS" OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH AFRICA.

BUT, SAID THE PRIME MINISTER, "BEFORE US LIE MANY MONTHS OF HAVING TO ENDURE BOMBARDMENT OF OUR CITIES AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS WITHOUT THE POWER TO MAKE EQUAL REPLY." THEREUPON HE SUMMED UP BRITAIN'S 1941 WAR NEEDS FROM THE UNITED STATES AS GUNS, PLANES AND SHIPS IN QUANTITIES "FAR MORE THAN WE SHALL BE ABLE TO PAY FOR" RATHER THAN "LARGE ARMIES FROM OVERSEAS."

HARRY L.HOPKINS, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE, SAT AT CHURCHILL'S SIDE AS THE PRIME MINISTER GAVE THIS ACCOUNTING.

FOR SEVEN MONTHS BRITISH FIGHTER PILOTS, AGAINST ALL ODDS, HAVE KEPT ENGLAND SAFE FROM INVASION; DOMINATED THE DAYLIGHT AIRWAYS OVER ENGLAND. THERE HAVE BEEN MANY MIRACLES IN THIS WAR, LIKE THE ESCAPE FROM DUNKIRK WHERE THOSE BRITISH FIGHTER PILOTS ACHIEVED THE SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE.

THE EIGHTH MONTH OPENS WITH BRITISH BOMBER CREWS RIVALING THE EXPLOITS OF THEIR FIGHTER COMRADES ON MANY FRONTS. DAY BY DAY AND NIGHT BY NIGHT, THEY ARE CARRYING THE WAR TO THE FOE IN AFRICA, IN ALBANIA, IN FRANCE, IN THE LOW COUNTRIES, IN NORWAY AND EVEN IN GERMANY.

UNDATED PLANE LOSSES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMANY CLAIMED THE DESTRUCTION OF 19 BRITISH PLANES DURING THE WEEKOF JAN. 12-18 WHILE THE BRITISH ADMITTED ONLY 13 PLANE LOSSES, CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF FAR-FLYING BOMBERS ATTACKING GERMANY AND GERMAN-HELD POSITIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

GERMANY ADMITTED TWO PLANE LOSSES, AN ~~ARR~~ UNOFFICIAL CHECK SHOWED, WHILE THE BRITISH CLAIMED TO HAVE SHOT DOWN FIVE GERMAN MACHINES.

FOR THE PREVIOUS WEEK, GERMANY CLAIMED 13 BRITISH AGAINST SEVEN GERMAN PLANES AND BRITAIN CLAIMED 12 GERMAN AGAINST TWO BRITISH LOSSES.

THE BOX SCORE:

	GERMAN CLAIMS		BRITISH CLAIMS	
	BRITISH	GERMAN	GERMAN	BRITISH
JAN. 12	4	0	0	5
JAN. 13	4	0	0	2
JAN. 14	0	0	0	0
JAN. 15	3	0	1	0
JAN. 16	5	0	2	1
JAN. 17	3	2	2	5
JAN. 18	--	--	--	--
TOTALS	19	2	5	13

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THAT IS THE SIGNIFICANT FACT OF THE WAR TODAY. IT MEANS NOT ONLY THAT A GRIMLY TESTED AND BETTER ARMED ENGLAND AWAITS GERMANY'S NEXT MOVE AT HOME; BUT THAT BRITAIN HAS FOUND AS WELL THE MEANS THERE AND IN HER VAST EMPIRE TO WREST THE INITIATIVE FROM HER FOES ON REMOTE FRONTS. SHE IS HAMMERING IN THE EAST TO SHATTER THE AXIS FELLOWSHIP BY KNOCKING ITALY OUT OF THE WAR.

CHURCHILL MAY HOPE FOR--INSTEAD OF DREAD--AN ATTEMPTED GERMAN INVASION OF ENGLAND, UTTERLY CONFIDENT THAT IT COULD BE REPELLED AND MIGHT BE TURNED INTO A DISASTER THAT WOULD SHAKE NAZISM IN GERMANY AS HE BELIEVES ITALIAN DEFEATS HAVE ROCKED THE FASCIST REGIME.

IN THIS CONNECTION, THERE IS INTEREST TO BE FOUND IN SWISS "LISTENING POST" REPORTS THAT A CONFERENCE OF HITLER AND MUSSOLINI, ATTENDED BY THEIR MILITARY, DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC AIDES, IS SET FOR TODAY (SUNDAY.)

Diary Of The War

[By the Associated Press]

Large squadrons of German dive-bombers again attacked the British Mediterranean island fortress of Malta yesterday afternoon amid reports Premier Benito Mussolini intends to see Adolf Hitler today, possibly to discuss further Nazi aid for his hard-pressed legions fighting in Albania and Libya.

An Associated Press correspondent at Malta cabled that he found singularly little damage there, and said there was not the "slightest sign anywhere" that the German attack would succeed in doing what the Italians failed to do—make Malta give up.

Italo-Greek War

The Athenian Marine Ministry reported the Greek submarine Proteus sank the 11,450-ton Italian supply ship Sardegna December 29, but that the Proteus thus far had not returned to base. The Sardegna was the third Italian ship recently reported sunk by the Greeks.

Big reinforcements are going to Albania from Italy, dispatches from the Yugoslav-Albania frontier said. Italian planes, relieved from Mediterranean service by the Germans, also are being sent to Albania, it was said.

On Libyan Front

On the Libyan front there was little change. The British continued to bring up artillery and make their preparations for the big assault on Tobruk.

The Nile valley was raided by Italian planes for the first time since early December.

Sea And Air War

Informed sources in Berlin said German planes had successfully attacked a London convoy and two British airports yesterday. The weather was bad, a blizzard raged across the Dover Straits, but German planes nevertheless crossed to Britain, one by one, and pounded the east coast. One got through to London and unloaded five bombs on a residential district—the capital's first daylight raid in twelve days.

U. S. Under Fire In Rome

In Rome one of Mussolini's ministers, Giuseppe Bottai, of the Educational Department, charged in his *Critica Fascista* that the United States already was "carrying out war against the Axis powers and the tripartite pact according to its interests and the means at its disposal."

Virginio Gayda, Fascist commentator for *Il Giornale d'Italia*, said American "interventionists" by intense activity were hoping to provoke the Axis into reaction "which would then be passed off as a new aggressive move to which the United States would have to reply by force."

Food Ship Captured

The 8,199-ton French freighter Mendoza, carrying food for France, was captured off the southern Brazilian coast by a British cruiser she had dodged for nearly a week in an attempt to run the South Atlantic blockade.

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 72ND WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM JAN.12 TO JAN.18, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	-----SUNK BY----------			TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
	SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN			
BRITAIN	5	0	1	60,273	26	79
NORWAY	1	0	3	20,306	0	0
GREECE	1	0	0	5,175	0	0
FINLAND	0	0	1	2,039	0	0
ITALY	1	0	0	642	96	0
TOTAL	8	0	5	88,435	122	79
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	636	233	362	4,515,354	8,563	7,234
GRAND TOTAL	644	233	367	4,603,789	8,685	7,313

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

BRITAIN--562; NORWAY--145; GERMANY--105; SWEDEN--80; GREECE--60; FRANCE--54; NETHERLANDS--45; DENMARK--44; ITALY--42; FINLAND--28; BELGIUM--21; ESTONIA--12; YUGOSLAVIA--8; PANAMA--8; SPAIN--5; LITHUANIA--3; POLAND--2; ARGENTINA, EGYPT, HUNGARY, IRAN, JAPAN, LATVIA, PORTUGAL, RUMANIA, SOVIET, UNITED STATES--1 EACH.

TOTAL--1,244.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 19)

- - -

BRITISH DON'T FEAR
FIFTH COLUMN
ANY MORE

30.24 - 7049

30.24 - 7049

FREE PRESS CONSIDERED
IMPORTANT TO MORALE (1100)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DWIGHT PITKIN, WHO COVERED THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN--WHICH PRODUCED THE TERM "FIFTH COLUMN"--RETURNED RECENTLY FROM A POST IN ENGLAND. IN THE LIGHT OF HIS EXPERIENCES, HE TELLS WHY BRITAIN NO LONGER FEARS A FIFTH COLUMN.)

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BY DWIGHT PITKIN

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JAN 18-(AP)-ENGLISHMEN SAY THEY ARE CONFIDENT BRITAIN HAS NO FIFTH COLUMN MENACE.

THEY GIVE THESE REASONS:

1. THE BRITISH ARE ONE OF THE MOST PATRIOTIC PEOPLES IN THE WORLD.

2. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WHEN DANGER OF INVASION BECAME REAL, SLAPPED INTO JAIL OR INTERNMENT CAMPS THE PEOPLE WHO WERE MOST LIKELY TO CAUSE FIFTH COLUMN TROUBLE.

3. MOST OF THE PEOPLE IN ENGLAND WHO HAD ANY TENDENCIES TOWARDS FIFTH COLUMNISM WERE SOBERED WHEN THEY SAW WHAT HAPPENED IN FRANCE AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES CONQUERED BY LIGHTNING WAR.

4. BRITAIN HAS A TRADITIONALLY FREE PRESS WHICH WON'T SUBMIT TO THE TYPE OF CENSORSHIP WHICH PERMITTED FIFTH COLUMNISTS TO GAIN A FOOTHOLD IN FRANCE.

JUST WHAT, REALLY, IS A FIFTH COLUMN?

THE TERM HAD ITS ORIGIN IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR. IN THE AUTUMN OF 1936 THE FORCES OF THE INSURGENT CHIEF, GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO, WERE MARCHING ON MADRID AFTER CAPTURING TOLEDO.

QUICK VICTORY SEEMED WITHIN THEIR GRASP. BOASTING THAT THE OCCUPATION OF THE REPUBLICAN CAPITAL WAS IMMINENT, FRANCO'S ACE GENERAL, EMILIO MOLA, REMARKED:

"WE HAVE FOUR COLUMNS MARCHING ON MADRID. THE FIFTH COLUMN IS WITHIN THE CAPITAL."

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BY FIFTH COLUMN, GENERAL MOLA MEANT THAT WITHIN MADRID HIS SIDE HAD MANY SYMPATHIZERS WHO WERE READY TO RISE AT THE STRATEGIC MOMENT AND JOIN IN THE OVERTHROW OF THE REPUBLICAN REGIME.

HIS BOAST SET OFF A BLOODY PURGE IN MADRID. THE REPUBLICANS TOOK NO CHANCES; THEY EXECUTED FRANCO SYMPATHIZERS BY THE HUNDREDS. AND MADRID RESISTED SIEGE UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR IN MAGCH, 1939.

GENERAL MOLA WON MANY BATTLES FOR FRANCO BEFORE HE WAS KILLED IN AN AIRPLANE CRASH IN 1937. BUT HISTORY PROBABLY WILL REMEMBER HIM FOR THE EXPRESSION "FIFTH COLUMN" HE GAVE TO MODERN WARFARE, RATHER THAN FOR HIS ABILITY AS A MILITARY STRATEGIST.

LIKE THE MADRILENOS, THE BRITISH PEOPLE WERE FOREWARNED ABOUT FIFTH COLUMNS. FROM THEIR LITTLE ISLAND CITADEL THEY HEARD THAT FIFTH COLUMNS HELPED HITLER CONQUER NORWAY, HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

SO WHEN THE NATION'S PERIL BECAME ACUTE LAST SPRING, THEY ROUNDED UP ABOUT 1,000 OF THEIR OWN CITIZENS, MOSTLY MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH FASCIST UNION.

THE GOVERNMENT ACTED WITHOUT FAVOR OF FAMILY OR WEALTH. TALL, HANDSOME, ARISTOCRATIC, POWER-HUNGRY SIR OSWALD MOSELY, LEADER OF BRITISH FASCISTS, WAS AMONG THOSE THROWN IN JAIL.

THE BRITISH WERE MORE GENTLE IN THEIR TREATMENT OF FIFTH COLUMNISTS OR POTENTIAL FIFTH COLUMNISTS THAN THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS. SO FAR THERE IS NO RECORD OF ANY ONE BEING EXECUTED AS A FIFTH COLUMNISTS IN ENGLAND.

HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THE MENTAL CALIBER OF SIR OSWALD'S FOLLOWEGS WAS FOUND TO BE WELL BELOW AVERAGE.

THE BRITISH, SO SURE ARE THEY THAT THEIR PATRIOTISM IS PROOF AGAINS "BORING FROM WITHIN," ARE EVEN CHARITABLE TO NAZI PROPAGANDISTS LIKE BERLIN BROADCASTER LORD HAW HAW. MANY OF THEM LISTENED TO HIM UNTIL THEY DECLARED HIM "TIRESOME." A SHOW ENTITLED "LORD HAW HAW" HAD A LONG RUN IN LONDON.

UP TO THE END OF 1940 THREE MEN HAD BEEN EXECUTED IN ENGLAND FOR SPYING, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. THEY WERE NOT BRITISH CITIZENS. TWO WERE GERMANS CONVICTED OF SNEAKING INTO THE COUNTRY WITH PORTABLE RADIO TRANSMITTERS, AND ONE WAS A HOLLANDER.

A BRITISH HOUSEWIFE, MRS.DOROTHY PAMELA O'GRADY, WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH IN DECEMBER FOR TREASON.

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ENGLAND'S MOST FAMOUS SPY CASE TO DATE IN THIS WAR INVOLVED AN AMERICAN. THE BRITISH SECRET SERVICE SUSPECTED A LEAKAGE OF INFORMATION TO GERMANY. THEY UNEARTHED EVIDENCE WHICH POINTED TO TYLER KENT, A CODE CLERK AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY. WITH THE HELP OF AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.KENNEDY, THE SECRET SERVICE LAID A TRAP FOR KENT AND ARRESTED HIM FOR VIOLATION OF THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT.

IT DEVELOPED THAT KENT HAD BECOME ENAMORED OF ANNA WOLKOFF, DAUGHTER OF A FORMER RUSSIAN NAVAL ATTACHE AT LONDON. THEY WORKED TOGETHER IN RELAYING INFORMATION TO GERMANY THROUGH THE GERMAN LEGATION IN DUBLIN. DARK-EYED ANNA, A WHITE RUSSIAN, SAID SHE WAS CONVINCED IT WAS ENGLAND'S FAULT THAT CZARIST RUSSIA COLLAPSED.

IF KENT HAD BEEN ARRESTED THREE DAYS LATER, HE WOULD HAVE BEEN SUBJECT TO THE DEATH PENALTY UNDER A NEW DEFENCE ACT PASSED LAST SPRIN BY PARLIAMENT. HE GOT OFF WITH A SEVEN-YEAR PRISON SENTENCE. ANNA WAS SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS.

SPIES AND TRAITORS, HOWEVER, DO NOT COME WITHIN THE TERM FIFTH COLUMN. A SPY IS PAID BY A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT TO GET MILITARY INFORMATION. A TRAITOR USUALLY OPERATES ALONE AND IS NOT IDENTIFIED WITH ANY ORGANIZATION SET UPON OVERTHROWING THE GOVERNMENT.

BUT FIFTH COLUMNISTS ARE POLITICALLY MINDED, SOMETIMES VERY SINCERE, IF FANATICAL, PEOPLE. THEORETICALLY, THEY PREFER THE ENEMY'S FORM OF GOVERNMENT TO THEIR OWN. SOME OF THEM ARE WILLING TO GO SO FAR AS TO PERMIT THE ENEMY TO HELP SET UP A NEW REGIME IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY.

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IT AMOUNTS TO CIVIL WAR GOING ON AT THE SAME TIME AS EXTERNAL WAR. IN FACT, THE EUROPEAN WAR DEVELOPED SPOTS OF CIVIL WAR AS HITLER'S MECHANIZED DIVISIONS AND AIRPLANES SUBDUED ONE COUNTRY AFTER ANOTHER. FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITY IN CONQUERED COUNTRIES WAS BLAMED BY THE DEFENDERS TO SOME EXTENT FOR THE SWIFTNESS OF THE DRIVES.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS DESCRIBE FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITY AS INCLUDING THE COURTING OF IMPORTANT PEOPLE, SUCH AS OFFICIALS, AND WORK AMONG DISGRUNTLED PEOPLE. FIFTH COLUMNISTS ARE SUPPOSED TO FOSTER PACIFISM AND REVOLUTIONARY FORCES SUCH AS COMMUNISM AND FASCISM.

IN FRANCE, THEY FOUND FERTILE GROUND IN WHICH TO SOW SEEDS OF DISSENSION BECAUSE OF LONG POLITICAL UNREST AND CONSTANT CONTROVERSY.

IN ENGLAND KNOWN COMMUNISTS AND FASCISTS WERE NUMERICALLY SMALL.

BRITISH LABOR IS FUNDAMENTALLY CONSERVATIVE. THE LABOR PARTY, FOR INSTANCE, EXPELLED SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, THE BRILLIANT LEFTIST WHO BECAME BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, BECAUSE HE WAS NON-CONFORMIST AND ADVOCATED A POPULAR FRONT AGAINST CONSERVATIVES.

MANY PEOPLE ASK: "WOULDN'T THE GERMANS HAVE WON THE WAR IF THEY HAD TRIED INVASION OF ENGLAND IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE?"

ONE ANSWER IS THIS: GERMAN AGENTS UNDOUBTEDLY REPORTED TO THEIR CHIEFS THAT THE FIFTH COLUMN IN ENGLAND WAS NOT YET SUFFICIENTLY STRONG AND THAT THEY NEEDED A LITTLE MORE TIME FOR THE SLOW-THINKING BRITISH TO GRASP WHAT HAD HAPPENED.

30.24 -7051

BEFORE THE WAR, IT WAS NOT INFREQUENT TO HEAR A YOUNG BRITISHER ASK, "IS THE EMPIRE WORTH FIGHTING FOR?" OR "WOULDN'T ENGLAND BE BETTER OFF IF IT BECAME A THIRD CLASS POWER AND LIVED HAPPILY LIKE DENMARK, SWEDEN AND NORWAY AND NOT HAVE TO PAY TAXES, TO POLICE VIRTUALLY THE WHOLE WORLD?"

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THAT SAME YOUNG BRITISHER PROBABLY IS IN AN ARMY TRAINING CAMP NOW, PREPARING TO RESIST AN INVADER OF ENGLAND AND ALSO FOR A PROMISED BRITISH INVASION OF THE CONTINENT.

PERHAPS AS IMPORTANT AS ANY OTHER FACTOR IN MAKING ENGLAND A POOR FIELD FOR FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITY IS HER FREE PRESS. EVEN IN WARTIME THE PRESS HAS A VOLUNTARY RATHER THAN COMPULSORY CENSORSHIP.

THE NEWSPAPERS, OF COURSE, ARE SUBJECT TO PENALTIES IF THEY PUBLISH SOMETHING WHICH MIGHT GAVE INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY. FOR THAT REASON, THEY GENERALLY SUBMIT ARTICLES TO THE CENSOR JUST TO PLAY SAFE. BUT THERE IS NO CENSORSHIP ON EDITORIAL OPINION AND A NEWSPAPER IS FREE TO CRITICIZE THE GOVERNMENT IN AS SHARP TERMS AS IT CHOOSES--AND FREQUENTLY IT DOES SO.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 19. SENT JAN. 17.)

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SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 19.

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ROOSEVELT KEEPTS TO WELL-WORN PATTERN IN THIRD TERM INAUGURAL.

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CEREMONY FOLLOWS

WELL-GROOVED LINE (1100)

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BY W.B.RAGSDALE

JAN 19 1941

30.24 -7051

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JAN.18-(AP)-FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT WILL BECOME THE FIRST THIRD-TERM PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES MONDAY AT AN INAUGURAL CEREMONY AS OLD AS THE NATION ITSELF.

ONLY THE PRECEDENT-CRACKING LENGTH OF HIS SERVICE AND THE STERN CHALLENGE THAT THE TIMES THEMSELVES PRESENT ARE NEW. THE SHOUTING, PARADING AND OATH TAKING, VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE CEREMONIALS AND TRAPPINGS OF THE INAUGURATIONS, FOLLOW TRACKS THAT ARE WELL GROOVED INTO AMERICAN HISTORY.

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WHATEVER THE WEATHER OR CIRCUMSTANCE, THE ONLY FACT THAT IS LIKELY TO SET THIS INAUGURATION APART FROM ANY OF THE 34 OTHERS THAT WASHINGTON HAS SEEN, OR THE THREE THAT WERE SEEN IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, IS THAT NONE OF THE PRESIDENTS INVOLVED IN THOSE EVER HELD UP HIS HAND THREE TIMES TO TAKE THE OATH OF OFFICE.

A FEW THINGS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO INAUGURAL CEREMONIES SINCE THAT APRIL OF 1789 WHEN GEORGE WASHINGTON, WITH "ANXIOUS AND PAINFUL SENSATIONS" AND "FEELINGS NOT UNLIKE THOSE OF A CULPRIT WHO IS GOING TO HIS PLACE OF EXECUTION", WAS INDUCTED INTO OFFICE IN NEW YORK. BUT THOSE THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN ADDED ARE MINOR AND UNESSENTIAL. THE CHIEF ELEMENTS OF MONDAY'S CEREMONY WILL BE THE SAME.

MR.ROOSEVELT WILL GO TO CHURCH. THEN HE WILL RIDE TO THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, PUT HIS HAND ON THE BIBLE, HAVE THE OATH ADMINISTERED TO HIM BY THE HIGHEST JUDICIAL AUTHORITY IN THE LAND AND RETURN TO THE WHITE HOUSE TO REVIEW A PARADE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON DID JUST ABOUT THE SAME THING.

THE DIFFERENCE IS THAT WASHINGTON WENT TO CHURCH AFTER HE HAD BEEN IN-

AUGURATED AND INSTEAD OF A PARADE TO WATCH, THERE WERE FIREWORKS THAT NIGHT.

FOR WASHINGTON, THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT TO WHICH HE RODE WAS THE NEW FEDERAL HALL AT BROAD AND WALL STREETS IN NEW YORK, WHERE THE FIRST CONGRESS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION WAS SLOWLY ASSEMBLIN FRIENDS RODE WITH HIM, JUST AS THEY WILL RIDE WITH MR.ROOSEVELT MONDAY.

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BETWEEN THE TIME HE INTRODUCED HIS INCOME TAX BILL AND THE PRODUCTION OF HIS PUBLIC WORKS BILL, HE HAD GROWN TO BE THE MOST POTENT SINGLE MEMBER OF CONGRESS. AND HIS STRENGTH LAY CHIEFLY IN TIGHTLY RIVETED FRIENDSHIPS, NOT ALONE WITH DEMOCRATS BUT WITH REPUBLICANS WHO WERE POWERS IN THEIR OWN RIGHT. AS A YOUNG MEMBER, HE BELONGED TO SPEAKER JOE CANNON'S POKER CIRCLE. IN HIS MIDDLE YEARS, HIS FRIENDSHIP WITH SPEAKER NICHOLAS LONGWORTH WAS A NATIONAL LEGEND. THEY WERE REPUBLICANS, HE A DEMOCRAT. YET, WHEN HE WAS LEADER FOR HIS OWN PARTY IN THE HOUSE AND LONGWORTH CHIEF OF THE OPPOSITION, THE TWO WERE BOON COMPANIONS AND HE OFTEN REFERRED TO THE SPEAKER'S AUTOMOBILE AS "OUR CAR." IN HIS LATER YEARS AS VICE PRESIDENT, HIS WHOLE POWER RESTED UPON THAT TIGHTLY BOUND BUT WIDE CIRCLE OF FRIENDS HE HAD MADE IN HIS YEARS IN WASHINGTON.

OFTEN IN THOSE DAYS, HE WOULD TELL FRIENDS:

"I WISH I HAD STAYED IN THE HOUSE. I DIDN'T EVER ASK ANYONE TO BE VICE PRESIDENT. IF I HAD STAYED ON AS SPEAKER, I WOULD HAVE BEEN IN THAT PLACE LONGER THAN ANY SPEAKER IN HISTORY--TEN YEARS. THE LONGEST HAS BEEN SIX."

BUT THE SIMPLE WISH TO HAVE HELD THE JOB LONGER THAN ANY OTHER MAN WAS NOT THE REAL REASON WHY HE EXPRESSED THAT THOUGHT. THE REAL ANSWER LAY IN THE FACT THAT:

"THE ONLY POWER I HAVE IS SUCH AS I CAN WIELD THROUGH MY FRIENDS. A VICE PRESIDENT'S POWER IS RESTRICTED ACCORDING TO HIS PERSONALITY AN FRIENDS. ALL HE HAS IS AN AFFIRMATIVE VOTE. HE CAN VOTE 'YES' BUT HE CAN'T VOTE 'NO.' A BILL IS DEFEATED ON A TIE VOTE IN THE SENATE UNLESS THE VICE PRESIDENT VOTES 'YES.' IT IS ONLY THROUGH HIS FRIENDS THAT A VICE PRESIDENT CAN ACCOMPLISH ANYTHING."

GARNER ACCOMPLISHED PLENTY THROUGH HIS FRIENDS. HE WAS THE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT IN HISTORY TO BECOME AN ACTIVE LEGISLATIVE GENERAL FOR THE PRESIDENT. AS DEMOCRATIC LEADER IN THE HOUSE, HE HAD HAD KEY MEN IN EVERY STATE DELEGATION WHO COULD GIVE HIM A QUICK SUMMARY OF HOW THE MEN ON THEIR DELEGATION FELT. AS LEADER AND SPEAKER, HE HAD HAD A DIRECT HAND IN ELEVATING MANY OF THE HOUSE COM

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AND SPEAKER, HE HAD HAD A

AND SPEAKER, HE HAD HAD A DIRECT HAND IN ELEVATING MANY OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN TO THEIR POSTS. AND THROUGH THE YEARS, HIS FRIENDSHIPS HAD REACHED ACROSS THE CAPITOL INTO THE SENATE. HE HAD AN UNCANNY FACULTY OF LEARNING JUST WHAT THE OTHER MAN WANTED AND WORKING OUT A RECONCILIATION OF IDEAS. IN THOSE EARLY DAYS OF THE NEW DEAL, A FRIEND CLOSE ENOUGH TO HIS WORK TO KNOW HOW EFFECTIVE IT HAD BEEN IN BRINGING RECALCITRANTS INTO LINE ONCE ESTIMATED THAT JOHN GARNER WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR GETTING 80 PER CENT OF THE NEW DEAL LEGISLATION THROUGH CONGRESS.

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LATER, WHEN HE AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PARTED COMPANY IN THE TURMOIL OF THE SECOND TERM, HE BECAME THE SHARPEST VICE PRESIDENTIAL THORN ANY PRESIDENT HAS ENCOUNTERED SINCE JOHN C.CALHOUN PRESIDED OVER THE SENATE AND

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(MORE)

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SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 19.

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,--FIRST ADD RAGSDALE ADVANCE XXX CALHOUN PRESIDED OVER THE SENATE AND PROMPTED DEBATERS IN THE TARIFF FIGHT WITH ANDREW JACKSON. THE PERSONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GARNER AND THE PRESIDENT REMAINED FRIENDLY, BUT THEIR DIFFERENCES OVER POLICY WERE SHARP.

THE ROOTS LAY DEEPER THAN MANY SUSPECTED. IN 1936, PERHAPS UNKNOWN TO THE PRESIDENT, THERE HAD BEEN AN ACTIVE DESIRE BY SOME OF THOSE AROUND HIM TO OUST GARNER AS VICE PRESIDENT. BUT FRIENDS OF GARNER GOT WIND OF THE PLAN BEFORE IT CAME TO THE SURFACE AND HEADED IT OFF. THIS LAY IN THE BACKGROUND AS THEY CAME INTO THE SECOND TERM, A TERM WHICH BROUGHT THE SUPREME COURT BATTLE, SIT-DOWN STRIKES AND UNNUMBERED SMALLER DISPUTES.

HOWEVER ENTHUSIASTIC MAY HAVE BEEN THE CHEERING OF HIS FRIENDS FOR GARNER AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, HE WAS NOT DELUDED BY THEIR HOPES AND CERTAINLY NOT ENTRANCED BY THE IDEA OF BEING PRESIDENT. THAT HE WAS NOT DELUDED IS EVIDENCED BY THE BETS HE WON ON WHO WOULD BE NOMINATED. THAT HE WAS NOT ENTRANCED SHOWS UP IN WHAT HE SAID TO FRIENDS MANY TIMES DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER OF LAST YEAR:

"GOING TO THE WHITE HOUSE WOULD BE JUST LIKE GOING TO JAIL FOR FOUR YEARS. WHY, I COULDN'T EVEN GO FISHING IN THE SUMMER WITHOUT TAKING ALONG AN ARMY. I'M TELLING YOU THE TRUTH, I'D RATHER GO BACK TO TEXAS AND TAKE LIFE EASY THAN ANYTHING ELSE.

"YOU GET PEACE AND QUIET AND A CHANCE TO THINK DOWN THERE. A MAN CAN TEND TO HIS CHICKENS AND GO FISHING AND WATCH THE WATER FLOW BY UNDER THE SHADE OF THE TREES. HERE, EVERYTHING IS ALWAYS IN A TURMOIL."

HE FELL SILENT AND LOOKED LONG AT THE END OF HIS CIGAR, AS IF HIS MIND MIGHT BE WADING BACK THROUGH SOME OF THAT PAST TURMOIL. TAX FIGHTS IN THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE. PARTY CAUCUSES IN THE HOUS CONFERENCE COMMITTEE DISPUTES. RELIEF BATTLES. SUPREME COURT BILLS. SIT DOWN STRIKES. PLENTY OF TURMOIL.

OR MAYBE IT WAS THE NIGHT WHEN FRIENDS WERE POURING INTO THE MINORITY LEADER'S OFFICE, UNDER THE BIG CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TO CONGRATULATE HIM ON HIS ELECTION AS SPEAKER; WHEN MRS.GARNER, A WIFE SPEAKING TO A HUSBAND WHO HAS HAD A BUSY AND NERVE-RACKED DAY, CAME IN TO SAY: "I'VE GOT A GLASS OF MILK HERE FOR YOU, JOHN." AND STANDING BY UNTIL AFTER HE HAD FINISHED WITH IT.

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OR THE TIME WHEN HE WAS TRYING TO FIGURE OUT HOW TO DODGE THE SOCIAL FUNCTIONS SURROUNDING A VISIT OF ROYALTY TO THE CAPITAL. "I'VE GOT AN IDEA HOW WE CAN GET OUT OF IT, ETTIE," HE TOLD

HER. "I'LL SEND YOU BACK TO TEXAS AND EVERYBODY KNOWS I CAN'T BUTTON A DRESS SHIRT BY MYSELF--SO I WON'T HAVE TO GO." FOR LIKE MOST OUTDOORS MEN, HE HAD A DEEP DISLIKE FOR ALL SOCIAL AFFAIRS, FOR POMP AND CEREMONY.

THUS, ON MONDAY, WHILE ALL WASHINGTON IS WATCHING THE CEREMONY OF THE INAUGURATION, HE WILL QUIT ITS TURMOIL AND HEAD FOR UVALDE, FOR HIS CHICKENS AND PECANS AND BARBECUE PIT, FOR DAYS OF QUIET FISHING IN PLACID STREAMS, FOR THE MORE VIGOROUS TRAMPING AFTER DEER AND QUAIL, FOR NIGHTS OF CAMPING IN THE WILD WHERE THE ONLY SOUND IS THE HOWL OF COYOTES. HE THINKS HE WILL LIKE IT.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 19...SENT JANUARY 11).

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A142WX (MON ADV)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 20)

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON,JAN 19-(AP)-THE EVE OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S THIRD INAUGURATION FINDS CONGRESS TENSELY DEBATING A NEW REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF PRESIDENTIAL POWERS, JUST AS IT WAS WHEN HIS FIRST AND SECOND TERMS BEGAN.

THIS TIME THE PROPOSAL, WHICH HAS BROUGHT CRIES OF "DICTATORSHIP" FROM OPPOSITION RANKS, CONCERNS AMERICAN AID TO GREAT BRITAIN IN ITS LIFE-AND-DEATH STRUGGLE WITH THE AXIS POWERS.

EIGHT YEARS AGO THE SITUATION INVOLVED A QUICK SHOT-IN-THE-ARM FOR THE COUNTRY'S WEAKENED BANKING SYSTEM. IN THE FAMOUS "HUNDRED DAYS" OF 1933 CONGRESS APPROVED, WITH LITTLE HESITATION, EMERGENCY BILLS GIVING THE PRESIDENT FAR-REACHING AUTHORITY OVER MONEY.

FOUR YEARS AGO THE ISSUE WAS REORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT. MR.ROOSEVELT, IN A SURPRISE MESSAGE TWO WEEKS AFTER HIS SECOND INAUGURATION, ASKED FOR THE RIGHT TO ADD A JUSTICE FOR EVERY ONE OVER 70 WHO DID NOT RETIRE. THE ARGUMENT-PROVOKING BILL DIED AFTER ANOTHER HISTORIC HUNDRED DAYS, BUT THE PRESIDENT CLAIMED VICTORY BECAUSE RETIREMENTS OPENED THE WAY FOR "NEW BLOOD" ON THE TRIBUNAL.

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THROUGHOUT THE NEW DEAL REGIME, IN FACT, THERE HAS BEEN A SPREAD OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES, MANY OF WHICH HAVE INVESTED THE EXECUTIVE WITH NEW POWERS. SOME HAVE BEEN OF AN EMERGENCY NATURE, AS THE 1933 MONETARY AND BANKING LAWS, BUT OTHERS HAVE REPRESENTED PERMANENT EXTENSIONS OF GOVERNMENT--THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM AND THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, FOR EXAMPLE.

PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY WAS DIRECTLY AT ISSUE IN THE ATTACKS ON THE NRA, THAT VAST BLUEPRINT FOR REGULATING INDUSTRY WHICH THE SUPREME COURT UNANIMOUSLY KILLED. THE NINE JUSTICES TOOK THE POSITION THAT CONGRESS UNCONSTITUTIONALLY HAD DELEGATED POWERS TO THE PRESIDENT TO PROCLAIM INDUSTRIAL CODES.

WHILE THE NEW DEAL HAS FARED BETTER IN THE SUPREME COURT SINCE CHANGES BEGAN TO OCCUR IN THE LATTER'S MEMBERSHIP, CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION TO GRANTING NEW PRESIDENTIAL POWERS HAS INCREASED SINCE THE DAYS WHEN THE 1933 CONGRESS WAS CALLED A "RUBBER STAMP."

IT REACHED ONE HIGH POINT DURING THE 1938-39 FIGHT OVER MR. ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAM FOR GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION. CRITICS CHARGED THAT THE LEGISLATION WOULD GIVE THE PRESIDENT DICTATORIAL POWERS, AND IN 1938, THE HOUSE PIGEONHOLED THE MEASURE.

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IT WAS REVIVED IN THE NEW CONGRESS THE NEXT YEAR, HOWEVER, AND FINALLY WAS PASSED WITH A PROVISION GIVING CONGRESS 60 DAYS TO DISAPPROVE ANY SPECIFIC REORGANIZATION PLAN. IT ALSO PROVIDED THAT THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS TO REVAMP GOVERNMENT AGENCIES SHOULD EXPIRE ON JAN. 20, 1941.

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A TIME LIMITATION IS ONE OF THE CURBS WHICH SOME MEMBERS OF CONGRESS HAVE SUGGESTED SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY IN THE BRITISH AID BILL. ADMINISTRATION LIEUTENANTS HAVE NOT OPPOSED THIS PROPOSAL IF THE TIME BE FIXED "FOR THE DURATION OF THE EMERGENCY."

A NUMBER OF LAWS UNDER WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS ADVANCED THE DEFENSE PROGRAM ORIGINATED DURING THE WORLD WAR AND NEVER WERE REPEALED. THE OLD "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY LAW" PROVIDED THE BASIS FOR SOME OF THE 1933 EMERGENCY BANKING STEPS, UNDER WHICH THE PRESIDENT PLACED AN EMBARGO ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF GOLD OR SILVER AND PROCLAIMED THE FOUR-DAY BANK HOLIDAY.

AND PROCLAIMED THE FOUR-DAY BANK HOLIDAY.

THAT LEGISLATION ALSO PROVIDED THE AUTHORITY FOR THE LIMITED "NATIONAL EMERGENCY" WHICH MR.ROOSEVELT DECREED WHEN THE EUROPEAN WAR STARTED IN SEPTEMBER, 1939.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 20--MOVED JAN. 19)

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A143WX

SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 19.

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MRS.ROOSEVELT, CALM AND CONFIDENT, FACES FOUR MORE YEARS.

--

SCARED AT FIRST TERM,

SURE OF HERSELF NOW (1,400

--

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BY RUTH COWAN

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,JAN.18-(AP)-ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, THE FIRST WOMAN IN AMERICAN HISTORY TO SEE HER HUSBAND ELECTED PRESIDENT FOR THE THIRD TIME, IS CALM ON THIS INAUGURATION EVE AND CONFIDENT OF FUTURE PERSONAL PLANS--A MARKED CONTRAST TO 1933 AND EVEN 1937.

ON INAUGURATION EVE EIGHT YEARS AGO, SCARED AND MORE SHY THAN MOST PEOPLE REALIZED, MRS.ROOSEVELT SLIPPED AWAY FROM THE FESTIVITIES THAT SHE MIGHT HAVE A FEW MINUTES' QUIET TO RENEW HER COURAGE FOR THE YEARS AHEAD.

WITH A CLOSE WOMAN FRIEND SHE WENT BY CAB TO HISTORIC ROCK CREEK CHURCH YARD WHERE IN A SECLUDED WOODED SPOT IS AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS' MAGNIFICENT STATUE OF A WOMAN THAT MARKS THE GRAVE OF HENRY ADAMS, GRANDSON OF PRESIDENT JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, AND HIS WIFE.

THE HOODED BRONZE FIGURE SEATED ON A ROCK--SOMETIMES CALLED THE "PEACE OF GOD," OFTEN "GRIEF"--IS THAT OF A LARGE-BONED WOMAN. THE HAND THAT SUPPORTS HER CHIN HAS TOILED. THE SENSI-

TIVE MOUTH IS LARGE, FULL--NOT PRETTY. HER EYES ARE DOWNCAST AS THOUGH SHE HAS SHED THE LAST TEAR. BUT IN HER FACE IS PEACE--THE PEACE THAT COMES WHEN NOTHING MORE HAS THE POWER TO HURT. SHE MIGHT BE A REFUGEE IN THE WAR ABROAD, IN THE WORLD WAR, IN ANY WAR.

MRS.ROOSEVELT HAD FOUND THIS STATUE YEARS EARLIER DURING THE HARASSING WORLD WAR DAYS WHEN FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT WAS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. SHE CAME THEN AS ON THAT INAUGURATION EVE--AND AS SHE HAS SINCE--WHEN SHE FELT THE NEED FOR A MOMENT APART TO REGAIN STRENGTH TO FACE THE FUTURE.

SHE SAW HER HUSBAND INAUGURATED THE FIRST TIME WITH DREAD--SHE HAD WALKED THE FLOOR OF A HOTEL ROOM UNTIL AN EARLY HOUR--THAT THE ROBETONGFTRADITIONSWOUBDTBEOONE OF I

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HAD WALKED THE FLOOR OF A HOTEL ROOM UNTIL AN EARLY HOUR--THAT THE ROLE OF FIRST LADY WOULD BE ONE OF INHIBITING TRADITIONS. BUT FOUR YEARS LATER SHE HAD DEMONSTRATED TO THE COUNT

HAD WALKED M

SHE SAW HER HUSBAND INAUGURATED THE FIRST TIME WITH DREAD--SHE HAD WALKED THE FLOOR OF A HOTEL ROOM UNTIL AN EARLY HOUR--THAT THE ROLE OF FIRST LADY WOULD BE ONE OF INHIBITING TRADITIONS. BUT FOUR YEARS LATER SHE HAD DEMONSTRATED TO THE COUNTRY THAT THE WIFE OF ITS PRESIDENT COULD DARE TO BE HERSELF AND DEVELOP HER OWN INTERESTS.

A FEW NIGHTS AGO ON THIS THIRD INAUGURATION EVE SHE SAT UP LATE IN HER SITTING ROOM--ITS WALLS NOW DECORATED WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF ADDITIONAL GRANDCHILDREN--ON THE WHITE HOUSE SECOND FLOOR AND PLANNED WITH CONFIDENCE TO GO AHEAD WITH HER INTERESTS. SHE KNEW AS SHE TALKED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING TO STOP HER TACKLING SOMETHING NEW. SHE HAD CONQUERED HER PERSONAL FEAR OF THE ROLE.

IN FACT, MRS.ROOSEVELT HAS MADE THE PROGRAM SHE OUTLINED WHEN SHE FIRST MOVED INTO THE WHITE HOUSE ON MARCH 4, 1933--AND WHICH SEEMED DARING EVEN TO HER!--APPEAR TAME TODAY IN COMPARISON WITH WHAT SHE HAS ACTUALLY DONE.

EVEN BEFORE SHE UNPACKED HER TRUNKS THAT FIRST DAY IN HER NEW HOME, MRS.ROOSEVELT BEGAN BREAKING PRECEDENT. SHE GAVE AN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER, PERCHED ON A PACKING BOX, AN INTERVIEW AND IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT THE WIFE OF A PRESIDENT IN OFFICE HAD TALKED FOR PUBLICATION.

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NOW WHEN SHE IS IN WASHINGTON SHE HOLDS ALMOST WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCES IN THE MONROE ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE WHITE HOUSE. FROM 20 TO 50 REPORTERS, ALL WOMEN, ASK QUESTIONS VARYING FROM "WHAT CAN WOMEN DO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE?" TO "WHERE ARE YOU GOING ON THURSDAY?"

REPORTERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS MEET HER TRAIN AND PLANE AS SHE CRISS-CROSSES THE COUNTRY ON LECTURE TOURS, INSPECTION TRIPS TO "OKIE" CAMPS, VISITS TO HER WIDELY SCATTERED CHILDREN. ONCE A REPORTER LOST HER IN A CROWD AND REACHED HER BY TELEPHONE LATER TO GET A REPORT OF WHAT HAPPENED.

IN THAT FIRST INAUGURATION DAY INTERVIEW, MRS.ROOSEVELT DISCLOSED THAT SHE FEARED THE WHITE HOUSE MIGHT BE A PRISON OF TRADITION AND FORMALITY.

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"I HATE THE IDEA THAT I MIGHT EVER LOSE TOUCH WITH PEOPLE. I DON'T WANT TO BE A "SHUT-IN'", SHE SAID THEN.

AND SHE HAS NOT BEEN.

SHE HAS OUT-TRAVELED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SINCE HE BECAME CHIEF EXECUTIVE. HER RECORD IS CLOSE TO 280,000 MILES BY PLANE, TRAIN, BOAT, AUTO AND PACK HORSE. SHE HAS VISITED EVERY STATE AND SEVERAL OF THE POSSESSIONS.

GENERALLY HER SECRETARY, MISS MALVINA THOMPSON, WHOM SHE AFFECTIONATELY CALLS "TOMMY", IS WITH HER. BUT SHE HAS MADE MANY PLANE TRIPS ALONE. SHE FLEW ACROSS THE CONTINENT ALONE TO VISIT HER DAUGHTER, ANNA, MRS.JOHN BOETTIGER, IN SEATTLE. THE DAY AFTER THIS LAST ELECTION SHE CAME FROM NEW YORK BY PLANE ALONG THE PRESIDENT, TOMMY AND THE REST OF THE FAMILY WERE CATCHING UP WITH THEIR SLEEP AT HYDE PARK, N.Y.

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SHE DRIVES HER OWN CAR AND HAS BEEN STOPPED FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS--MUCH TO THE AMUSEMENT OF HER SONS. SHE EARLY DISPENSED WITH SECRET SERVICE AGENTS. IN WASHINGTON WHEN USING THE WHITE HOUSE CARS SHE HAS THE SERVICE OF A CHAUFFEUR AND FOOTMAN.

BUT CAB DRIVERS IN MANY CITIES HAVE SLOWED DOWN TO PICK UP A FARE AND DISCOVERED IT WAS MRS.ROOSEVELT. ON THE TRAIN SHE MAY BE IN A DRAWING ROOM OR A DAY COACH. AND WHEN IT COMES TO WALKING--SHE CERTAINLY CAN!

THE PUBLIC WAS AT FIRST STARTLED AT THE NOVELTY OF

THE PUBLIC WAS AT FIRST STARTLED AT THE NOVELTY OF A PRESIDENT'S WIFE DRIVING HER CAR ALONG THE HIGHWAY, TURNING UP AT A DISTANT COUNTY FAIR, LECTURING, RUSHING INTO A RADIO STUDIO, VISITING CCC CAMPS. NOW IT IS AN ACCEPTED FACT. SHE COMES AND GOES WITHOUT A FUSS, WHICH IS THE WAY SHE PREFERS.

FAR FROM BEING A "SHUT-IN" SHE HAS TALKED TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE--A CCC BOY JUST THE AGE OF HER SON, JOHN; A MINE OPERATOR AND HIS EMPLOYE, A SUCCESSFUL BROADWAY PLAYWRITER, A GLAMOROUS HOLLYWOOD STAR, A MILLIONAIRE, A WOMAN ON RELIEF, A QUEEN.

SHE HAS GONE TO WHERE PEOPLE ARE--INTO FACTORIES, DOWN INTO MINES, BACK STAGE IN THEATERS, TO "OKIE" CAMPS, TO PARTIES, TO MEETINGS OF A HUNDRED AND ONE KINDS. AND SHE HAS INVITED PEOPLE TO COME SEE HER.

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NEVER SINCE THE WHITE HOUSE WAS FIRST BUILT HAVE ITS DOORS OPENED TO A GREATER VARIETY OF AMERICANS. ONE DAY IT MAY BE A DELEGATION REPRESENTING SHARECROPPERS. LATER THE LIMOUSINES OF THE RICH MAY DRAW UP AT THE FRONT DOOR STEPS.

SHE SAID IN THAT FIRST INTERVIEW: "MY FEELING ABOUT THE WHITE HOUSE IS THAT IT BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE. THEIR TAXES SUPPORT IT. IT IS REALLY THEIRS. AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THEY SHOULD BE MADE TO FEEL WELCOME HERE."

DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS HAVE BEEN MADE WELCOME THERE, TOO. MRS.ROOSEVELT IS THE FIRST WIFE OF A PRESIDENT TO BE HOSTESS TO RULING MONARCHS OF ENGLAND. THERE HAS BEEN A PROCESSION OF CROWN PRINCES AND CROWN PRINCESSES.

WHEN SHE MOVED INTO THE WHITE HOUSE MRS.ROOSEVELT HOPED TO DO A LOT OF READING. SHE HAS. BUT TO HER, PEOPLE ARE BOOKS.

ONCE IN THE DEPRESSION DAYS SHE VISITED A SOUTHERN ILLINOIS MINE. IT WAS 6 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND THE SHIFT WAS CHANGING. SHE CLIMBED UP ON A FLAT CAR AND TO THE CROWD OF MINERS, THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN, SHE SAID:

"I HOPE I CAN LEARN FROM YOU."

SHE THEN EXPLORED A MINE THAT WAS NOT OPERATING AND THE SUPERINTENDENT WHO ESCORTED THE PARTY SAID AFTER ANSWERING HER QUESTIONS--AND SHE CAN ASK 'EM!--"FROM SOMEWHERE SHE LEARNED ABOUT MINING".

THAT FIRST DAY IN THE WHITE HOUSE MRS.ROOSEVELT SAID: "I SHALL HAVE MY WRITING TOO--NOT SO MUCH AS PREVIOUSLY, BUT STILL SOME." SHE HAS HAD MUCH MORE.

SHE HAS WRITTEN SEVERAL BOOKS, INCLUDING HER AUTOBIOGRAPHY, "THIS IS MY STORY", AND IS AT WORK ON OTHERS. SHE IS THE FIRST PRESIDENT'S WIFE TO BE A MAGAZINE WRITER AND COLUMNIST ON A PROFESSIONAL BASIS. HER NEWSPAPER COLUMN "MY DAY" IS SYNDICATED. SHE RECOGNIZES SHE HAS A "DEAD-LINE" TO MEET JUST LIKE HER COLLEAGUES EVEN THOUGH SHE BE ENTERTAINING A KING AND QUEEN.

ONCE WHEN SHE WAS ILL--A VERY, VERY RARE EVENT--THE PRESIDENT OFFERED TO "GHOST" HER COLUMN FOR HER BUT SHE REFUSED. SHE GOT IT OUT HERSELF. SHE USUALLY DICTATES IT TO TOMMY.

BUT SHE DIDN'T ANTICIPATE HER LECTURE TOURS. IN RECENT YEARS SHE HAS CUSTOMARILY MADE TWO LECTURE TOURS, ONE IN THE SPRING AND THE OTHER IN THE FALL, AND THEY'VE TAKEN HER FROM ONE SIDE OF THE COUNTRY TO THE OTHER. TO BETTER HER TECHNIQUE SHE HAS STUDIED PUBLIC SPEAKING.

ON INAUGURATION EVE EIGHT YEARS AGO SHE MADE A RADIO BROADCAST, AND SAID SHE HOPED THAT AFTER BECOMING THE NATION'S FIRST LADY SHE WOULD MAKE RADIO SPEECHES AT TIMES "IF IT APPEARS THAT THERE IS ANY WAY IN WHICH I CAN BE HELPFUL". IN THIS, TOO, SHE HAS EXCEEDED HER EXPECTATIONS.

ANNUALLY SHE EARNS TENS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS FROM HER BROADCASTS, LECTURES AND WRITINGS, AND THE MONEY AFTER THE INCOME TAX IS PAID IS TURNED OVER TO CHARITY AND PHILANTHROPIES.

MUCH OF HER EARNINGS GOES TO THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE IN PHILADELPHIA. SHE HAS PLEDGED MONEY TO SUPPORT SEVERAL WAR REFUGEE CHILDREN, GIVEN TO THE RED CROSS, TO NUMEROUS CAUSES.

HER REPLY TO CRITICISMS OF HER "GOING COMMERCIAL" IS THAT SHE IS ABLE TO DO MUCH GOOD FOR OTHER PEOPLE THAT SHE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO DO WITHOUT HER EARNINGS.

IN HER BUSY LIFE SHE HAS FOUND TIME FOR PERSONAL FRIENDS AND BY PLANE AND TRAIN SHE HAS GONE TO ANY OF HER CHILDREN WHEN ONE OF THEM HAS BEEN ILL OR NEEDED HER. SHE ALWAYS HAS TIME FOR A GAME WITH A GRAND-CHILD--THERE ARE TEN NOW--AND HER BUSY FINGERS HAVE KNITTED THEM SWEATERS.

HER HOUSEWIFE'S EYE SOON NOTED THAT THE WHITE HOUSE KITCHENS WERE ANTIQUATED, AND SHE HAD THEM DONE OVER--AND IN THE DOING SAW TO IT THAT THERE WERE CHEERFUL REST ROOMS INSTALLED FOR THE SERVANTS.

SHE HAS CHANGED CONSIDERABLY IN HER PERSONAL APPEARANCE IN EIGHT YEARS. SHE DRESSES MORE SMARTLY ALTHOUGH CLOTHES ARE NOT IMPORTANT TO HER. SHE DESCRIBED HER NEW DRESS FOR THIS INAUGURATION CEREMONY AS "OH, A DRESS IN SOME SHADE OF RED".

SHE DRESSES HER HAIR MORE SOFTLY. RIGHT NOW IT IS WAVED ON TOP IN A SORT OF MODIFIED POMPADOUR. SHE GOES TO A BEAUTY PARLOR

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TO HAVE IT DONE. SHE DOESN'T SPEND MUCH MONEY ON COSMETICS. HER NAIL POLISH IS COLORLESS.

HER PLANS FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS INCLUDE "JUST GOING AHEAD WITH THE THINGS I'M DOING."

AND AT THAT RATE IT DOESN'T LOOK AS THOUGH THE NEXT YEARS WILL BRING AN ANSWER TO NEWSPAPER WOMEN'S PRAYERS: "PLEASE, DEAR GOD, MAKE MRS.ROOSEVELT TIRED FOR JUST ONE DAY."

(END SNS ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY, JANUARY 19; SENT JANUARY 11).

JAN 19 1941

EG143AES

(FISCAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, JAN. 18)

BY IRVING PERLMETER

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON,JAN. 18-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ENTERS HIS THIRD TERM MONDAY WITH HUGE DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS COMPLICATING FEDERAL FINANCES AFTER EXPENDITURES TO AID THE UNEMPLOYED, THE FARMERS AND THE AGED ALREADY HAD MADE HIS FIRST TWO TERMS THE COSTLIEST IN PEACETIME HISTORY.

COUNTING THE DEFENSE PROGRAM AS ALREADY OUTLINED, AND $19,891,090,000 OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATION DISBURSEMENTS, IT APPEARS PROBABLE THAT BY THE MIDDLE OF MR.ROOSEVELT'S THIRD TERM THE GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE DISBURSED MORE THAN $118,000,000,000 SINCE 1933--AS MUCH AS WAS SPENT DURING THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF ALL THE PRECEDING PRESIDENTS.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS SAID THAT OFFSETTING THESE FIGURES WERE BILLIONS OF LOAN REPAYMENTS, IMPROVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES AND RESOURCES, INVESTMENTS FOR PENSIONING AGED PERSONS, AND A RISE IN THE NATIONAL INCOME FROM A DEPRESSION LOW OF ABOUT $40,000,000,000 TO AN ESTIMATED $84,000,000,000 IN THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR. SOME OF THE BILLIONS, THEY NOTED, WERE VOTED BY CONGRESS ON ITS OWN INITIATIVE AND AGAINST THE PRESIDENT'S ADVICE.

FROM THE FIRST INAUGURATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON TO AMERICA'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WORLD WAR, FEDERAL EXPENDITURES TOTALED $26,711,815,000. THE WORLD WAR ALONE COST MORE THAN THAT, AND GOVERNMENT BUDGETS NEVER RETURNED TO PRE-WAR LEVELS, SO THAT BY THE TIME FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT TOOK OFFICE THE TOTAL WAS UP TO $118,388,863,000.

UNDER MR.ROOSEVELT, OFFICIAL FIGURES SHOWED TODAY, ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE TREASURY AND GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS PLUS XORTHCOMING EXPENDITURES ESTIMATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S JAN. 8 BUDGET MESSAGE AGGREGATE $118,891,090,000. EXCEPT FOR $11,204,762,000 OF DEFENSE ITEMS, THIS TOTAL WILL APPLY ONLY TO JUNE 30,1942.

THE TREASURY DEBT ON MARCH 4, 1933, DATE OF MR.ROOSEVELT'S FIRST INAUGURATION, WAS $20,937,350,964. THE PRESIDENT ESTIMATED THAT IT WOULD REACH $58,367,065,056 ON JUNE 30, 1942, WITHOUT COUNTING MONEY WHICH MAY BE BORROWED TO FINANCE THE BRITISH AID PROGRAM.

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IN ADDITION, GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS UNDER MR.ROOSEVELT HAVE CREATED A DEBT OF $6,000,000,000, DUE TO BE REPAID OUT OF THE ASSETS OF THE CORPORATIONS.

WHERE THE TREASURY'S SHARE OF THIS SPENDING WENT PRIOR TO THE CURRENT DEFENSE PROGRAM IS INDICATED IN AN OFFICIAL COMPILATION.

IN THE FISCAL YEARS 1933 (MOSTLY A HOOVER YEAR) TO 1940, INCLUSIVE, THE TREASURY SPENT $58,672,000,000.

IT WAS DIVIDED AS FOLLOWWS:

RELIEF, $15,507,000,000; GRANTS TO STATES FOR SOCIAL SECURITY, $1,143,000,000; PUBLIC WORKS, $6,500,000,000; AID TO AGRICULTURE, $7,643,000,000; DEFENSE, $7,497,000,000; VETERANS' PENSIONS AND BENEFITS, $7,212,000,000; OTHER DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES, $3,188,000,000; INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT, $6,790,000,000; MISCELLANEOUS, $3,193,000,000.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY,JAN. 18--MOVED JAN. 17)

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JAN 10 1941

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 19)

(ADVANCE) UNDATED FIRST ADD 72ND WEEK OF THE WAR (PREVIOUS MOVED I ADVANCE FRIDAY NIGHT) XXX THRUSTS REPELLED.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16---BRITAIN ADMITS SINKING OF THE BADLY DAMAGED CRUISER SOUTHAMPTON BY HER OWN CREW AS AFTERMATH OF JAN. 10 AXIS AIR ATTACK; ITALIANS REPORT TORPEDO PLANE SCORED HIT ON $18,400,000 BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER EAGLE. BRITISH DECLARE 30 OR 40 AXIS PLANES BURNED OR DAMAGED IN RAID ON CATANIA, SICILY, AND REPORT SEIZURE OF 8 PLANE SKELETONS AT EL ADEM, LIBYA. GERMAN FLIERS RAID MALTA, CLAIM FRESH DAMAGE TO THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS. GERMAN NORTH SEA BASE AT WILHELMSHAVEN IS ATTACKED AND BRITISH PILOTS SAID THEY LEFT IT "A WASTE OF FLAMES." GREEKS ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF MOUNTAIN HEIGHTS NORTH OF KLISURA.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17---PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL DECLARES BRITISH DO NOT REQUIRE "LARGE ARMIES FROM OVERSEAS" THIS YEAR, BUT NEED "FAR MORE" AMERICAN WEAPONS, SHIPS AND PLANES THAN THEY CAN PAY FOR. GERMAN EFFORT TO NEGOTIATE PEACE BETWEEN GREECE AND ITALY IS REPORTED IN SOFIA, BULGARIA. OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY SAYS 31,100-TON BRITISH BATTLESHIP MALAYA IS AMONG VESSELS DAMAGED EXTENSIVELY IN MEDITERRANEAN OFFENSIVE. RAF BOMBERS RAKE CALAIS-BOULOGNE SECTOR OF FRANCE AFTER "HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL" RAID ON WILHELMSHAVEN, 41ST OF THE WAR. GREEKS REPORT 70,000 ITALIAN SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN KILLED, WOUNDED, CAPTURED OR SENT HOME FOR FROSTBITE SINCE OPENING OF THE GREEK WAR OCT. 28.

SATURDAY, JAN. 18--ADOLF HITLER AND BENITO MUSSOLINI ARE REPORTED PREPARING FOR SUNDAY CONFERENCE; SWISS DIPLOMATIC SOURCES HEAR GERMAN AID TO ITALY PROBABLY WILL BE DISCUSSED. FASCIST EDITOR VIRGINIO GAYDA ACCUSES AMERICAN "INTERVENTIONISTS, HEADED BY ROOSEVELT," OF TRYING TO PROVOKE AXIS POWERS INTO ACTION WHICH WOULD JUSTIFY U.S. ENTRY IN THE WAR. GERMANS MAKE FRESH ROUNDUP OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN NAZI-OCCUPIED FRANCE, SENDING 3,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS. AIR WARRIORS STRIKE BLOW AND COUNTERBLOW ACROSS ENGLISH CHANNEL DESPITE SEVERE WEATHER. GREEKS ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF 1,000 ITALIANS OF THE "WOLVES OF TUSCANY" DIVISION IN ALBANIA. GERMANS ARE REPORTED USING NEW LONG RANGE, 4-MOTORED BOMBER FOR ATTACKS ON BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE ATLANTIC.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 19.)

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JAN 19 1941

72ND ~~WEEK OF WAR~~

ADVANCE--SUNDAY, JAN. 12--GERMANS HAMMER LONDON FOUR HOURS IN A NIGHT EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMB ATTACK; WORK OF VOLUNTEER FIRE WATCHERS LESSENS DAMAGE. RAF STRIKES AT AXIS OIL PLANTS FROM NOTH SEA TO THE ADRIATIC. ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTS TWO BRITISH CRUISERS HIT AND ONE "SEEN SINKING" IN AX AXIS MEDITERRANEAN AIR OFFENSIVE. PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOFF SAYS BULGARIANS MAY YET BE BROUGHT INTO WAR, BUT DECLARES THEY "WOULD NOT FORGIVE ANYBODY WHO TRIED TO MAKE BULGARIA NATIONAL SOCIALIST, COMMUNIST OR FASCIST."

MONDAY, JAN. 13--PREMIER MUSSOLINI SHAKESUP ITALIAN ARMY COMMAND FOR THIRD TIME IN TWO MONTHS, DISPATCHING CHIEF OF STAFF GENERAL UGO CAVALLERO TO BOLSTER FASCIST TROOPS IN ALBANIA. SOUTH-WEST ENGLISH COASTAL TOWN IS ATTACKED WITH INCENDIARY AND EXPLOSIVE BOMBS; CASUALTIES ARE BELIEVED HEAVY. GREEKS CLAIM ADVANCE TO

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WITHIN 30 MILES OF VALONA. AT KHARTOUM, ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, HAILE SELASSIE, DEPOSED ETHIOPIAN "KING OF KINGS" SAYS HE WILL SOON LEAD TRIBESMEN AGAINST THEIR ITALIAN CONQUERORS. BRITISH CITE FOUR SUCCESSIVE DAYLIGHT RAIDS ON GERMAN-HELD TERRITORY, INCLUDING MACHINE-GUNNING OF ENTRENCHED NAZI TROOPS ON FRENCH CHANNEL COAST, AS EVIDENCE OF APPROACHING MASTERY OF AIR.

TUESDAY, JAN. 14--ITALIANS LIST 15 BRITISH SHIPS, 13 WAR VESSELS AND TWO MERCHANTMEN, SUNK OR DAMAGED IN FIVE-DAY GERMAN AND ITALIAN AERIAL OFFENSIVE IN MEDITERRANEAN. THE ADMIRALTY ADMITS THREE WARSHIPS--THE 23,000-TON AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS, 9,100 TON CRUISER SOUTHAMPTON AND 1,325-TON DESTROYER GALLANT--WERE DAMAGED AND SAYS 12 AXIS PLANES WERE DOWNED IN BATTLE. BRITISH SAY ONLY 14,687 TONS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING WERE LOST IN WEEK ENDED JAN. 5, AGAINST WEEKLY AVERAGE OF 60,000 TONS. ITALIAN BLACKSHIRT GENERAL FRANCESCO ARGENTINO, COMMANDER OF RECAPTURED SIDI BARRANI IS REPORTED PLUCKED FROM HIDING PLACE ON LIBYAN COAST BY BRITISH MOTORBOAT CREW. RAF RAIDERS REPORT DESTRUCTION OF SEVEN GROUNDED PLANES, POSSIBLY GERMAN JUNKERS, AT CATANIA, SICILY.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15--GERMAN AND BRITISH FLYERS BATTLE OVER LONDON AS CLEARING WEATHER ENDS LULL IN RAIDS. ATTACKS ON MEDITERRANEAN FLEET SEEN IN LONDON AS AXIS ATTEMPT TO CLEAR WAY FOR TRANSPORTING NAZI TROOPS TO LIBYA. BRITISH GOVERNMENT, FEARFUL ITS BLOCKADE MAY BE NULLIFIED BY USE OF RUSSIA AS AVENUE FOR SUPPLIES FROM AMERICAS TO GERMANY, INVESTIGATES REPORTS OF SOVIET PLANS FOR 200-SHIPS MERCHANT FLEET. GREEK COMMAND REPORTS NEW GAINS IN ALVANIA, WITH ITALIAN COUNTER-THRUSTS REPELLED.

ROOSEVELT GIVES WILLKIE NOTE FOR CHURCHILL

FOREIGN AFFAIRS STUDIED IN TALK AT WHITE HOUSE

Republican Discusses War in Europe With President and Hull on Eve of Trip.

OFFERS 3 SUGGESTIONS

Would Have Congress Retain Its Control of Finances in Plan to Aid Great Britain

Washington, Jan. 19. — (AP)—Wendell Willkie will take a personal message from President Roosevelt to Prime Minister Winston Churchill of England.

The President interrupted work on his inauguration message today to pen the message in his own hand and gave it to Willkie during a brief conference they held at the White House.

The two men who battled for the Presidency in last fall's political campaign talked in Mr. Roosevelt's oval study for about 30 minutes. Secretary of State Cordell Hull was with them.

"We talked about the European situation," Willkie told reporters as he left, "and the President gave me a very pleasant personal note to Mr. Churchill. It is more than just a formal introduction."

The note, it was learned, introduces Willkie with the comment that he has been trying to keep politics out of the American defense situation and expresses wishes for British success. Its salutation is "Dear Churchill."

"Certain Naval Person"

The envelope containing the note was addressed "To a Certain Naval Person, Kindness of W. Willkie." Churchill formerly was First Lord of the Admiralty and shares Mr. Roosevelt's interest in ships.

Willkie said he outlined to the President his plans for the forthcoming two weeks' tour of England, advising the Chief Executive that he wanted to talk with all the officials who could see him and that he particularly wished to confer with Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, and Anthony Eden, Foreign Minister. He will leave by clipper Wednesday.

Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, gave this description of the meeting between the President and the 1940 Republican presidential nominee:

"I won't be long—I know what it is to be interrupted while laboring on a speech," Willkie said at his entrance. Mr. Roosevelt extended his hand and said he was glad to see Mr. Willkie.

Before going to the White House, Hull and Willkie discussed both the European and the Far Eastern situations in a conference at the Secretary's hotel suite which lasted nearly two hours.

Pleased By Conference

Willkie described his talk with Hull as "a very delightful and informative conference" and said that the Secretary of State had "extended every courtesy" for his forthcoming trip.

Willkie, who flew here from New York, told reporters prior to his meeting with Hull that he favored the Administration's lend-lease bill for aid to Great Britain with three "serious modifications."

1—Return to the people after a designated date of the power which the bill would confer on the President.

2—Congressional retention "of the purse strings."

3—A congressional study of the bill, section by section, "to see whether any powers conferred on the President are unnecessary."

Willkie declared that the lease-lend measure "is a symbol of aid to Britain" and added:

"Feeling so strongly that if Britain doesn't win, liberty may be in danger here, I think we should give Britain all possible aid quickly and effectively.

"We should not make the President impotent to deal with international affairs or our own defense."

Will Leave Wednesday

Willkie, who will leave Wednesday morning on a plane trip to England, said he was anxious to study war-time conditions in Great Britain because he believed that Britain's economy and governmental organization after the war would have a profound effect on this country.

Asked whether he would accept a position in the Administration, Willkie replied that upon his return he expected to "return to private life" probably in the practice of law.

Willkie expressed the view that "the way to keep out of the war is by giving aid to Britain."

"If England survives," he continued, "I think we can keep out. If it doesn't, we may get in."

At another press conference later, Willkie said he had promised Hull to "drop in and talk with him" upon his return.

In England, Willkie said, he wanted to "talk to as many individuals as I can, because I want to find out what social and economic developments may come out of the war." He said he wished to talk to "the man in the street" and to visit British air raid shelters.

Willkie said he could not remain for Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration tomorrow because he had to take a typhoid inoculation in New York. He made a reservation to return to New York by train in the early morning.

While here he conferred with Representative Martin of Massachusetts, Republican national chairman, but reported that their discussion was "just pleasantries."

Denies Appointment Rumor

New York, Jan. 19.—(AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, leaving here by plane today, said he knew nothing of reports that he might be appointed Ambassador to Great Britain.

"I know nothing of it," smiled the former Republican presidential candidate. "I am going over (to England) entirely on my own responsibility, and I am paying my own expenses."

HITLER, IL DUCE MEET; SECRECY VEILS PARLEY

Aid To Italy Believed Topic—Rome And Berlin Tight-Lipped

Führer Found Mussolini Weakening, Swiss Sources Indicate

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 19—The Rome radio announced today that a meeting of "the directorate of all Fascist parties" has been called for Tuesday. No further details were given. NBC heard the broadcast.

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 19—Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini conferred today, it was reported here in authoritative diplomatic circles, but where they met or what they accomplished was unknown.

Speculation, however, was that German aggressive action in a new direction, independently or to bolster Italy, is imminent.

In the past, meetings between the two Axis leaders often have portended developments of importance—Italy invaded Greece the same day as their last meeting at Florence, last October 28.

Place Not Disclosed

Neither Rome nor Berlin officially confirmed the meeting place of the Führer and il Duce, but, diplomatic sources said, it will be disclosed eventually in a communique. It had been presumed they would meet in Germany, perhaps at Salzburg or Munich because their last meeting was in Italy.

Observers agreed generally that Mussolini was anxious to feel out whether his Axis partner could promise military support for Italy in Albania and North Africa and, if so, how much.

Duce Weakening?

British sources launched the report that Hitler had found Mussolini weakening in his confidence in an ultimate Axis victory and that they had reviewed dozens of plans without being satisfied with any.

Considerable credence was given in neutral diplomatic sources to Balkan reports that the stage is set for increased German air aid to Italy against Greece and against the British in the Mediterranean, from Rumanian, Italian and Libyan bases.

The meeting, these sources said, merely may have been to put the chiefs' approval on Nazi-Fascist air collaboration.

"Nothing Is Known," Is All Berlin Will Say

Berlin, Jan. 19 (AP)—Strong rumors, not officially denied, circulated in Berlin today that Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini had a conference during the day.

A Government spokesman told inquirers "nothing is known," and well informed sources who asserted definitely that the meeting had been held could not say where the Axis leaders had met or what they had discussed.

Authorized sources said telephone communication between Rome and Berlin would be cut for the next two days, but refused to give a reason. Several press services were refused connections by the telephone central.

Calls Go Through

Nevertheless, calls put in late tonight went through to Rome without a hitch. Government spokesmen said it must have been a slip.

One expert source, when asked about the reported meeting, simply answered: "Can't you wait until morning?"

He gave no definite hint, however, that anything would be given out on where, whether or when the Axis leaders had met, and foreign reporters faced a warning of expulsion or other punishment for espionage even if they attempted to point out where the Führer or Duce might be. That has been the standing caution these many weeks.

WINTER SPENT IN PREPARING, SAYS APPELIUS

British Have Only "70-Odd" Days To Carry Out War Plan, He Adds

Fascist Warns Might Of Reich Will Be Greater This Spring

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Jan. 19—One of Italy's authoritative Fascist writers indicated today in Premier Mussolini's own newspaper that a tremendous Nazi offensive might be expected in about two months.

Mario Appelius, in an article in *Il Popolo D'Italia* of Milan, observed that Germany had piled up vast supplies this winter and added: "The English high command has not more than seventy-odd days left to obtain that strategic success in the Mediterranean which is the basis for the whole English war plan for 1941."

Possibilities Noted

Appelius did not specify on which front the expected offensive would start, but usually reliable sources noted various possibilities, including a drive through the southeast toward the Dardanelles, an attack on Gibraltar through Spain, or an attempt to take Dakar or England itself.

The writer also cited Adolf Hitler's recent statement that he had suspended some arms manufacturing because of surplus material already piled up and the Führer's promise of victory for the German people in 1941.

"The power of the German military machine will be greatly superior in the spring of 1941 to that of the spring of 1940," he wrote.

German Staff Busy

"Germany has used six months of winter to increase her forces. During the winter layoff the German general staff has been busy, partly in increasing the quantitative and qualitative power of her military system and partly in weakening the forces of the enemy and his breathless preparations with inexorable methodicalness through continuous air bombings and submarine warfare.

"Germany's enormous war booty from Holland, Belgium and France has favored increased German power through utilization of the captured material. Dismembering the Maginot Line has given Germany, besides thousands of cannon, a mass of military material upon which France spent fantastic sums."

Albania Action Limited

The Italian high command's daily report said heavy snows in Albania limited activities while in North Africa there was considerable artillery action in the Tobruk sector.

In East Africa, it said, Fascist airmen bombed British air bases in the upper Sudan and bombed the railway station and troops at Aroma, and armed groups in the Makeire zone of the lower Sudan.

The communique declared also that German bombers, escorted by German and Italian fighter planes, attacked Malta, hitting hangars, barracks and runways.

GERMANS FLY 1,000 MILES TO RAID SUEZ

Luftwaffe Reported Bent On Cutting Britain's Mediterranean Supply Line

Other Nazi Planes Blast Illustrious Again, 15 Of Them Shot Down

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Monday, Jan. 20—German bombers last night "successfully attacked" objectives in southern and southeastern England, authorized sources reported today. The bombings were said to have started large fires.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Valletta, Malta, Jan. 19—German dive bombers attacked the harbor area in large numbers today, causing extensive damage to civilian property, the British announced tonight.

The communique said at least fifteen of the raiders were destroyed.

A British radio announcement heard in New York by NBC said Germany has lost eighty-seven dive-bombers since going to Italy's aid, thirty-six over Malta alone.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Jan. 19—German bombers were reported today to have reached out another 1,000 miles from advanced bases, presumably in Italy, to drop explosives on "militarily important objectives" in the vicinity of the Suez Canal.

In addition, Nazi dive bombers were said to have delivered another smashing attack today on the crippled British aircraft carrier Illustrious at Valletta, Malta.

Details Kept Secret

What the German bombers did in the vicinity of the Suez or what they sought to do was not known here. The high command's communique gave it only bare mention and word was issued that there was no use trying usual German news sources for more information because there would be none.

With the raid in that area, however, the German air arm within a single week had reached from home bases in Germany almost a thousand miles southward to Sicily in an effort to cut Britain's line of supply through the Mediterranean, and had reached still another thousand miles to the Suez bottleneck of Britain's line of empire.

The final thousand-mile reach was dramatic. From the tone of German official reports it was evident that Germany intends to make the attack on the Sicilian straits dramatic and effective as well.

Three heavy bombs hit the 23,000-ton Illustrious as she lay in Valletta harbor, DNB said, but smoke and flames from other bomb hits on the dock to which the carrier was moored and on factories and an arsenal obscured the scene and prevented an accurate estimate of the damage.

Taken To Valletta

The German news agency, describing the attack on the Illustrious, said two bombs hit tugboats alongside the carrier and another apparently hit a nearby destroyer.

The Illustrious was taken to Valletta after the January 10 attack by dive bombers on a British convoy. The 9,100-ton cruiser Southampton was so badly damaged in the attack that her crew sank her.

The agency said the Germans lost three planes. Three bomb hits were claimed in the raid Friday.

The high command's communique said that yesterday afternoon "German battle planes and dive bombers, protected by German and Italian pursuit groups, attacked the airports of Halfar and Luca on the Island of Malta with bombs."

Barracks Hit

Barracks and runways were hit, the communique said, and two German planes were lost, while the British lost one.

In the communique the high command said a German submarine had sunk two steamers, totaling 8,600 gross tons, while on Friday night the air force started a number of fires in the southern part of Swansea, Wales, in attacks on military objectives, including transportation facilities.

Two airports in southeast England were attacked by a battle plane yesterday, the communique said, and some bomb hits were scored among "a considerable number of planes" on the ground.

DNB declared German long-range guns had shelled a convoy off Dover, adding that the attack was "effective." The high command said the Nazi batteries had bombarded a convoy and the harbor of Dover last night.

Nazi Raider Crashes Afire On British Farm

London, *Monday*, Jan. 20 (*AP*)—A German raider crashed in flames on an English farm late last night, killing the four members of its crew and bringing to three the number of Nazi planes reported destroyed in scattered aerial activity.

One German plane was brought down last night in southern England, the Press Association said, and the Air Ministry reported a German bomber was shot down into the English Channel by British fighters late yesterday.

London On Alert

London itself was alert against raiders. The alarm sounded shortly after blackout time last night, but only two gunfire bursts were reported in the capital area before midnight. The sound of what seemed to be a lone raider was heard shortly after the alarm.

The "all clear" in London came about two hours after midnight.

It was the only alarm of the day in the capital.

During the daylight hours, it was announced officially, there was "little air activity round our coasts," but a single bomber attacked an east-coast town in the morning, "causing little damage, but a few casualties."

Weather Unsettled

The weather over the Strait of Dover was unsettled with a strong sou'wester blowing up a choppy sea. The daylight visibility was good except for a mist which obscured the French coast.

There were no reports by evening on any British-based offensive action.

The main British problem in combatting the spreading German air offensive in the Mediterranean is the need for "sufficient land and shore-based fighters," the air correspondent of Reuters wrote today.

"Already the Germans had to bring into service their own fighters to protect the Junkers 87's (dive bombers) and employ other bombers," the correspondent said, in commenting on yesterday's Malta raid.

British Stress Air Base Need

Problem In Mediterranean Is to Get Shore Fields for Fighters

LONDON, Jan. 19 (*AP*).—The main British problem in combating the spreading German air offensive in the Mediterranean is the need for "sufficient land and shore-based fighters," the air correspondent of Reuters, a British news agency, wrote today.

"Already the Germans had to bring into service their own fighters to protect the Junkers-87's (dive bombers) and employ other bombers," the correspondent said, in commenting on yesterday's Malta raid.

The reported Suez Canal raid, part of a developing German plan to destroy British control of the Mediterranean, was described in a single sentence in the daily communique. "Individual German battle planes the same night (Jan. 17) attacked militarily important objectives in the region of the Suez Canal in Egypt."

TO SUCCEED ADMIRAL DRAX

Admiral Lyon To Command Thames Estuary District

London, Jan. 19 (*AP*)—King George VI approved today appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir George Lyon as commander in chief of the naval district which covers the Thames estuary, effective April 2.

He will succeed Admiral Sir Reginald Drax.

Britain and Spain Sign Pact for Canadian Wheat

Contract Is an Indication of Improved Relations

LONDON, Jan. 19 (*AP*).—The British Embassy at Madrid and the Spanish Ministry of Industry and Commerce have signed an agreement for shipment to Spain of quantities of Canadian wheat now stored by Great Britain in the United States, it was made known tonight. Under the agreement, said to have been reached yesterday, a first shipment, of 15,000 tons, will leave Baltimore soon, in Spanish ships.

The contract is regarded as a sign of improved British relations with Spain, often considered tied to the Rome-Berlin Axis but suffering from a wheat shortage, as well as an indication of smooth progress in British-Spanish talks on the status of Tangier, the Moroccan internationalized zone which Spanish forces have occupied.

The British are seeking to clear up the Tangier question at least for the duration of the war, with a promise to bring it up in post-war discussions. For the present Britain is insisting that Spain take no further action in Tangier and compensate Britons deprived of jobs through the Spanish occupation.

The extent of the wheat shipments depends on agreement on the Tangier question, it was said.

90 Ships Lost by Finns in Year

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (*AP*)—In a dispatch from Helsinki, D. N. B., German news bureau said today that about 90 ships, totaling 60,000 tons, had been lost by the Finnish merchant fleet in 1940, most of them sunk in war action.

Deadly New "Daddy" Spitfire Soon To Ride British Skies

Super-Fighter Hailed As "Remarkable"—U. S. Plane Outflies Messerschmitt In Mock Battle

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Jan. 19—Britain's super-fighter of the air for battles this spring will be what one Royal Air Force officer called the "daddy of all Spitfires," the *Daily Mail's* air correspondent wrote tonight.

The plane is known as "Spitfire the third," and the correspondent called it a "remarkable development" of the original Spitfire.

He said Britain's "team of the most formidable fighter planes the world has known" will be reengined and rearmed Hurricanes, new Tornadoes, new Whirlwinds and improved Defiants.

The speed of Spitfire the third will be far in excess of 400 miles per hour, the correspondent said.

Deadlier Than "Infant"

Its armament, cannon and machine guns make it more deadly than the "infant" Spitfire, which played a major part in turning back the German *Luftwaffe* last fall, the correspondent added.

"There is still another new type of fighter still on the secret list which, when it goes into battle, is expected to give a good account of itself.

"Indications are that the crack fighter on the Nazi side will be a greatly improved Heinkel 113. . . . Also, a probable new Focke-Wulf fighter will make its debut."

A new four-engined Stirling bomber was described as the pride of Britain's bomber fleet.

U. S. Plane In Mock Flight

Meanwhile, a fast new American-built fighter plane outflew a captured German Messerschmitt in a mock-air battle staged as a closely studied test.

The Royal Air Force pilot who flew the latest models to reach Britain—termed it more maneuverable than a Spitfire, but needing more guns.

One expert who looked on expressed a wish for still more power for speed and altitude.

The American plane (its make and type not identified) was pitted against a Messerschmitt-110, twin-engine fighter, with R. A. F. colors painted on its wings.

Hurricane On Guard

They dived and twisted like specks of quicksilver in the sunny winter sky, while a lone British Hurricane circled above to make sure that no passing patrol thought it was a real dog fight and joined in.

When the R. A. F. pilot stepped from the American plane after the sham battle he shook hands with the British pilot of the Messerschmitt and said:

"Good show. But if you had stayed to fight you wouldn't have had a chance. My kite was beautifully maneuverable and would turn inside a Spitfire. But its armament is a bit light to our conservative way of thinking. I'd feel happier with at least eight guns of that caliber."

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[The number of machine guns on the American-built plane was not disclosed. Most British fighter planes are equipped with eight.]

More Power Needed

"Speed with altitude is what we need from America," one of Britain's leading engine experts commented after the test. "Good though these engines are, we need more power behind them."

The R. A. F. collects Axis warplanes shot down over Britain. They're torn apart for examination by experts. Then they're reassembled by technicians and flown for study.

Besides the Messerschmitt-110, the R. A. F. now has under scrutiny Messerschmitt 109's, single-engine fighters; Heinkel 111's, twin-motor bombers; Junkers 87's, dive bombers; Junkers 88's, high-speed two-motor bombers, all of German make, and an Italian CR-42, a single-seater Fiat biplane.

BRITISH TAKE KASSALA BACK FROM ITALIANS

Recapture Last Fascist-Held Anglo-Egyptian Sudan City

Motorized Units Pursue Duce's Fleeing Soldiers Into East Africa

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Jan. 19—British motorized units pursuing fleeing Italian soldiers along the 200-mile Sudanese front were believed tonight to have crossed the border into Italian East Africa after forcing the Fascists from Kassala, the last Anglo-Egyptian Sudan city held by Premier Benito Mussolini's men.

Their position precarious after weeks of constant patrol action by the British, the Italians withdrew three days ago from Kassala—only fifteen miles from Italian Eritrea.

Without Firing A Shot

It was only today, however, that the British announced reoccupation of the town the Italians had captured last July.

The Italians were said to have left Kassala, capital of a valuable cotton-growing section, almost without firing a shot.

Ethiopian irregulars operating in the Fascist rear were believed partly responsible for this withdrawal. With the British constantly reinforcing positions around the town and the enemy lurking along their communications in the rear, the Italians were said to have found it difficult to hold the post.

Striking At East Africa

Abandonment of Kassala was believed to mean the Italians had dropped any idea of attacking the Sudan from this region.

Apparently satisfied with the Libyan offensive in North Africa, the British were said to be striking heavily at Italian East Africa, with light tanks and armored cars leading the eastward movement.

The Italians cut British railway communications and began building strong defenses when they occupied Kassala. They were believed to have maintained about a brigade of troops in the area since its capture.

Drive Never Materialized

The British in July had only a small force in the Sudan and the Fascists were reported preparing for a 260-mile drive across the desert to Khartoum.

But the Fascist offensive never materialized and, as the British strength grew, their position became worse.

With the loss of Kassala, the Italians were believed trying to fall back to three main frontier posts built twenty miles east of Kassala.

Other Developments

The British general headquarters and R. A. F. communiques also reported these developments on other African and Mediterranean fronts:

1. A heavy air raid on Tobruk, Italian base in Libya which the British have surrounded, with a huge fire started near gasoline dumps in the besieged port.
2. Six German dive bombers shot down during a Nazi attack yesterday on the island stronghold of Malta. R. A. F. property damage was "not of a serious nature" but two British fighters were lost.
3. Air raids on targets in Italian East Africa and British Somaliland.

The British reports made no mention of a German claim that the Nazi *Luftwaffe* raided the Suez Canal zone.

Ends Threat To Blue Nile

The reoccupation of sprawling Kassala, a city of about 20,000 population, was said by British sources to have removed a threat to the Sennar Dam controlling waters of the Blue Nile.

Kassala is 260 miles east of Khartoum, where Haile Selassie has established court to raise his Ethiopian tribesmen against their Italian conquerors.

The announcement of Kassala's recapture came a day after it was disclosed that a British mission has been raising and training a native army deep in the interior of Ethiopia despite efforts of the Italians to find and destroy it.

At Low Cost To British

The British communique said the final action around Kassala was preceded by weeks of intensive patrol actions which inflicted daily casualties on the Italians at a low cost to the British.

It added after reporting Kassala's recapture:

"The Italian troops along this front are retreating, pursued and harassed by our mobile detachments. Active patrolling continues in the Metemma region east of Gallabat."

Gallabat is south of Kassala and near the Ethiopian frontier.

Air Raids Widespread

Royal Air Force operations extended hundreds of miles over Africa, the R. A. F. communique indicated.

Although a big fire was seen at Tobruk, the communique said other damage could not be observed because of weather conditions. The raid was carried out Friday night and early Saturday morning.

"All bombs, however, fell well in the target area," the communique said. "One Italian bomber, an F81, was shot down by an Australian squadron."

A large transport yard at Assab, Eritrean port on the Red Sea, was reported bombed with several direct hits registered.

The R. A. F. also said bombs were dropped on military buildings at Hargeisa, Italian-occupied British Somaliland.

Bombs were dropped in the target area in a raid on Asmara, the R. A. F. said, but the weather again prevented damage observation.

Unidentified Warplanes Raid Southern Palestine

Jerusalem, Jan 18 (Delayed) (AP)—Driving in over the southern coast, several planes of undetermined nationality made a night air raid on the British mandate of Palestine early Saturday.

Several bombs were dropped in southern Palestine, but no damage or casualties were reported.

A brilliant moon above low-hanging clouds facilitated the high-flying planes. Warnings sounded over the country at 1 A. M. and the all-clear thirty minutes later.

Raiders Visit Palestine

Palestine, Jan. 18 (Delayed) (AP).—Flying in over the southern coast several planes of undetermined nationality made the first night air raid of the war on the British mandate of Palestine Saturday. Several bombs were dropped in southern Palestine, but no damage or casualties were reported.

Italians Report Bombings

ROME, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Italian High Command reported today that there had been considerable artillery activity in the Tobruk sector of Libya.

In East Africa, a communiqué stated, Fascist airmen attacked British air bases in the Upper Sudan and bombed the railway station and troops at Aroma. An armed group in the Makeire zone of the Lower Sudan also was attacked, it was reported.

Anglican Minister Running Night Club For British Sailors

Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 19 (AP)—A former rector of a Birmingham Anglican church is running a night club for British tars at this great African base because he doesn't want them to get "gypped."

The Rev. Alan Spender, 29, said that when he came here in 1939 he found "prices soaring one hundred per cent. and seamen had no place to go to get clean, wholesome entertainment, so I decided to do something about it."

He converted a 150-year-old Greek hospital into a naval club and built a huge addition to house a night club, bars, lounge, bedrooms and concert halls, which provide British sailors with drinks, food and entertainment "just to help them relax."

The club daily serves 4,000 meals and 12,000 bottles of beer. American singers and dancers are featured in the night club show.

GREEK SETBACK REPORTED IN COAST SECTOR

Italian Counter-Attack North Of Chimara Declared Successful

[By the Associated Press]

Struga, Yugoslavia, Jan. 19—Reports reaching this border town today said the Greeks and Italians have been fighting hard for the last twenty-four hours in the coastal sector near Dukati, north of Chimara.

The Greeks pushed forward, the reports said, but the Italians counter-attacked and drove them back to their positions with heavy losses on both sides.

In the Klisura-Tepeleni sector day and night fighting was going on with indications that a decisive battle was shaping up, the reports said.

Greek airmen were said to have bombed the port of Valona, but there were no reports of the damage. Greek sources said Italian transport planes were dropping sacks of food over Greek troops, mistaking them for Italians.

Greeks Repel Attempt To Recapture Heights

Athens, Jan. 19 (AP)—An Italian attempt to recapture important heights held by the Greeks north of the Albanian city of Klisura was beaten off with Italian losses of men and material, it was reported here today.

Greek sources said their soldiers waited in snowbound positions until the Italian counter-attackers approached very near. Then the Greeks opened up with heavy fire, driving the Fascists back.

The weather along the whole front continued severe, with a snowstorm blowing over most of the fighting ground. The Greeks said these bad conditions restricted activities to local operations and artillery duels.

New Advance Made

Summarizing the day's operations, a Government spokesman said: "Despite adverse weather conditions a new advance of local character was effected by our troops.

"An important reconnaissance patrol was completed and some prisoners were taken. According to information we have obtained, some new battalions of Black Shirts have arrived in Albania, but have stayed in the rear—not following the division of Tuscany Wolves whose Seventy-seventh Regiment was exterminated. The Italians say nothing of this in their communiques."

The spokesman denied Rome reports that Salonika had sustained heavy bomb damage and that British motorized forces had arrived in Salonika.

Casualty Count Disputed

A Rome radio reply to Greek figures on Italian losses in Albania was heard in New York by NBC. The Rome radio said Greece has claimed 70,000 Italians were killed, wounded or captured, "or one-third of the Italian forces in Albania."

It declared the Italian Government has published the exact figures and asked why the Greeks have not overrun the whole of Albania "considering they are now, as they imply, confronted by a mere handful of men?"

Italy has officially announced her casualties from the start of the war to December 31 as 12,377 men killed, wounded and missing.

BIG ITALIAN AIR LINER

Four-Motored Plane Expected To Bid For Ocean Trade After War

Rome, Jan. 19 (AP)—A new, four-motored ocean-going air liner built to make an Italian post-war bid for transatlantic passenger and mail service was listed today in the current issue of the Italian *Aeronautic Register*.

The plane was said to have a flying range of 2,500 miles with a maximum speed of 250 miles an hour.

Iron Guard Speakers Warn Enemies Of Axis

Bucharest, Rumania, Jan. 19 (AP)—In identical speeches, Iron Guard speakers at fifty public rallies throughout Rumania warned enemies of the Axis' "new order" in Europe that it would "be useless and dangerous for anyone to try to sabotage our action."

The speakers, mostly Cabinet members of the Nazi-minded Guardi- regime, denounced the "avaricious plutocracy of international Jewry and Free Masonry," charging them with provoking the war and "bringing Rumania to the state in which we found her when we took power."

Archbishop Of Lyon Confers With Envoy

Cardinal Gerlier Thought To Have Discussed Food And Religious Problems In France

Vatican City, Jan. 19 (AP)—Pierre Cardinal Gerlier, Archbishop of Lyon, France, held a long conference today with Leon Berard, French Ambassador to the Holy See.

Cardinal Gerlier is a close friend of Chief of State Marshal Petain and political observers said it was possible he might have come here to discuss the question of a French food shortage and religious problems in France.

British Reported Prepared To Bomb Rumania Oil Fields

Declared Reluctant, However, To Carry Out Plans For Fear Of Effect On Greek War

JAN 20

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Jan. 19—A competent diplomatic authority said today the British have drawn up detailed plans for bombing Rumania's oil fields and rail lines, but are holding their execution in abeyance for fear of the effect on the Greek war.

Although some British diplomats in the Balkans are known to have urged such bombings, the argument has been that Germany would use such action as an excuse to send its air force and perhaps troops, as well, into Greece.

It is generally believed in diplomatic circles, however, that if Germany made a move against Greece to aid the Italians, the British would retaliate with an attack on what the Nazis call their "expeditionary force headquarters" in Rumania.

The Germans are preparing Rumanian airports for the reception of German bomber squadrons, and the British are reported keeping a close check on developments.

The British say the Nazis' vital supply depots and communication lines in Rumania would be ideal bomber targets. The rail lines from the north, over which nearly 200,000 troops have been moved into Rumania since Christmas, form a bottleneck at the Carpathians.

At some points only a single track runs through the mountain passes and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

tunnels and over bridges. It has als been remarked that Danube shippin could be dislocated for months b bombing the river's narrows near th Iron Gate, where the river is shallov and treacherous and easily blocked.

Neutral oil men at Ploesti say th industry's dislocation as a result of slight earthquake damaging power house chimneys has proved that on intensive bombing of half a dozen refinery power houses would cut off Naz supplies of refined products for man months.

The diplomatic authority who men tioned the British plans said numerou oil company executives who have bee expelled from Rumania have volun teered to serve as guides on any bomb ing trip which might be made against Ploesti.

Relations Maintained

For the present, British and Rumanian diplomatic relations still exist, with the British Minister and two secretaries and numerous assistants remaining in Bucharest.

British couriers come and go with secret documents and reports on what the latest moves in Rumania are. Several British journalists who fled when the German troops entered the country now have gone back.

When the Germans recently paraded an entire division of motorized equipment through Bucharest, the British Minister's limousine, flying a huge Union Jack, wound its way through the streets which teemed with Nazi trucks, tanks and armored cars.

Rumanian Government circles are represented as eager to keep the British legation in Bucharest on the supposition that no British bombings will occur as long as London diplomats remain.

Petain And Laval Reconciled; Clears Way For Deal With Nazis

Former Vice-Premier May Return To Government With "Misunderstandings" Dissipated

JAN 20 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Jan. 19—Pierre Laval began a comeback in the Vichy Government today as Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, announced he had talked with his former Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier and that their "misunderstandings" have been "dissipated."

The announcement opened the way for Laval's return to the Government and indicated that French-German negotiations, which stalled as soon as he broke with Petain last December 13, would be resumed.

For that reason particularly observers here regarded their meeting yesterday as of prime importance. It is believed now that the principal German objection to continuing collaboration discussions—Laval's "black Friday" resignation—soon will be removed.

Meeting Held At La Ferte

The reconciliation took place aboard Petain's private train in the village of La Ferte, the last French settlement before the line separating occupied and unoccupied France.

Laval, who had come from Paris—wearing, as usual, his famous white necktie—was waiting when the marshal's train arrived and boarded it immediately for the interview which lasted 1 hour and 25 minutes. Petain was in civilian clothes.

After the meeting Laval returned to Paris and Petain continued by train to Sainte Germaine des Fosses, where he took an automobile back to Vichy.

Officials' Moves Are Secret

Great secrecy has cloaked the movements of French officials in the last few days, but observers noted that Admiral Jean Darlan, Minister of the Navy, left Friday for what was described as an important trip and was reported to have seen Laval.

Petain's meeting with the man, whom he once had designated his heir as chief of the French state, was his first since December 17.

On that day, four days after his abrupt resignation, Laval came to Vichy to confer with Petain and Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's Ambassador to Paris. That meeting apparently was arranged by Abetz in an effort to reunite the dissident French leaders. Laval left shortly afterward for Paris, where he is believed to have remained until Friday.

THAI FLAG IS RAISED ON CAMBODIAN SOIL

Bangkok Announces That Civil Officials Have Been Sent Into Part of Indo-China

MEKONG FIRING CONTINUES

Vichy Says French Minister Is Taking Initiative in Move for Peace With Thailand

JAN 20 1941

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 19 (AP)—The High Command said today that the Thai [Siamese] flag was raised yesterday over the French protectorate of Cambodia, in French Indo-China, for the first time in more than fifty years.

[Cambodia, with an area of about 65,000 square miles and a population of about 2,500,000, is widely known for the famous Angkor ruins of a "lost civilization." It lies southeast of Thailand. For several centuries it was under Siamese influence, but in 1867 the district came under France's protection by treaty and was enlarged by the addition of other provinces. Thailand recently has made territorial claims on French Indo-China for part of Cambodia.]

The official announcement said that Thai civilian officials had been sent into one district to take over its administration.

Exchanges of gunfire continued on the Mekong river frontier, and Thai planes destroyed post-telegraph headquarters in the Adumar district and also eighteen French troop transport boats, the communiqué said.

TOKYO GENERAL SAYS U. S. CAN DECIDE 2 WARS

Former Leader Of Army In China Would Use Diplomacy

Foresees Nanking Regime Continuing Struggle With Aid

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Jan. 20—Lieut. Gen. Kazumi Suzuki today described the United States as the "decisive factor" in both the European and Asiatic conflicts.

He spoke before an assembly honoring Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the new Ambassador to the United States.

"It is rash to conclude that China will crumble at an early date," said General Suzuki, former commander of the Japanese forces in China and an authority on military affairs.

"Because of aid from the United States and Britain," he declared, "I believe China will keep up resistance for a long period.

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Long-Term Conflict

"I believe also that the European war is a long-term conflict. I believe it will be extremely difficult for Germany to carry out a successful landing campaign on British soil. The bulk of the British navy is unharmed and larger than the German and Italian navies combined.

"The Balkan situation remains confused," General Suzuki continued, "and the future is unpredictable.

"The decisive factor in both hostilities undoubtedly is the United States.

Must Use Diplomacy

"The Japanese must not be content with military preparations, but must endeavor to solve their international difficulties by means of diplomacy."

Admiral Nomura reiterated his desire to do his best to improve relations between Japan and the United States.

GERMAN RAIDERS SINK THREE SHIPS

South Pacific Prowlers Carry Japanese Insignia Until They Begin Attacks

Manila, Monday, Jan. 20.—(AP)—Three heavily armed German raiders, carrying Japanese insignia, sank at least six ships in the South Pacific between Dec. 6 and 8, Filipino seamen rescued from Emirau Island said upon their arrival here today.

Ninety-eight seamen, all marooned on Emirau by the raiders, were set ashore by the Japanese ship Kamo Maru.

Ships sent to the bottom included three British, one New Zealander, one Norwegian merchantmen, and an Australian passenger ship called Rangitaki, the seamen said.

The seamen, former crewmen on British phosphate commission ships, identified the Nazi raiders as the Narvik, the Manyo Maru, and the Tokyo Maru. The Narvik was described as a new black-painted ship which carried four eight-inch guns and two torpedo tubes, two dive-bombers, and two seaplanes.

All the raiders carried the Japanese insignia of the Rising Sun painted on their sides and flew the Japanese flag until an enemy ship was sighted, the seamen said. Then up went the Nazi Swastika.

The raiders were described as ships of 5000 to 10,000 tons. Each was manned by a crew of about 300 men wearing uniforms of Reich marines.

The rescued seamen said one of the raider commanders wore two Iron Crosses. They did not believe, however, that any of them was the famous Count Felix von Luckner, terror of the South Pacific in World War days, who has been reported back in his old haunts.

Brazil to Follow Pattern On Neutrality Violation

Likely to Notify Other Nations on Seizure of Ship

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 19 (AP).—A high Brazilian source said today that if Brazil took any action in the halting and apparent seizure of the 8,199-ton French freighter Mendoza by a British warship yesterday, the action would follow the policy adopted toward past violations of the American neutrality zone.

The Mendoza, the Navy Ministry declared yesterday, was stopped by the British auxiliary cruiser Asturias about five miles off the southern Brazilian coast as she was moving out of dangerous shoal waters at that point and then proceeded to sea with the Asturias. The newspaper "O Globo" said the British put a prize crew on board.

In earlier violations of the neutrality zone, particularly in the case of the British-trailed German freighter Wakama, which was scuttled by its crew last February, the Brazilian government notified the other American nations and a protest was forwarded to Great Britain.

Officials here said there was no question of violation of Brazil's territorial waters, since the Mendoza was halted two miles outside the three-mile limit. However, the incident took place about 300 miles inside the American neutrality belt. The British have not recognized the latter limit.

3024 - 1065

30.24- 7065

HONGKONG, JAN 19-(AP)-FORTY CHINESE SEAMEN, SURVIVORS OF BRITISH AND NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN BY GERMAN RAIDERS, WERE LANDED HERE TODAY BY A BRITISH STEAMER WHICH RESCUED THEM FROM EMIRAU ISLAND WHERE THEY HAD BEEN MAROONED.

SOME OF THE MEN HAD SPENT MORE THAN TWO MONTHS ABOARD THE RAIDER ON MEAGER RATIONS AND QUOTED THE COMMANDER AS SAYING HE WAS "AFTERBIG STUFF, SUCH AS THE QUEEN MARY."

FIRST DETAILS OF THE SINKING OF THE 7,023-TON NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER RINGWOOD WERE SUPPLIED BY CHENG AHYAO, 49-YEAR-OLD MESSMATE OF THE CRAFT. HE SAID A NAZI RAIDER, FLYING A JAPANESE FLAG, ORDERED HIS SHIP TO HALT ON OCTOBER 10, AFTER FIRING TWO WARNING SHOTS ACROSS THE BOW.

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(SINKING OF 10 VESSELS BY THE GERMANS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC WAS REVEALED JAN. 1 WHEN 486 SURVIVORS OF SEVEN SHIPS WERE RESCUED. THEY TOLD OF THE THREE OTHER SINKINGS. THEY WERE LANDED ON EMIRAU ISLAND IN THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO DEC. 21 AND WERE PICKED UP FOUR DAYS LATER.)

THE RINGWOOD'S CREW WERE HELD CAPTIVE FOR TWO MONTHS AND SIX DAYS WHILE THE RAIDER SOUGHT OTHER VICTIMS, CHENG SAID.

OTHER SURVIVORS SAID THE RAIDER CARRIED EIGHT-INCH GUNS AND FREQUENTLY REPAINTED THE DISTINGUISHING COLORS OF THE FUNNEL. THEY SAID THEY SAW ONE SCOUTING AIRPLANE FLYING OVER THE SHIP AND THEY WERE TOLD TWO OTHER PLANES WERE STORED ABOARD.

SN1248AES

WASHINGTON WOULD HAVE TO BUY ALL METAL

Camacho Declared To Be Deeply Concerned Over Present Situation

But Mining Industry Must Have Alternate Source Of Revenue

[*By the Associated Press*]

Mexico City, Jan. 19—A high Government official said today that President Manuel Avila Camacho's administration would welcome an exclusive arrangement with the United States which would dry up the stream of essential war metals now flowing to the Axis from Mexico.

The idea is that the United States should purchase the republic's entire production to build up reserve stocks.

In diplomatic quarters it was reported that such a program is being studied by the American Government, but that no decision had been reached because statistical information is not complete.

Government Feels Concern

The official informant said the Government was deeply concerned over Mexico's part in supplying the war machines of Tokyo and—as is generally believed—Berlin, but that nothing could be done by Mexico alone to change this, because the mining industry is hard-pressed.

He indicated, however, that the administration was prepared to make certain concessions reducing prices of the metals concerned should the United States undertake an exclusive contract.

Hundreds of tons of Mexican lead, copper, zinc, manganese and antimony sail out of Mexican Pacific ports each month bound for the Orient, and the belief here is that a substantial percentage of these shipments reach Germany by way of Soviet Russia.

Revenue Is Vital

No precise statistics are available but one well informed source said mercury exports alone amount to around one and a quarter million pesos a month—that is, more than $250,000.

The revenue from Axis exports, well informed sources asserted, is absolutely essential to the stability of the Mexican mining industry unless like revenue can be had elsewhere.

An embargo on Axis shipments unless markets are assured in the United States, independent sources assert, could not be ordered without causing the mining industry to collapse, and this would threaten Mexico's whole domestic economy.

Early Efforts Seen

Confronted with the problems of how to liquidate deficits in the Government-controlled petroleum and railway industries, Mexico by herself lacks means of cushioning her most important industry, mining, without United States aid, it was said.

As yet there have been no actual negotiations with the United States, it was said, but the opinion is that joint efforts to evolve a workable formula would be initiated before long.

Galapagos Islands Defense Bases Under Consideration

Reports Of Ecuador-U. S. Deal Also Involve Arbitration Of Border Dispute With Peru

JAN 20 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Jan. 19—A Western Hemisphere deal in which the United States would cooperate with Ecuador in building air and naval bases in the Galapagos Islands and help arbitrate the long-standing border dispute between Ecuador and Peru was reported under consideration tonight.

The Ecuadorean Government declined official confirmation or denial, but the story persisted in high political circles. Highly reliable information obtained at the capital at Quito indicated that:

The United States wants bases in the Galapagos, off Ecuador's Pacific coast, only if they can be obtained with the complete approval and cooperation of the people of Ecuador.

Ecuadorean political leaders believe the people are ready to accept a proposition for bases because they are losing their fear of "Yankee imperialism" and feel that arming the strategically located islands would protect Ecuador as greatly as they would the United States.

The islands command the Pacific approach to the Panama Canal.

Favors Defense Plan

President Carlos Arroyo del Rio said in an interview that Ecuador "desires with all fervor the defense of continental America," and said:

"The moment has not yet come to determine the form of cooperation which Ecuador will be able to give in this defense, but when it does, Ecuador will give it within the pattern of her laws, maintaining unharmed the fullness of her sovereignty, and with a broad, comprehensive spirit."

An Ecuadorean argument against ceding Galapagos bases always has been that such a step might violate sovereign guarantees of her constitution, but under a broad construction of the constitution such as the President implied the lease of bases might

be declared a move to national defense.

It was learned reliably that the Ecuadorean Government would like to settle its border dispute with Peru—for one thing, to remove possible provocation for incidents such as the outbreak at Quito last Sunday.

Two Rioters Killed

Two rioters were shot dead, seventeen were wounded and thirteen policemen were hurt in that disorder which started with a demonstration in Quito and was climaxed with the stoning of the President's palace. Police blamed Communist agents.

As recently as January 6 outbreaks of fighting between Ecuadorean and Peruvian guards along the disputed frontier have been reported.

Authorized sources in Quito said the rioting and border incidents were related.

These same sources said Ecuador was willing to have the border issue arbitrated, if such a proposal were acceptable to Peru, but did not want to risk a rebuff and would like to have the moral support of the United States.

"State Of Negotiation"

It was said that both the border dispute and the Galapagos problem were in a "state of negotiation." These sources said, too, that Ecuador's Foreign Minister recently sent a note to Washington, the contents of which were not disclosed.

A United States official in Ecuador said the United States had not taken the initiative in any such moves.

The border dispute between Ecuador and Peru is more than one hundred years old.

Arbitration could take two forms, observers pointed out. One would be by renewal of the work of a commission which went to Washington several years ago, but later broke off negotiations. The other would be through a five-nation arbitration commission provided by the Havana Pan-American Conference.

PLIGHT OF CAROL HELD 'DESPERATE'

Ex-King Reported Threatening To Begin Hunger Strike To Death

Rumanian's Fate Said To Hinge On Denial Of Visa By U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 19—Former King Carol of Rumania is so despondent he threatens to begin a fast to death Tuesday unless he can escape from Spain by then, friends of the abdicated Rumanian monarch said today.

They described his plight as "desperate," and said a decision by the United States to deny him entry to this country might be his only salvation in the complicated legalities which hold him in a seemingly inextricable web in Spain.

Carol is probably the only refugee in Europe whose happiness depends on not getting an American visa.

Situation Explained

His friends, saying their information was from the former King's authorized representatives, stated the strange situation this way:

"His Majesty will hunger-strike to death if America does not promise Spain that the United States will under no circumstances give him a visa to go to America before the war is over."

Ramon Serrano Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, they said, advised the British and United States Ambassadors in Madrid that Spain would let Carol go to Portugal if both their countries promised not to admit him.

British Visa Barred

The British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, immediately replied that Britain would give Carol no visa, his friends said, but Alexander W. Weddell, United States Ambassador, answered that American immigration laws were not easily altered and he believed no exception could be made for Carol if he applied for a visa and was found eligible.

If the United States' immigration law is aimed "mainly to protect human beings in distress," one friend said, "its effect is contrary to its own spirit in this case.

"The King will await a reply until Tuesday next. If he does not leave Spain by then we fear for his life—we know that he would rather die than continue in his present unbearable, shameful situation."

Mme. Lupescu Loyal

Asked about Mme. Magda Lupescu, Carol's friend who joined him in exile, this informant answered:

"She refuses to abandon Carol. She will do her utmost to encourage him up to the last—whatever he decides to do or whatever happens, she will follow him."

Carol is believed seeking sanctuary in Portugal, out of reach of the Rumanian Iron Guardists whose revolution overthrew him and whose bullets sped him out of the country. The new Rumanian regime has been trying to get some members of Carol's entourage back to Rumania from Spain.

Under Constant Watch

Carol, believed in Seville, under constant Spanish watch, has only restricted liberty.

His friends have said they are increasingly anxious for him to leave Spain because the Iron Guard, in purging its enemies, may have designs also against his life.

Why Spain would permit Carol to go to Portugal, but no farther, was not explained. The most recent word about him was a report in Lisbon a month ago that he had been invited by Germany to live in Nazi-occupied Holland or Belgium until his situation is clarified.

This, apparently, offered him no brighter prospect. There was no further word.

FOLO NEW YORK CAROL

BUCHAREST, RUMANIA, JAN. 20-(MONDAY)-(AP)-THE FORTUNES OF MORE THAN A DOZEN OF FORMER KING CAROL'S POLITICAL LEADERS, INCLUDING THREE FORMER PRIME MINISTERS, WERE TIED UP TODAY BY GOVERNMENT ORDER.

AMONG THE FORTUNES BLOCKED AFTER LONG INVESTIGATIONS OF THE SOURCE OF THE WEALTH WERE THOSE OF ARMAND CALINESCU, ASSASSINATED IN 1939 WHILE PREMIER, HIS SUCCESSOR AS PREMIER, GENERAL GEORGE ARGESANU, AND FORMER WAR MINISTER GENERAL GABRIEL MARINESCU. GENERALS ARGESANU AND MARINESCU WERE LISTED AS VICTIMS OF THE IRON GUARD PURGE IN RUMANIA LAST FALL.

FD858PES

REGRETS EXTENDED ON FLAG INCIDENT

U. S. Replies To German Note On Tearing Down Of Banner At Frisco

Berlin Calls For Punishment Of Two Navy Men Involved In Affair

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 19—The United States expressed to Germany today its regret over an American sailor ripping a swastika flag from the German consulate in San Francisco.

The flag, run up in observance of the anniversary of the founding of the German Reich in 1871, was snatched from its ninth-floor staff yesterday by a man identified by police as Harold Sturtevant, 22, recently a fireman on the destroyer Craven.

This morning a note concerning the incident was received by the State Department from the German Embassy. Promptly the department replied expressing regret.

Probe Is Expected

The exchange was not made public, but a department spokesman said the embassy was advised that an investigation presumably would be made by San Francisco authorities.

In diplomatic usage, an expression of regret is just that and not an apology. Ordinarily, a government does not formally apologize for an incident if it regards it as the act of an individual.

Sturtevant and a companion, booked as E. G. Lackey, 23, formerly a seaman on the destroyer Perkins, were charged by San Francisco police with malicious mischief. They were docketed to appear before Police Judge Alfred J. Fritz tomorrow.

Navy Also In Case

The navy also was investigating, but Lieut. Marshall Smith, aide to the Twelfth Naval district commandant, said it would have nothing to say until the "facts are sifted."

At the time of the flag-snatching, both Sturtevant and Lackey were in civilian clothes, on leave from Mare Island Navy Yard Hospital and awaiting release from enlistment because of disability.

"How it happened was like this," Sturtevant said. "Me and Lackey were taking a walk, and we flipped a coin to see where we'd go."

Come Upon Crowd

Taking the route dictated by the flipped coin, they came upon a crowd massed in front of the building where the consulate has offices. They looked upward and saw what the crowd was staring at, the swastika flag.

"So, well, so we climbed up and cut it loose, that's all," Sturtevant said.

Sturtevant told interviewers tonight he believed at the time that he was acting to prevent a possible riot.

Crowd Getting "Mean"

He said the crowd on the street in front of the building was "beginning to get mean."

"The crowd was about ready to rush the building, so I thought it would be a good thing to get that swastika out of sight," he declared.

He said he wasn't sure that he would have ripped the flag off had he known it was hanging in front of the consulate.

"I thought it just belonged to somebody that liked the Nazis," he asserted. "After I climbed down to the pole, Lackey hollered that it belonged to the consulate, but it was too late then; I had already ripped it."

Applauded For Act

The crowd applauded Sturtevant as he perched himself on the staff, which jutted horizontally from the building.

"Shaky?" Heck, no," said the sailor. "The pole was good and solid. But that guy in the consulate that tried to pull the flag away from me didn't help any. Darn near dragged me off my perch.

"And did you see that cop that stuck his head out of a window and shouted, 'Get down offa there.' What did he expect me to do—jump?"

Punishment Of Sailors Called For By Berlin

Berlin, *Monday* Jan. 20 (AP)—Authorized German sources said today the German charge d'affaires at Washington had been instructed to ask punishment of the United States sailors involved in the tearing down of the Nazi flag from the German consulate in San Francisco and assurance of the right to hoist the flag again with American protection.

It was understood here that the protest was made informally, with no note being passed to the Government of the United States.

The authorized sources apparently were unaware that the regrets of the United States over the incident had been forwarded from Washington by the State Department.

In a Sunday night statement, an authorized spokesman declared the incident had created "a very bad impression" in Berlin and that "there should be an apology."

Police Called Negligent

"The police were very negligent in the case," the spokesman said, "and it has created a very bad impression. It was not a pretty thing.

"Although Secretary Hull says, 'We as a people are for order,' he had better not say it in connection with this affair. It was a very regrettable affair.

"In contrast, the British coat of arms has been on the door of the British Embassy on the Wilhelmstrasse during more than a year of war. It is not watched by policemen, yet people have not disturbed it. Nothing has ever happened to it. That affair in San Francisco can only be spoken of as a scandal."

The press expressed resentment.

3024 - 7067

30.24- 7067

Seamen Released on Writ

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19 (AP)—Two Navy seamen who tore a Nazi flag from the German Consulate Saturday were ordered released from jail tonight on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by two American Legion officials.

Superior Court Judge I. M. Golden signed the writ on petition of Allan L. Graham, judge advocate of the 363d Infantry Post, and William E. Barden, commander of Fred Bunch Post of the Legion and presiding commissioner of the Superior Court. Both men are lawyers.

They declared that instead of being liable for punishment for malicious mischief, as charged, the sailors, Harold James Sturtevant and E. G. Lackey, really were to be commended for preventing a felony.

They asserted that under Section 616 of the Military and Veterans Code of California, the display of the flag by the German Consulate was illegal.

This section declares it a felony to display any device or emblem which is an "invitation or a stimulus to anarchistic action or as an aid to propaganda of any organization that advocates the overthrow of this government."

Mr. Graham said that Adolf Hitler advocated overthrow of the governments of all democracies.

KENNEDY TALK HAILED, SCORED BY LAWMAKERS

Fish Indorses Lease-Lend Criticism In Every Respect

Just Another Ostrich Speech, Bloom Says Of Message

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 19—German news services gave extended space today to the radio address of Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring Ambassador to Great Britain.

The accounts emphasized the opinion attributed to him that no extraordinary danger confronts the United States and that the war in Europe is not America's war.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 19—Opponents of the Administration's lease-lend bill for aid to Britain today applauded Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy's stand on the measure and expressed hope he would expand on his criticism of it when he testifies this week before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

In a radio address last night the retiring Ambassador to Britain, although urging aid for the British, said he did not feel the nation faced "such immediate danger as to justify this surrender of the authority and responsibility of Congress."

Indorses Sentiment

Commenting on Kennedy's address, Representative Fish (Rep., N. Y.) said he indorsed "the sentiment it contains in every respect."

Fish added that when Kennedy appeared before the committee, he wanted to question him at length concerning the bill's "delegation of war-making powers and control of the purse" to the President.

The New Yorker opposes the bill in its present form, but said he would be "glad to support" it if it were amended to "preserve constitutional powers for Congress."

Representative Bloom (Dem., N. Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, declared, on the other hand, that Kennedy made "just another ostrich speech, with his head deep in the sands of unreality."

The chairman said he still preferred to "take the advice of Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau, Stimson and Knox and Mr. Knudsen and, above all, that of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Kennedy Scheduled Tuesday

William S. Knudsen, defense production chief, and the Cabinet members were witnesses before the committee last week and all urged enactment of the bill as a measure necessary for this country's defense.

Kennedy is scheduled to testify Tuesday. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Hanford MacNider, former American Legion national commander, are on the committee's list of witnesses for later in the week.

Foes of the legislation have centered much of their criticism on the contention that it would give the Chief Executive "too much power" in making decisions on what arms could be spared from this country's defenses.

Kennedy said the dividing line should be determined by the President together with army and navy experts.

Administration Hopes

Administration supporters, organizing their forces for what many of them predicted would be an extended and bitter Senate fight over the "lend-lease" bill, said a preliminary canvass indicated they could count on passage of the measure by a substantial majority.

Their first check of sentiment, they said, indicated not more than thirteen Democrats, sixteen Republicans and a Progressive—Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin—would vote against the measure on final passage.

On the other hand, opponents of the bill contended they had a "nucleus" of twenty-five opposition votes, and were winning new recruits every few days.

The Administration's informal polls were said to have indicated that a dozen Republican Senators would support the measure in substantially its present form.

Senate Procedure

Conceding that a dozen Democratic votes would go against the bill, the poll takers predicted that nearly fifty Senate members of that party would be found supporting it. Senator Norris (Ind., Neb.), who has not yet returned to Washington for the new Congress, is expected by friends to favor the measure.

The House is to act on the measure first, and leaders on both sides said amendments adopted there might be followed by shifts of sentiment in the Senate.

LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

Sir Gerald Campbell To Take Over As British Minister

Ottawa, Jan. 19 (AP)—Sir Gerald Campbell, British high commissioner here since October, 1938, leaves tonight for Washington to take over as British Minister to the United States. He will become settled before the arrival in Washington of Viscount Halifax, the new Ambassador.

Lady Campbell will join her husband in Washington in two weeks.

1,000 U. S. TROOPS AT NEWFOUNDLAND

Force Now Located At Base Acquired There By This Country

Official Discloses Arms Work May Be Finished Sooner Than Expected

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 19—A thousand American soldiers already are at the recently-acquired United States base at Newfoundland, it was disclosed today by Louis E. Emerson, Commissioner of Defense for Newfoundland.

He said American architects and engineers are also there and that although plans called for completion of construction at the base in eighteen months work was being rushed and might be finished sooner.

Emerson and John H. Penson, Commissioner of Finance of Newfoundland, left unexpectedly on the Atlantic Clipper for Lisbon en route to London to take part in final negotiations on the base in that country, one of several acquired from Great Britain by the United States four months ago in exchange for fifty destroyers.

U. S. Commission Included

Also aboard the clipper was a three-man State Department commission going to London to confer on the ninety-nine-year leases. The men were Charles Fahy, Assistant Solicitor General; Col. Harry J. Malony, United States Army Field Artillery, and Commander Harold Biesemeier, United States Navy.

Emerson said all difficulties concerning the Newfoundland base have been adjusted and that "there is complete agreement between us on all preliminary details preceding our meeting in London. Our attitude has been that in order to get things started we have suspended all rules in favor of America, so preliminary work could be completed.

He declined to divulge the type of troops at the new base or the date of their arrival. Last Wednesday a number of soldiers left here on the transport Edmund P. Alexander for Bayonne, N. J., to load supplies before proceeding to Newfoundland.

Sailed From Bayonne

The Edmund P. Alexander sailed from Bayonne port terminal at 12.30 P. M. today after a stopover since Thursday for supplies of water and munitions.

A small crowd of spectators and several carloads of soldiers' relatives watched the sailing.

Among eleven other passengers bound for Lisbon on the Clipper were Harold P. Williamson, State Department courier, and three United States naval officers assigned as assistant naval attaches for air in London.

The Clipper carried 445 sacks of mail weighing 11,150 pounds, second largest mail load to be carried to Europe. Some was stored in space recently stripped of luxury furnishing to increase the Clipper's range and carrying capacity.

MARSHALL CLAIMS BRITISH HAVE CASH

Says Reported Exhaustion Of English Funds Is "Baby Talk"

"No War" Group Head Charges Economists List Many More Assets

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Jan. 19—Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, asserted tonight that reports of Britain's exhaustion of her dollar credits in the United States were "baby talk."

Speaking in historic Faneuil Hall, the former Cedar Rapids (Iowa) editor told the American Mothers' Neutrality League that "England has in this country alone remaining credits sufficient to make many times the cash purchases made by her of us" since the beginning of the war.

"Reputable economists," he said, had set Britain's credits here in excess of $7,000,000,000 and that "on top of this huge sum, England has more than $15,000,000,000 of available credits elsewhere, and outside the British Isles."

Foresees Calamities

Calling for defeat of the lease-lend bill to aid Britain pending in Congress, Marshall said:

"This plan of the Roosevelt Administration to compel the taxpayers of the United States to finance England's war of imperialism, in which democracy receives not the faintest consideration, will result in financial and economic calamities here at home."

The listing of that bill as No. 1776 in the House, he said, was "part of the scheme to propagandize us back again into Europe's ancient and endless economic, governmental, political and ideological war."

Wants Explanation

Marshall called on critics of his committee to "explain exactly how this timeless slaughter overseas protects democracy, and thereby protects the United States."

"That," he said, "is an impossibility. For democracy is not and never was the real issue in the Old World's everlasting war, in which an occasional armistice must be agreed upon in order that governments may prepare themselves for intensified battle a few years later.

"It is the greed of Europe's governments for power and dominion which keeps this war going on and on."

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP).—A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

There has been little air activity round our coasts during the day.

A single enemy bomber dropped bombs on an east coast town this morning, causing little damage but a few casualties.

An Air Ministry communique:

This afternoon an enemy bomber was intercepted by our fighters over the English Channel and chased toward the French coast. They shot it down into the sea without loss to themselves.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 19 (AP).—A communique of the British Middle East command:

LIBYA—No change in the situation.

Sudan—Our troops have reoccupied Kassala. By intensive patrol over a period of weeks, our troops at a low cost to themselves have inflicted daily casualties upon the enemy who have now been forced

to evacuate strongly-defended positions in and around Kassala.

The Italian troops all along this front are retreating, pursued and harassed by our mobile detachments. Active patrolling continues in the Metemma region east of Gallabat.

Kenya—Nothing of importance to report.

A communique of the Royal Air Force Middle East command:

On the nights of Jan. 17-18 bombers of the Royal Air Force raided Tobruk. A huge fire was caused near patrol (gasoline) dumps, but other damage could not be observed owing to weather conditions. All bombs, however, fell well in the target area. One Italian bomber, an F-81, was shot down by an Australian squardon.

In Italian East Africa a large transport yard at Assab was bombed, and several direct hits registered. Bombs were dropped on military buildings at Hargeisa (Italian-occupied British Somaliland) while the enemy camp five miles east of Umm a hangar was attacked and fires were started.

During the nights of Jan. 17-18 Asmara was raided, bombs falling in the target area. The resulting damage, however, was not observed owing to low clouds.

From the above operations all our aircraft returned safely, with the exception of one fighter which so far has not returned from patrol in Libya.

Malta was heavily raided by a large force of enemy aircraft JU-87's and JU-88's yesterday. Damage was caused, but not of a serious nature to Royal Air Force property.

Our fighters, although heavily outnumbered, intercepted the enemy, shot down six and badly damaged a number of others. Two of our fighters were lost, but the pilot of one was saved.

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 19 (AP).—A British communique:

Large numbers of German aircraft dive-bombed the harbor area Sunday morning, causing fresh extensive damage to civilians' property.

Enemy losses were heavy yesterday. The total now confirmed is seven Junkers 87, one and probably two damaged by fighters in addition to three Junkers 87 brought down by gunfire.

Today's bag confirmed totals at least fifteen enemy planes, with one of our fighters missing.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (AP).—The German high command communique:

A submarine sank two steamers totaling 8,600 gross tons.

In the night preceding Jan. 18 the air force made attacks on militarily important objectives in Swansea. A number of large fires were started, especially in the harbor section in the southern part of the city and among transportation facilities.

Individual German battle planes the same night attacked militarily important objectives in the region of the Suez Canal in Egypt.

One battle plane yesterday made a surprise attack on two airports in southeast England, effectively dropping bombs from a low altitude and using machine guns. Bomb hits among a considerable number of planes which were assembled to be fueled could be observed.

At the Thames mouth, one merchant vessel was struck at the stern by a bomb.

Early in the afternoon of Jan. 18 German battle planes and dive bombers protected by German and Italian pursuit groups attacked the airports of Halfar and Luca on the island of Malta with bombs. There were hits with bombs of heavy caliber among barracks and on runways.

An enemy pursuit plane of the Hurricane type was shot down. Two of our own planes are missing.

Long-range batteries last night bombarded a British convoy which at long intervals tried to pass through the English Channel, and also bombarded the harbor at Dover.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 19 (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

There were restricted local operations. Many prisoners were taken and much materiel fell into our hands.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

No raids on Greece today.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 19 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

Heavy snows on the Greek front greatly limited our and the enemy's activity.

In North Africa there was artillery activity in the Tobruk sector and by our patrols in the southern Cirenaican desert.

In East Africa our air force effectively bombed enemy air bases in the upper Sudan, and at Aroma bombed the railway station and troops. An armed group also was bombed in the Makeire zone of the lower Sudan.

The enemy made an air raid on Massawa, causing slight damage to one building, and Assab, where there was no damage.

German bombing formations, escorted by a squadron of Italian and German fighter planes, attacked some airports on the island of Malta. Hangars, barracks and runways were hit and numerous large fires were observed.

One English plane of the Hurricane type was shot down and one German plane failed to return.

Census of Plants OK'd By Knudsen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, appealed today for an "all-out performance of American ingenuity, backed by every machine and piece of equipment available," to supply the needs of the defense program.

In a letter to Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, Knudsen urged industry to cooperate in supplying information for a National census of plants and equipment which the N. A. M. and affiliated organizations comprising the National Industrial Council are sponsoring.

"I am counting, as I am sure you are," Knudsen wrote, "on every manufacturer and machine shop proprietor in the nation—no matter how large or small—considering it a patriotic duty to supply the information requested and I am confident you will receive 100 per cent cooperation both from the largest and the smallest shops."

The inventory will be taken from Jan. 19 to 25, a period designated by the sponsors as "preparedness through production week."

Knudsen predicted that through this census industry would forge "a new and powerful tool in the form of vital information for the defense of the nation."

In a statement making public the Knudsen letter, the N.A.M. said the inventory would answer these questions, among others:

1. How many milling machines, gear cutting machines, lathes, etc., are being used part time or not at all?

2. What is the extent of our total facilities for receiving and shipping goods at manufacturing centers? Our total industrial railroad facilities? Total power generating resources at the

3. How many skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers—male and female—does the nation have? How many shifts do they work in what number of plants? How many workers are being taught new skills through company-sponsored training programs?

MOSCOW, JAN. 19-(AP)-LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT, U.S.AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET RUSSIA, GAVE A DINNER AT THE EMBASSY TONIGHT FOR ~~MIKOYAN~~ A.I. LOZOVSKY, SOVIET COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN TRADE AND ~~A~~ S. A. LOZOVSKY, VICE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, AND SEVERAL OTHER AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS OF NEUTRAL POWERS WERE PRESENT.

FD304PES

HONGKONG, JAN 20-(MONDAY)-(AP)-JAPANESE OFFICIALS ASSERTED THE CHINESE WERE RELYING ON RAFTS TO FERRY GOODS ACROSS THE MEKONG RIVER FOLLOWING NEW AERIAL ATTACKS YESTERDAY ON THE BURMA ROAD, AVENUE OF SUPPLIES FROM BRITISH BURMA.

THEY SAID THAT IN THE ATTACKS TWO BRIDGES OVER THE RIVER WHICH HAD BEEN DAMAGED BEFORE WERE RE-BOMBED AND FURTHER DAMAGE WAS CAUSED.

IMPORTANT TIN MINES IN HOCHIU, YUNNAN PROVINCE, ALSO WERE BOMBED, THEY REPORTED.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JANUARY 20)

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A158

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JANUARY 20)

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'WAR CVGAMES' ARE SERIOUS
INSWITZERLAND

- - -

REMOVAL OF SIGNPOSTS
BAFFLED EVEN
THE SWISS (410)

- - -

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ, JR.

(ADVANCE) BERN-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-THEY DON'T HAVE WAR GAMES IN THE SWISS ARMY--THEY HAVE BATTLES.

THERE IS NO CIVILIAN RESERVE IN SWITZERLAND, BUT EVERY MAN FROM 20 TO 60 IS A FULL-FLEDGED SOLDIER AND PROUD OF IT.

THE AIR-RAID REHEARSALS LACK ONLY BOMBS FALLING FROM THE SKY TO MAKE THEM THE REAL THING.

TRAVELRS FROM LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN AND ROME SAY THEY'VE NEVER SEEN ANYTHING QUITE SO BLACK AS A SWISS BLACKOUT, NOR CITY STREETS QUITE SO EMPTY AS DURING A SWISS AIR ALARM.

THE SAME PEOPLE SAY THEY'VE NEVER SEEN ANYBODY TAKE WAR PRACTICE OF ALL SORTS AS SERIOUSLY AS THE SWISS. THEY'RE SO SERIOUS ABOUT IT ALL THEY GET THEMSELVES IN ALL SORTS OF FUNNY MESSES.

AS SOON AS WAR BEGAN, FOR INSTANCE, THE ARMY ORDERED ALL SIGNPOSTS REMOVED THROUGHOUT A LARGE PART OF SWITZERLAND.

-2-

THE IDEA WAS TO BAFFLE THE INVADER, BUT FREQUENTLY IT ALSO BAFFLED THE SWISS ARMY. SMALL UNITS OF SWISS TROOPS OR ARMY CARS FREQUENTLY HAD TO ASK THE LOCAL INHABITANTS FOR ROAD DIRECTIONS, AND SOMETIMES THE LOCAL INHABITANTS REFUSED TO GIVE THEM.

"SURE YOU HAVE ON SWISS UNIFORMS," THEY SAID TO THE IRATE SWISS OFFICERS, "BUT HOW DO WE KNOW YOU DIDN'T JUST PUT THEM ON TO FOOL US LIKE THE GERMANS DID IN HOLLAND?"

THE GERMANS FOUND THAT THE SWISS TOOK THEIR NEUTRALITY SERIOUSLY, TOO, WHEN SWISS FIGHTING PLANES SHOT DOWN OR FORCED DOWN AT LEAST SEVEN GERMAN BOMBERS WHICH CROSSED THE DOUBS RIVER INTO SWISS TERRITORY ON THEIR WAY BACK FROM BOMBING THE FRENCH.

FRANCE IS OUT OF THE PICTURE NOW, BUT BRITISH WAR PLANES SOMETIMES FLY OVER SWISS TERRITORY ON THEIR WAY TO BOMB NORTHERN ITALY. THEY TRAVEL BY NIGHT, MAKING IT HARD FOR SWISS WARPLANES TO DO BATTLE, BUT ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES FIRE AT THEM WHEN THEY'RE WITHIN SIGHT OR SOUND. AND BOMBS HAVE FALLEN IN SWITZERLAND.

A159

SWISS WAR GAMES ARE SO REALISTIC THAT THEY FREQUENTLY FRIGHTEN SWITZERLAND'S OWN CITIZENS. MANY AN INHABITANT OF ZURICH RUSHED TO THE ZURICH RAILROAD STATION LOOKING FOR OUTGOING TRAINS RECENTLY UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT THE FIRING AND THE FIGHTING THEY HEARD AND SAW IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY WAS THE REAL THING AND NOT JUST A "PLAY WAR."

GENEVA DIDN'T FEEL TOO COMFORTABLE, EITHER, WHEN ITS GAS MAINS BLAZED AND ITS WATER MAINS BROKE IN A REALISTIC PASSIVE DEFENSE TRYOUT.

SEVERAL TIMES SWISS BRIDGES, MINED BY ARMY EMGINEERS, HAVE BLOWN UP BY ACCIDENT AND KILLED OR INJURED SWISS SOLDIERS.

THE VAST MAJORITY OF SWISS, HOWEVER, BELIEVE THEIR ELABORATE PREPARATIONS AND THEIR WAR REALITY IS ESSENTIAL TO THEIR INDEPENDENCE. AND THE SWISS ARE READY TO PAY A HIGH PRICE FOR MAINTAINING THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN 20- SENT JAN 18)

SN138AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JANUARY 20)

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GERMANY GETS PLATINUM
FROM COLOMBIA

- - -

SUPPLIES GO BY PLANE
OVER ROUNDABOUT
ROUTE (260)

- - -

BY JOHN LEAR

(ADVANCE) CALI,COLOMBIA-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-GERMANY IS GETTING POTENTIAL WAR SUPPLIES ALMOST WITHIN THE SHADOW OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

THEY ARE FLOWN HALF WAY AROUND THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT AND THEN ACROSS THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

THEY COME FROM CALI, NEAR THE SOUTHEASTERN COAST OF COLOMBIA, A FEW HOURS FLYING TIME FROM PANAMA.

CHIEF OF THESE SUPPLIES IS PLATINUM--USED FOR FINE PARTS OF PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, SUCH AS BOMB SIGHTS AND AIRPLANE GAUGES. IT IS EXTREMELY VALUABLE IN ELECTRICAL GADGETS, WITHOUT WHICH A MODERN WAR MACHINE COULD NOT FUNCTION.

FOR ANY OF THESE USES, A LITTLE PLATINUM GOES A LONG WAY. AND SIX OR SEVEN KILOS (THERE ARE 2.2 POUNDS IN A KILO) ARE FLOWN FROM CALI TO GERMANY EVERY WEEK ON REGULAR COMMERCIAL PLANES.

THERE IS NOTHING SECRET ABOUT IT; THE SHIPMENTS ARE DECLARED OPENLY ON THE USUAL COMMERCIAL INVOICES. FROM THE STANDPOINT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, THERE IS NOTHING IRREGULAR ABOUT IT BECAUSE THESE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES ARE NEUTRALS.

THE PLANES CARRY THE PLATINUM BY WAY OF LIMA TO BUENOS AIRES. FROM THERE IT CROSSES THE ATLANTIC, REACHING GERMANY THROUGH ITALY OR SWITZERLAND. SOMETIMES THE ATLANTIC CROSSINGS ARE MADE BY ITALIAN FLYING BOATS.

DRUGS FROM TROPICAL PLANTS ALSO ARE SAID TO REACH THE GERMANS IN THIS WAY.

A DRIBBLE OF GERMAN PRODUCTS REACHES SOUTH AMERICA ON THE SAME ROUTE, IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. IT IS SAID THAT AIRPLANE PARTS HAVE REACHED MEXICO IN THIS MANNER. SOME TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS SAY THEY HAVE RECEIVED DYES FROM GERMANY ACROSS THE PACIFIC BY WAY OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN, BUT GOVERNMENT AGENTS DISPUTE THIS.

IN ANY CASE, THIS GERMAN TRADE, PLAYS ONLY A TINY ROLE IN THE EXPORT ECONOMY OF COLOMBIA.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 20-- SENT JAN 18).

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Who's News Today

Allen One of Few Reporters Ever Present At Big Sea Battle

NY SUN
Friday, Jan. 17, 1941

By LEMUEL F. PARTON.

Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent aboard the aircraft carrier Illustrious when it was attacked for seven hours by forty Stuka bombers, is a young man, but an old-fashioned reporter. In his remarkable story, which, in a way, makes newspaper history, he employed only three personal pronouns, finding it necessary to record, along toward the end, that a bomb blew him down the hatchway and that a sheet of flame burned his face.

Newspaper reporters were on battleships in action in the Spanish-American war, but none in the world war, so far as this writer can learn, with the exception of Percival Gibbon, British novelist and short story writer, who was on a torpedo boat when it bombarded Zeebrugge, Belgian naval base. The censor whittled down his story, personal pronouns and all, until it could not be distinguished from an official hand-out. That was hard on Mr. Gibbon, who used to shoot adjectives and classical allusions like roman candles.

Hence, considering the hazards and excitements of this new kind of hell, on the Illustrious, and the fact that he got away with a bell-ringing story, with no censor laying a glove on it, it would appear that young Mr. Allen is in some kind of historic spot, at least so far as newspapering is concerned.

He is 32 years old, unmarried, with the Associated Press for eight years. In his home town, Mount Savage, Md., a small coal-mining village on the old Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, he sold papers to get through high school. Local opportunity beckoned only in the coal mines and the enameled brick factory. So the tall, blond, string-bean, slightly stooped youth—he's over six feet now—browsed around many States, nibbling at schools and newspapers, always lit up with a most ingenuous and ingratiating smile.

In 1933 he smiled his way into the A. P. at Charleston, S. C., filing a wire and doing occasional leg-work, always on a lope. He is notorious for the ground he can cover. He moved on to Washington with the A. P. bureau and has many friends in the newspaper corps at the capital.

He was sent overseas in 1938, during the last months of the Spanish civil war, and loped along with the insurgent armies through the fall of Madrid, dealing plenty of good stories en route. Assigned to Cairo in 1940, he infiltrated into the Mediterranean shooting match as innocently as Mr. Smith going to Washington. He was with the British fleet when it bombarded the Dodecanese Islands last fall; aboard the Ajax in actions against the Italians off the coast of Sicily, and in the raid on Valona; on the monitor Terror when it bombarded Bardia with its 15-inch guns, just before Christmas.

He has been in the thick of British fleet action more than any other reporter, British or American. The British had "no riders" signs on their battle-wagons when the war started, but young Mr. Allen's smile was somehow irresistible.

As to the matter of precedent, again, Thomas Dieuaide of The New York Sun was on the battleship Texas in the battle of Santiago, in the Spanish-American war. That was the battle in which Capt. Jack Phillip of the Texas said, "Don't cheer, boys; the poor devils are dying." Charles P. Cooper, one of Tommy Dieuaide's editors and mentors of that day, told me today he had every reason to believe the reporter had slipped the captain his historic line.

Then there was Cornelius Berrien, also of The New York Sun, on the cruiser Newark, during the shelling of Cardenas, turning in a famous newspaper beat. And my old friend, little Eddie Graham of the Associated Press, standing at the side of Admiral Schley, on the bridge of the Brooklyn when Cervera made his luckless dash out of Santiago Harbor. Tommy Dieuaide and Eddie Graham have gone. Mr. Berrien has survived the depression Stuka bombing in Wall Street, where he still carries on.

Verestchagin, the great Russian painter, reporting the Russo-Japanese war on canvas, went down on the flagship Petropavlousk in 1904. There were reporters on the American gunboat Panay, sunk by the Japanese, but, all in all, young Mr. Allen is far out in front in observing what a dive-bomber may or may not do to a battleship.

MUSSOLINI MEETS HITLER IN SECRET

Axis Leaders Are Reported to Have Reached Accord on All Military and Diplomatic Phases of War.

Berlin, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Military questions were reported by informed quarters to have occupied the first part of a meeting today between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini at which, it was officially announced, the Axis chieftains reached complete accord on "all questions."

Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German High Command, and a high Italian officer were available for advice on numerous technical questions, informed Nazis said.

The second part of the conference, they added, was concerned with diplomatic questions in which the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, aided.

A DNB, German official news agency, communique said:

"Der Fuehrer and Il Duce, on the occasion of their meeting in the presence of the Foreign Ministers of the Axis, had an extensive conversation concerning the situation. It came off in the spirit of the heartfelt friendship between the two Government chiefs and of the close fighting alliance existing between the German and Italian peoples. It resulted in complete accord as regards the views of both concerning all questions."

Fuehrer and Il Duce are commanders-in-chief of their respective forces and have assumed full military responsibility for the conduct of their armies, navies and air forces.

What puzzled foreign correspondents most was that at 1:15 P. M. the Wilhelmstrasse insisted that Hitler and Mussolini had not met and then only two hours later the official information was divulged to the effect that both leaders had discussed the situation extensively although the official communique disclosed neither the exact time nor the place of the meeting, it was certain that it was not held in Berlin.

Fifth Meeting During War.

This was the fifth official meeting of the German and Italian chieftains during the war. They met for the first time

Details Are Not Disclosed.

Further details of the meeting were not disclosed. If military advisers were present during any part of the discussion, no mention was made of that fact. From this it would seem the discussions were principally political rather than military, although it must be remembered that Der

March 18, 1940, at Brenner Pass in Il Duce's private railway car. The next time was for four hours in Munich on June 18, 1940, after the capitulation of France. Another Brenner Pass meeting ensued October 4, 1940, followed by a conference in Florence October 28.

As the two Axis leaders always discuss matters in greatest detail and from the broadest viewpoint possible, it may also be taken for granted that their survey included President Roosevelt's message to Congress and Secretary of State Hull's deposition before the House Foreign Relations Committee, bills for United States lend-lease legislation and utterances by other American statesmen such as Navy Secretary Frank Knox, War Secretary Henry L. Stimson and Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring American Ambassador to London.

It is safe to assume that the Greek campaign, combined with Italian-German activities in the Mediterranean and the battle of England came under discussion too. It also looks as though the meeting was held over for today to await a full report on the Friday meeting between French chief of State Petain and Pierre Laval, his former Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

Had Been Denied Earlier.

Before the announcement of the meeting was made a man qualified to speak had said: "I deny that a meeting between Hitler and Mussolini has taken place."

When pressed for further information, he added: "My knowledge is exhausted with this observation."

Foreign press correspondents were warned repeatedly that transmission of any definite information on movements of State dignitaries was considered espionage. The German press did not so much as hint that an Axis conference had been held or was in prospect.

Meanwhile, authorized spokesmen said that telephonic connection between Rome and Berlin had been shut down, probably for the next two days, but declined to state the reason. Some calls put in late last night went through without a hitch, although several press services were refused connections by the telephone central. A Government spokesman said that the calls that went through must have been a slip.

FUTURE POLICY BELIEVED SET BY AXIS CHIEFS

Hitler, Duce Reached "Complete Accord" On Views, DNB Reports

Details Of Conference Are Still Kept Secret, However

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 20—The Axis political and military policy for the immediate future was regarded as fixed tonight after a new conference between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

About the details there was the profoundest silence. But DNB said the two leaders reached "complete accord as regards the views of both concerning all questions."

"The Führer and il Duce, on the occasion of their meeting in the presence of the Foreign Ministers of the Axis, had an extensive conversation," the official statement said.

"Spirit Of Friendship"

"It came off in the spirit of the heartfelt friendship between the two Government chiefs and of the close fighting alliance existing between the German and Italian people."

Informed quarters said military questions occupied the first part of the conference. They added that Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the Nazi high command, and a high Italian officer were available for advice on technical questions.

The second part of the conference was said to have been concerned with diplomatic questions. Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, were reported to have aided in this discussion.

Little Information Expected

Authorized commentators said it was extremely unlikely that there would be any particularly informative announcements concerning the talks. They asserted it wasn't the habit of the Axis powers to tip off an enemy as to their intentions.

With the Mediterranean livening up as the center of military operations, the war as it now is being conducted on Italy's doorstep in Albania and in North Africa was certainly an important topic of discussion.

That much was indicated by well-informed Italian sources—particularly the press. The cooperation of the German air force with its Italian allies, already much in evidence from the western Mediterranean to Suez, was emphasized as more extensive than many observers had believed.

Balkans Discussed

Balkan problems also were certain to have been discussed. But German commentators were not admitting that the main course of military operations had switched to the south.

The German theory has been that the ultimate decision must be in England herself and that the Mediterranean, although flaring into momentary importance, is a comparatively incidental phase.

Nevertheless, the German attitude is that the Reich is equal to any demands from any quarter, and if strong British forces show up in the Mediterranean they must expect to attract German attention.

Scope Of Parley

Since past meetings between the Führer and il Duce always covered a lot of ground, it may be taken for granted that their most recent talk included discussion of President Roosevelt's message to Congress, Secretary of State Hull's testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, United States lend-lease legislation and statements by other American statesmen such as Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring Ambassador to London.

It looks also as though the conference was held over for today to await a full report on the reconciliation meeting last Friday between Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, and his former Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval.

Rome Expects Axis To Focus Attention On Mediterranean

Believes Intensified Drive On British In South Will Result From Hitler-Duce Parley

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 20 — Usually reliable sources indicated tonight that the outcome of Premier Mussolini's meeting with Adolf Hitler would be concentration on beating the British in the Mediterranean war arena.

Some foreign observers considered a coordinated German-Italian command possible as a result of the "extensive conversation concerning the situation" announced in a communique identical to that issued in Berlin.

Gayda Talks Of Coalition

Virginio Gayda, editorial spokesman of Fascism, mentioned a coalition of forces to stem British successes, and Malta appeared to be the No. 1 objective.

Stefani News Agency said one hundred German dive bombers wrought "immense devastation," sank a merchantman and damaged the British aircraft carrier Illustrious a third time in ten days at that Mediterranean island yesterday.

"Against a coalition of enemy forces, the Axis is opposing a coalition of its forces," Gayda wrote in *Il Giornale d'Italia*.

But the attempt to bomb Malta and its key port of Valetta into uselessness as a British naval base, and the reinforced Axis efforts in Libya and against Greece, do not, Gayda insisted, mean abandonment of a plan to attack Britain herself.

The British have "large illusions" if they count on war marking time in the north as a result of winter fogs and storms, Gayda said.

Il Giornale reported blizzards and bitter cold were hampering operations in Albania. Italian planes in waves, it continued, bombed the Premet-to-Valona highway yesterday, halting Greek columns and destroying or putting out of use a "good part" of their trucks.

Stefani's dispatch indicated attacks on Malta would continue.

"Within a few days, Malta will return to silence as a base of attacks as it was reduced to silence last summer and autumn by the efficient action of the Italian air force," Stefani added.

Hit Several Times

The agency said the aircraft carrier Illustrious was "hit several times and the side tied up to the breakwater was shaken apart in several places."

"Shipyards near where the Illustrious was anchored were completely destroyed. An arsenal hit in several sections was devastated with numerous immense craters of ruins produced by explosions of the largest caliber bombs.

"A steamer in the harbor was hit squarely in the bow and sank. . . .

"Numerous bombs exploded on docks and breakwaters, which are the backbone of the port, and destroyed windlasses, cranes and material in warehouses."

Press Predicts Major Push

German newspapers tonight predicted a major Axis thrust as the outgrowth of today's meeting of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

The editorials emphasized that Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano sat in on the conference of the German and Italian leaders.

Hitler's newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter* observed: "Again we gladly leave prognostications over the Führer's meeting with il Duce to the Anglo-Saxon press."

Predicts Joint Victory

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* said, "The fight against England will be carried out decisively and jointly by Germany and Italy to make a new Europe."

"Regardless of where the fight takes place, regardless of what operations and powers share in it, it will be a joint victory," it added.

In another vein, the *Görsen Zeitung* said, "England must be patient for other conference details until Germany and Italy consider it suitable to open the door to the waiting room. From present examples, it appears doubtful if England will learn what she wished to learn."

PETAIN AWAITS HITLER'S REPLY

Will Sit Tight on His Present Cabinet.

Vichy, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain will sit tight with his present Cabinet, a high Government source said today, until Adolf Hitler replies to his Christmas Eve message outlining how German-French collaboration could continue.

This informant said that Cabinet changes might take place only when Fernand de Brinon, Petain's Ambassador in occupied France, brought Hitler's answer. He added that no date had been set for De Brinon to come to Vichy, but said that Cabinet changes might be considered in the meantime.

German - French negotiations broke down when Pierre Laval, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister in the Petain regime, resigned on December 13. Petain and Laval now have been reconciled, and the negotiations were expected to be resumed soon as a result.

Although an official announcement yesterday said that their "misunderstanding had been dissipated" at a train-coach conference on Friday, nothing was said as to whether Laval had been or would be reinstated in the Cabinet.

Reviewing diplomatic highlights since Laval's removal, a Government source recalled that Otto Abetz, Hitler's representative in Paris, visited Petain and brought a message from the German Government.

The Chief of State replied in a message carried to Der Fuehrer by Naval Minister Jean Darlan on Christmas Day. This was in the form of a personal letter from Petain to Hitler, referring to possible Cabinet changes. Hitler told Admiral Darlan he would reply, this informant went on, but said that no answer had been received yet.

"The Marshal remains the Chief of France, all France—occupied and unoccupied and overseas," one spokesman said. "He remains the man in whom all authority rests. . . . Our duty is to follow him, whatever he does or says, whomever he chooses, whatever policy he pursues."

It was announced meanwhile that the Council of Ministers would meet late today. M. Laval's place as Foreign Minister has been taken by Pierre-Etienne Flandin, but Marshal Petain has indicated that he will not appoint a Vice-Premier.

Laval Goes Back to Paris.

Observers pointed out that the French, like Marshal Petain, realize the limitations of France's present position. Without M. Laval, it was said, France's effort to continue a program of collaboration with Germany had appeared fruitless.

They recalled that the previous meeting of Marshal Petain and M. Laval on December 17 had apparently been arranged by Adolf Hitler's Ambassador to Paris, Otto Abetz, presumably in an effort to reconcile the two men. M. Laval left for Paris after that meeting and remained there until Friday when he met Marshal Petain in the latter's private train at La Ferte, just south of the line separating occupied and unoccupied France. Their conference lasted for an hour and twenty-five minutes, after which M. Laval again returned to Paris and Marshal Petain to Vichy.

A French radio broadcast about the meeting said that Marshal Petain was motivated by a desire to strengthen the union of all Frenchmen and sought to avoid the dangers of a division of opinion. His decision to see M. Laval was said to have

Berne Predicts Job for Laval.

Berne, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Reports were heard here today that Pierre Laval would be designated to resume his work as France's representative in the interrupted negotiations over Franco-German collaboration.

It was said, too, France may reduce her Cabinet further. Marshal Petain has already cut his Cabinet from twenty to eight ministers.

Ambassador Leahy Gets Back on Job

Vichy, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, returned to his office today, having recovered from a cold and fever which had kept him confined to his home since January 11.

BOTH SIDES SLOW BATTLE OF BRITAIN

R. A. F. Stays At Home While Nazi Raids Are Spasmodic One-Plane Affairs

Three German Attacks Reported With No Casualties, Slight Damage

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 20—The Battle of Britain slacked off today to spasmodic one-plane German forays in which the British said there were no casualties and only slight damage.

This was the only aerial activity. There were no reports of Royal Air Force offensive and thick weather over the English Channel apparently handicapped both sides.

British planes were in the air on the defense, however, and were said to have "severely damaged" an air raider near the east coast of Scotland. Five German bombers were reported officially to have been shot down last night during Nazi raids, four of them by anti-aircraft fire.

Three Daylight Attacks

Daylight attacks at one place in Norfolk, another in Kent and a third in the London vicinity were reported in a joint Air and Home Security ministries communique, but it said "These did only slight damage and no casualties are reported."

Mrs. Creswick Atkinson was appointed today as full-time organizer of women's and children's welfare in London's big air-raid shelters. Wife of the chief air-raid warden in Stoke-Newington, a London borough, she has been technical adviser to the women's voluntary services and the only woman member of Lord Horder's shelters and health committee.

SOUTHAMPTON RAIDED AGAIN

Britain Lists 3793 Killed During December.

London, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The port of Southampton and other cities in the south of England were bombed by German raiders last night, it was disclosed here today. The casualties and damage were both reported light, however.

The raiders also attacked southeastern England, where they were handicapped by thick weather over the channel. They were over the London area for seven hours, but few bombs were dropped here.

Summing up, the Government declared that damage was caused by high explosive bombs at some places, but the raid was nowhere on a heavy scale. Five raiders were reported shot down, four by anti-aircraft fire.

There were no reports of offensive operations by the Royal Air Force during the night.

Today enemy planes were reported at various times in the vicinity of South Wales, western England and East Anglia, while thick fog and heavy rains limited visibility to less than 100 yards along the Strait of Dover, where a light southeasterly wind was blowing.

Meanwhile today the Ministry of Home Security reported that 3,793 civilians were killed and 5,044 injured and hospitalized in air raids in Britain during December. Of the dead, 1,691 were men, 1,434 women and 521 children. The rest were not classified.

The announced civilian toll since June 18 was thus brought to 23,081 dead and 32,296 injured. The November casualties were 4,588 dead and 6,202 injured.

Five Planes Admitted Lost.

Berlin, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—German dive bombers and combat planes last night aimed their attacks at important gas and electricity plants in Greenwich, along the Thames below London, informed Germans said today. Four large fires were said to have been started.

A similar concentrated raid on Southampton was also reported.

The German High Command acknowledged that five Nazi craft were lost in these operations.

Two Divisions Routed

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Two Italian divisions, including two Blackshirt battalions, have been routed in actions around Kassala, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, authoritative military circles reported today. The Italians were said to have suffered 2,000 casualties.

British occupation of Kassala was described in these circles as the "successful climax of the war of manoeuvre carried out by numerically inferior forces against an enemy very well armed and equipped."

Military sources declared the Kassala campaign "ended all chances of Italy's launching an invasion against Khartum and the great cotton-growing section along the Nile" and apparently opened Eritrea and Ethiopia to British thrusts.

As the campaign was recounted here, the British by Jan. 9 had driven south of the town from hills to the north and could shell the Italian positions. The town, situated on the east bank of the River Gash, was almost entirely surrounded. Tanks and armored cars were said to have ceaselessly patrolled the area to the east. Infantry was established along a railroad to the west.

The Italians, reported to be faced with heavy losses and continuous shelling, prepared the retreat last Friday and Saturday. The Sheik of Kassala informed the British that they had left. The British then occupied the town.

Rome Reports Attack Repulsed

ROME, Jan. 20 (AP)—The High Command reported today that a mass attack by the British on an unidentified Italian post on the Sudanese front was repulsed.

Except for an Italian bombardment of British forces near the Jarabub Oasis and a British air raid on Tobruk, only artillery and patrol activity was reported from Libya.

30.24-7073

Shipment To Japan Halted By Churchill

Prime Minister Says Steps Are Being Taken To Prevent Export Of Order Of Gears

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill assured a Laborite questioner in the House of Commons today that Japan would not receive an order filled by British industry.

Replying to a question from Alfred Edwards on reports that British manufacturers were making arms for Japan, Churchill answered:

"The order was for gears which have now been completed and are under control of customs. Steps are being taken to insure that they will not be exported."

Edwards quoted a report that "munition workers have refused to work on an order for Japan."

Prayers Are With You, Hopkins Tells British

Roosevelt's Emissary Says Most In U. S. Are Confident Of English Victory

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Ministry of Information permitted it to be told today that Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal representative in Great Britain, made these remarks at Glasgow last Friday during his tour with Prime Minister Churchill:

"I do not intend to make a speech.

"Perhaps I can say just one thing and that is this: I know that the vast majority of my countrymen carry to you in their hearts prayers, confidence assurance of ultimate victory over enemy."

4000 Italian Captives Are Landed in Bombay

Bombay, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Four thousand Italian prisoners captured by the British in the Egyptian-Libyan desert arrived here today. The first batch, including four generals, reached Bombay on New Year's Day.

Nazis Again Bomb Malta Base; Drive to Capture Isle Is Hinted

British Aircraft Carrier Illustrious Reported Bombed a Third Time— Ship Sinkings Are Claimed.

Rome, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—German dive bombers sank a merchantman in the harbor at Valletta, Malta, during an attack in which the crippled British aircraft carrier Illustrious was struck for the third time yesterday, the Italian High Command reported today. In addition to ships, the arsenal and port works were hit repeatedly, the communique said and added that German and Italian fighter craft escorting the stukas shot down six British planes, while four German bombers and one Italian fighter failed to return.

The intensity of the repeated German air attacks on Malta was regarded in some foreign circles here as indicating an intention to hammer that British island stronghold in the Mediterranean in the hope of forcing its surrender within the next few weeks.

British planes were reported to have dropped fire bombs on a city in the south of Italy and two civilians were reported slightly injured. Military works in the city, which was not identified in the communique, were said to have been undamagd.

Meanwhile today, Stefani, the official Italian news agency, said that the Italian authorities had learned that two British cruisers were sunk in the air attack in the Straits of Sicily ten days ago, and not one as had been earlier reported.

The first cruiser was hit by Italian dive-bombers southeast of Pantellaria Island on January 10 and the second by German bombers east of Malta the next day, Stefani said. The ships were of the same type, the agency added, and therefore it was impossible to ascertain which was the Southampton, whose loss was announced by the British Admiralty last week.

[The British said that the 9,100-ton Southampton was sunk by her own crew when fire made it necessary to abandon ship.]

Mario Appelius, authoritative Fascist writer, predicted in Il Popolo d'Italia of Milan that a tremendous Nazi offensive might be expected in about two months. "The English High Command," he wrote, "has not more than seventy-odd days left to obtain that strategic success in the Mediterranean which is the basis for the whole English war plan for 1941."

Report Suez Attack.

Berlin, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—It was reported officially today that German bombers penetrated to British positions in the Suez Canal region while Stuka dive-bombers hit the British aircraft carrier Illustrious for the third time. Three hits were reported scored on the 23,000-ton craft in the harbor at Valletta, Malta, where she was taken to undergo repairs after the original attack on January 10 off Sicily.

The German High Command dismissed the Suez raid briefly: "Individual German battle planes the same night (January 17) attacked militarily important objectives in the region of the Suez Canal in Egypt."

The communique added that besides the Illustrious, a destroyer and two merchantmen were hit at Malta. In this raid five British planes were reported shot down.

Say Raiders Lost Heavily

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—German dive-bombers struck twice at the harbor area of Valletta, Malta, over the week end, and the British declared that at least fifteen raiders were shot down in yesterday's heavy raid, while one British fighter was reported missing. They said that civilian property suffered extensive damage.

There was no mention by the British of the German claim to have raided the Suez Canal zone.

Several planes of undetermined nationality made the first night raid of the war on British-mandated Palestine over the week end also, but there were no reports of casualties or damage, although several bombs were dropped during a thirty-minute alert.

Air Raid Alarm In Basle.

Basle, Switzerland, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—An air raid alarm sounded in Basle shortly after noon today.

Air raid alarms in Switzerland have generally meant that British planes were en route to objectives in the north of Italy.

BRITISH PUSH TWIN DRIVE IN ETHIOPIA

Report Italian Flight From Sudan Is General On 200-Mile Front

Appear To Be Aiming At Red Sea To Cut Fascist Colony In Two

[By the Associated Press]

Valletta, Malta, Jan. 20—Nineteen Axis warplanes were shot down during yesterday's heavy raids on this Mediterranean fortress, eleven by British fighter planes and eight by anti-aircraft guns, the British said tonight.

This was a declared total of thirty-nine German and Italian losses for three days.

In addition, three other Axis planes probably were destroyed and nine damaged, the British account said, while only three British aircraft were lost with the pilots of two reported safe.

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Jan. 20—British desert fighters have driven into Italian Eritrea at two points along the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and are continuing their advance in contact with the fleeing Fascists, the British middle east command announced today.

With the Italian flight from the Sudan reported to be general all along a 200-mile front, the British command said its forces were hard on the heels of Mussolini's men east of the Eritrean towns of Tessenei and Sabderat, where fortified Fascist positions were captured without a struggle.

Situation Of Two Towns

Sabderat is on the south central Sudan-Eritrean border about twenty miles east of Kassala, Sudan outpost wrested from the Italians yesterday by the British with the aid of Ethiopian irregulars. Tessenei, a rail head and port on the Gash river, is some thirty miles southeast of Kassala and several miles inside Eritrea.

The British eastward advance may be aimed at driving straight across Eritrea to Massaua, Red Sea port some 200 miles from the Sudan frontier, and cutting the Italian colony in two at its approximate middle.

R. A. F. Blasts Foe

The ground operations were preceded by heavy R. A. F. assaults on Italian positions about Tessenei and Massaua. Attacking pilots said numerous fires were started.

In Libya, where a British assault on Tobruk is expected shortly, the communique said: "Nothing to report."

British mobile units driving on Italians in Kenya were declared to be "steadily gaining ground and inflicting casualties on the enemy."

Duce's Sway In Ethiopia Threatened By British

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—Authoritative military circles here today declared the British occupation of Kassala, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan north of the Ethiopian border, was a threat to continued Italian domination over the former kingdom of Haille Selassie.

General Sir Archibald P. Wavell's East African campaign, they said, is now geared for "more advanced operations."

Authorized British quarters kept silent on the size of the native rebel movement in Ethiopia against the Italians, but one neutral military source placed the number at between 30,000 and 80,000 men. They are supplied with British guns.

British military sources said the ejection of the Italians from Kassala "ended all chances" of a Fascist invasion against Khartoum, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the Nile cotton-growing region.

Two Italian divisions, including two Black Shirt battalions, were routed and suffered 2,000 casualties in the operations around Kassala, these quarters said.

British Take Prisoners In East Africa Clashes

Nairobi, Kenya, Jan. 20 (AP)—South African forces, part of the southern jaw of a British pincer campaign against the Italians in East Africa, reported today the capture of enemy soldiers in clashes on the Kenya-Italian Somaliland and Kenya-Ethiopian borders.

A number of prisoners were taken in the El Yibo area, near Lake Rudolf along the border between Yenya and western Ethiopia, said a communique, and eleven dead, including two European officers, were left behind by the dispersed Fascist unit.

R. A. F. REPELS RAID, ATHENS SEES FIGHT

Crowds Watch As One Italian Plane Is Shot Down In Attack On Piræus

Other British Airmen Bomb Berati—Greeks Report New Advance Near Klisura

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Jan. 20—British fighter planes shot down one Italian bomber, damaged and apparently downed another and drove off the remainder of two raiding formations in a brief but fierce dog fight waged today nearly two miles above Athens.

The battle was fought in the full view of thousands of jubilant Athenians. Some civilians were killed or wounded in the bombed area.

The sky fight took place shortly after noon when Italian raiders appeared for an attack on Piræus, port of Athens some five miles from the capital proper.

They came first in a formation of four and were met by a terrific anti-aircraft barrage.

R. A. F. Fighters Arise

By the time the next formation of five Italian bombers arrived, British fighters had risen to meet them.

Soon, one Italian was falling, smoke trailing from his fuselage.

Civilians watching it danced and shouted in the streets.

A Greek communique later reported one Italian bomber came down near the Island of Fleves and another west of Cape Sunium. Four members of the crew of one bomber bailed out.

It was the longest air-raid alarm of the war for Athens—ninety minutes.

Most Fall Harmlessly

Most of the bombs fell harmlessly into the harbor, and shipping facilities escaped damage.

There were a few dead and wounded among civilians, and a small number of refugee houses were wrecked, the Greek communique said.

The R. A. F. communique said no damage of military consequence resulted.

The Greek communique also said bombs were dropped on rural districts of Elevsis, Corfu and Candia without damage or casualties.

A British bomber was lost when it caught fire after overshooting the landing field on return from the battle.

Has Escaped Bombing

Although Athens proper has escaped bombing in the war to date, its airport was attacked October 28. Piræus has been subjected to several air raids.

A Rome radio broadcast shortly after the Greek-Italian conflict started virtually promised Athens immunity from air attacks if Rome were not bombed.

Piræus is located on the Gulf of Ægina and has modern quays and piers which accommodate all but the largest ships. It served as the port of ancient Athens.

Meanwhile, British bombers carried out a "successful raid" yesterday on Berati, in the central Albanian sector, a communique asserted today, and blasted away at Italian military concentrations and transports.

Buildings Struck

Buildings east of the town were hit, the war bulletin said, "several fires being started."

The planes loosed both explosive and incendiary bombs, it added, and all returned safely.

Despite continuous bad weather, the Greek army was reported to have intensified its attacks north of Klisura on the central front, preceding its raid with a heavy artillery bombardment of the Italian-held positions.

Italian Lines Stormed

Then the infantry stormed the Italian lines, breaking through in some sectors, dispatches reported. The operations were described as of particular importance.

Other reports from the front said there was heavy air activity in the central sector, with Greek planes bombing and machine-gunning Italian troops.

Heavy snows and the continued cold were said to have held up operations on the other fronts.

Destruction of an enemy submarine by "our anti-submarine organization" was reported tonight by the Greek Ministry of Marine.

R. A. F. HEAVILY POUNDS BERATI

Albanian Oil Town Reported Severely Bombed.

Athens, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—A destructive raid with fire and high explosive bombs on Berato, Italian-held town in the oil region of central Albania, was reported today by the Middle East Command, Royal Air Force. "Bombs fell on military concentrations and motor transports, and buildings east of the town were hit, several fires being started," the communique said.

In spite of steady bad weather, the Greeks intensified attacks north of Kliusra and pounded the Italian positions heavily with artillery, dispatches from the front said. Greek planes were also reported active, bombing and machine-gunning Italian troops.

Italians Ambushed.

Greek front-line troops hiding in the snow were reported to have ambushed and shattered over the week end an Italian counter-attack north of Klisura, where the Greeks are driving through central Albania toward Berati. The Greek High Command declared today many prisoners and much war material were taken.

A Government spokesman said that the Fascists were attempting to recapture important heights north of Klisura, and that the Greeks waited in snow-shrouded positions until the Italians were almost upon them before opening fire.

Along the entire Albanian front, the spokesman said, cold and snowstorms restricted operations to local engagements and artillery shelling.

Decisive Battle Expected.

Belgrade, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Reports reaching the border town of Struga, Yugoslavia, last night said that increased action on both sides indicated that a decisive battle was shapping up in the region of Klisura and Tepeleni, ten miles to the southwest.

According to these reports, Italian counter-attacks drove the Greeks back in the vicinity of Dukati, fifteen miles north of Chimara and almost half-way from that port to the port of Valona.

A diplomatic informant here was quoted, meanwhile, as saying that the British have drawn up detailed plans for bombing Rumania's Nazi-guarded oil fields and railway lines, but that they have withheld action for fear of bringing Germany into the war against Greece. The Germans, this informant said, might use such bombings as an excuse to send warplanes or even troops into Greece.

The Rumanian oil fields and the single track train lines through the Rumanian mountain passes were described as particularly vulnerable to bomb attack.

Italian Bombers Active.

ROME, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported no outstanding event on the Albanian front, where the weather conditions continued unfavorable. The communique added, however, that effective bombing actions were carried out on enemy bases and that the Italian pilots also machined-gunned and dropped shrapnel bombs on troops and supply columns.

Meanwhile today Il Popolo di Roma reported that Roberto Farinacci, Fascist extremist and one-time secretary of the party, would go to Albania, presumably to fight against the Greeks. The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and other Government and party leaders are expected to go later, reports here said.

ROME, JAN 20-(AP)-STEFANI, ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, IN A RECAPITULATION OF THE GERMAN-ITALIAN ATTACK ON A BRITISH CONVOY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN JAN. 9-11 SAID TONIGHT THE 31,000-TON BRITISH BATTLESHIP MALAYA WAS SO DAMAGED THAT IT HAD TO BE DOCKED IN GIBRALTAR FOR REPAIRS.

(LAST WEEK, ROME CLAIMED TO HAVE DAMAGED A BATTLESHIP OF THE "MALAYA CLASS." THE MALAYA, ACCORDING TO JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, BELONGS TO THE QUEEN ELIZABETH CLASS AND WAS BUILT IN 1916.)

STEFANI SAID IT LEARNED THE NAME OF THE DAMAGED BATTLESHIP FROM A RELIABLE SOURCE.

FIRST NOTICE OF THE 22 ENLGISH UNITS MOVING EASTWARD FROM GIBRALTAR WAS GIVEN BY THE ITALIAN SARDINIA AIR PATROL ON JAN. 9, STEFANI RELATED. ABOUT 7:30 THE FOLLOWING MORNING, THE FORCE WAS SPOTTED IN THE SICILIAN CHANNEL BY ITALIAN TORPEDO BOATS.

THEY STRUCK THE BRITISH DESTROYER GALLANT (WHICH THE BRITISH ADMIT WAS DAMAGED) WITH TWO TORPEDOES.

THE REPORT THEN DESCRIBED AN ATTACK BY ITALIAN TORPEDO PLANES AND GERMAN DIVE BOMBERS ON THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS WHICH THE BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGED WAS DAMAGED LAST WEEK.

THREE ITALIAN BOMBERS ON JANUARY 10 STRUCK A CRUISER OF THE SOUTHAMPTON TYPE WITH TWO BOMBS, CAUSING IT TO LIST SO THAT IT WAS UNABLE TO USE ITS GUNS AGAINST SUBSEQUENT AIR ATTACKERS, STEFANI CONTINUED.

(THE BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGED LOSS OF THE CRUISER SOUTHAMPTON WHICH THEY SAID THEY SANK THEMSELVES WHEN A FIRE ABOARD IT COULD NOT BE QUENCHED)

IT ADDED THAT GERMAN FLIERS ATTACKED LESSER UNITS WEST OF MALTA

3024-7075

3024-7075

THE SAME DAY, HITTING DESTROYERS.

THE FOLLOWING DAY, GERMAN DIVE BOMBERS ATTACKED THREE CRUISERS, STRIKING ONE OF THE SOUTHAMPTON TYPE WITH ONE BOMB "SURELY AND POSSIBLY TWO."

HALF AN HOUR LATER AN AIRPLANE OBSERVED THE CRUISER BEING SHELLED BY ENGLISH UNITS.

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NAZI'S KILLING ROUSES FRESH BALKAN FEARS

Ex-Boxer Of "Greek Origin" Reported Held In Slaying Of Officer

German Army Of 200,000 Declared Ready To Move At Moment's Notice

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Jan. 20—Reports that a German general staff officer had been shot dead in Bucharest deepened Balkan anxiety tonight as military observers agreed that a so-called Nazi "expeditionary force" of about 200,000 men was ready to move south, east or west at a moment's notice.

The slain officer was identified in dispatches to Belgrade newspapers as a Major Doring. A former professional boxer of "Greek origin" was reported arrested.

Quarrel In Cafe

Bucharest police, these reports said, quoted the prisoner as saying he quarreled with the officer in a cafe, followed him to the Hotel Ambassador and fired five shots into him at the hotel entrance. The shooting took place only two blocks from the Rumanian Royal Palace, now the German general staff headquarters.

A hint of Nazi military readiness was seen in a diplomatic report from Bucharest that the Nazi command had requested the Rumanian telephone company to allot special lines immediately to Sofia and Athens.

Phone Connection Cut

All telephone connection between Yugoslavia and Rumania has been severed and Rumania is reported suddenly to have ordered that no Greeks may leave.

Headquarters for eight German divisions are reported to have been established in Transylvania, near the Yugoslav frontier; in Moldavia, near the Russian frontier; in Oltenia, across the Danube river from Bulgaria, and in Rumania's oil fields. Numerous anti-aircraft and other separate units also are now stationed in Rumania.

Nazi Army Increasing

By the end of the month, observers believe, the Nazis' Rumanian army will total about 300,000 men. Rumanian reports tell now of streets in Bucharest and other large cities filled with lead-gray motorized equipment and of thousands of trucks, armored cars and ambulances parked permanently in side streets, with their drivers billeted close by, ready for a quick departure.

In some villages all peasant houses are filled with German soldiers. All Jewish schools in Bucharest have been requisitioned for German canteens and headquarters, and Nazi officers are being quartered in the homes and apartments of thousands of Jews.

Donovan Visits Sofia as Balkan Pact Is Hinted

Greek - Turkish - Bulgarian Entente Rumored After U. S. Observer Arrives

SOFIA, Jan. 20 (AP).—Col. William J. Donovan, American war observer, had only completed his first round of unofficial calls here today when sources usually reliable stated that an effort was being made to bring Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria into a Balkan entente. There was no indication that Col. Donovan had a part in the reported negotiations.

It was not possible immediately to ascertain the nature of the agreement said to be planned, but one informant said Bulgaria had found Greek leaders receptive during preliminary diplomatic soundings at Athens.

Col. Donovan, traveling without public official indorsement, reached Sofia today to consult with King Boris III and others here on what was described as a give-and-take mission of information.

Diplomatic circles speculated on the import of Col. Donovan's visit and some said that, despite his unofficial rating, what he told the King might have a bearing on Bulgaria's decision concerning new German pressure on this country.

He visited the British Minister to Bulgaria today, talked with private informants and made appointments to see Premier Bogdan Philoff and Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff tomorrow. Col. Donovan's meeting with King Boris was set for Wednesday, a short time before he leaves Sofia.

The prime news tonight, however, was the report of Greek-Bulgarian-Turkish discussions. It was said that the question of the status of Thrace in eastern Greece, long a sore point in Greco-Turkish relations, might now be a subject of negotiation, with Turkey more favorably disposed toward an arbitrated settlement.

Some political circles saw in these reports the first groundwork of a Balkan entente which might include Yugoslavia.

Mindful of Rumania's recent assignment of railroad facilities for the use of the German Army, foreign observers here speculated tonight about an order restricting Bulgaria's railroad service, effective Jan. 22, with the official reason that the engines needed repairs after a year of heavy service.

This was the same explanation given when Hungary and Rumania curtailed their civil traffic and began hauling Nazi men and material.

Colonel Donovan's arrival was unpublicized. There were no stories in the newspapers. However, the government press department issued an order banning anti-American articles and cartoons—many of which had been appearing recently.

Another arrival today was a representative of the German Ministry of Labor who came to hire 700 construction workers for an unnamed project, and 2,000 miners and agricultural hands.

Bucharest Bombings Reported

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Tuesday, Jan. 21 (AP)—Many casualties among civilians, German soldiers and Rumanian Iron Guards as a result of bombings in the streets of Bucharest were reported early today in a diplomatic dispatch from the Rumanian capital.

There was no immediate confirmation of the reported fighting since Bucharest was unreachable by telephone.

Hasn't Heard Hitler Would Conquer World

Otto Dietrich, Führer's Press Chief, Says He Has No Knowledge Of Such Ambition

Prague, Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate, Jan. 20 (AP)—Otto Dietrich, Adolf Hitler's press chief, asserted today that, just as human beings are unequal, so nations also are unequal, and only those nations which accomplish most for mankind deserve to stand at the top.

Speaking to the German Academy here on "The Spiritual Foundation of the New Europe," Dietrich said he was in a position to reply to charges that Germany sought to conquer the world.

"I think if Hitler had any idea that he was going to conquer the world I would have heard something about it," he said. "Such assumptions (of a German program of world conquest) are possible only because there still are some people in the world who are as gullible as children."

Japan Names Envoy to France

TOKYO, Tuesday, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Foreign Office today announced the appointment of Sotomatsu Kato, former Minister at large to China, as Ambassador to France.

Matsuoka Tells U. S. to Ponder Perils of War

Fears Civilization's End if Japan and America Are Drawn Into World Fight

TOKIO, Jan. 21 (Tuesday) (AP).—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka told the Japanese Diet (Parliament) today that Japan, Germany and Italy certainly would accomplish their goal of a new world order "if only given time," and expressed hope that the United States "will bend her utmost efforts to allay the impending crisis of civilization."

Should both the United States and Japan become involved in a new world war because of the triple military alliance, he said "no one could guarantee that it could not develop into a war spelling the downfall of modern civilization."

American trade embargoes against Japan, he said, left his country no alternative but to build up a self-sufficient trade sphere in greater East Asia, and he declared that the United States "has evinced no adequate understanding" that such a sphere "is truly a matter of vital concern to Japan."

"British dominions and colonies are in various ways interfering with Japan's shipping," he said.

Seeks Accord With Russia

He represented the military alliance with Germany and Italy as a device designed to "prevent further extension of present disturbances" and said that Germany and Italy shared his country's desire to remove mutual Japanese-Russian misunderstandings.

"Some of these pending issues (with Russia) are now well on the way to settlement," he said.

"Establishment of a new world order, the goal of the powerful triple pact, if only given time, will surely be accomplished," he continued.

"There is no room for doubt that it will be crowned with brilliant success. If the Japanese people are fully and firmly prepared for this task, the future of our empire will indeed be great and glorious."

"The United States," the Japanese Foreign Minister said, in a long foreign policy review, "apparently entertains the idea that her own first line of national defense lies along the mid-Atlantic to the east, and not only westward along the eastern Pacific, but even as far as China and the South Seas.

"If the United States assumes such an attitude it would be, to say the least, a very one-sided contention on her part to cast reflections on our superiority in the western Pacific by suggesting that it betokens ambitious designs.

"I, for one, believe that such a position assumed on the part of the United States would not be calculated to contribute toward promotion of world peace. Speaking frankly, I should extremely regret such an attitude of the United States for the sake of Japanese-American friendship, for the sake of peace in the Pacific, and also for the sake of world peace in general.

Hopes U. S. Will 'Reflect Deeply'

"It is my earnest hope that that great nation, exerting the influence that the United States legitimately does, will realize her responsibility for maintenance of peace, will reflect deeply on her attitude with a truly God-fearing duty, will courageously liquidate part of the circumstances and will bend her utmost efforts to allay the impending crisis of civilization.

"The prevailing confusion of international situation shows no sign of subsiding, but on the contrary it tends to increase. Should the United States unfortunately become involved in the European war and should Japan, too, be compelled to participate in war, another great world war both in name and reality would ensue and precipitate a situation which would defy all attempt at saving it.

"Should the war take its furious course, unleashing formidable new weapons which have not hitherto been used, no one could guaranty that it could not develop into a war spelling the downfall of modern civilization."

Since the United States abrogated its trade treaty with Japan in July, 1939, Matsuoka said, the United States "has been enforcing in succession embargoes and restrictions on exports to Japan. . . . And this tendency has been so greatly aggravated recently that Japan must meet the situation adequately prepared.

"No Other Course"

"No other course is left to Japan but to go forward with perfecting herself as a state highly organized for national defense, not only in order to meet this pressure but also to secure economic life on a self-supply and self-sufficiency within the region of greater East Asia."

In this connection, he said trade negotiations were under way with French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies regarding the "purchases of oil and other urgent questions."

Lands Should Be Intimate

These two territories, he declared, "if only for geographical reasons, should be in intimate and inseparable relationship with our country," and added:

"Therefore, a situation which has hitherto thwarted development of this natural relationship must be thoroughly remedied and relations of good neighborliness secured for the promotion of mutual prosperity."

He also had a friendly word for Thailand in her border dispute with French Indo-China.

"Japan," he said, "as leader in East Asia, cannot afford to remain indifferent to such a dispute, which she hopes will be settled at the earliest possible opportunity."

Recalls Friendship

And he recalled Japan's friendship for Thailand in memory of Thailand's abstention from voting in the League of Nation's assembly dealing with Japan's part in the Manchurian affair in 1933.

He referred to the "miserable plight" of Chiang Kai-shek's regime which, he said, continued to resist Japan because of "its misplaced hopes in assistance from Great Britain and the United States, especially the latter."

Because of large-scale American plans to aid Britain, and the bombing of the Burma road, he said "it therefore seems highly problematical what assistance Great Britain and the United States actually can afford the Chiang Kai-shek regime."

In referring to Italy's military operations, he said "there appear to be various species of malicious propaganda circulated on this, but I have no doubt that our ally, Italy, will attain her object before long."

THAI NAVY IS SEEN SMASHED IN FIGHT

French Asiatic Squadron Said by Chief to Have Destroyed Foe's Main Force

HINT OF JAPANESE ACTION

Bangkok Claims Victory, but Ships Back at Saigon Are Found Undamaged

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Jan. 20 (AP)—Admiral Terraux, its commander, declared tonight that the French Asiatic squadron had destroyed the main force of the Thai Navy in his surprise attack in the Gulf of Siam on the night of Jan. 16.

The French vessels, he said on his return here, threaded tortuous channels to reach the Thai (Siamese) fleet's anchorage under cover of darkness. French officers had high praise for the seamanship of the Thai crews during the engagement and hinted that Japanese naval instructors training the Thai Navy might have had a part in the fighting.

Reports from Bangkok described heavy damage to French fleet units, but an inspection today of all the ships participating in the battle revealed not a scratch. This inspection included the cruiser Lamotte-Picquet, which needed only minor repairs to damage caused by constant firing through the two-hour engagement.

[A United Press correspondent at Saigon likewise reported inspecting the Lamotte-Picquet, a 7,249-ton, 6-inch-gun cruiser, and finding her unharmed.]

Tempering his report of the naval victory, Admiral Terraux stated that Thailand had war equipment superior to that of the French Far Eastern forces and that Indo-China was in urgent need of arms, especially airplanes, which could only be obtained in the United States.

Thai planes yesterday bombed Luang Prabang, capital of Laos Province, which sixty years ago was burned by the Siamese before the French colonists took over. Pakhin-Bun and Ream, a seaport in southern Cambodia, also were bombed.

SIAMESE REPORT 3 WARSHIPS SUNK

Say a Fourth French Vessel Is Believed Destroyed.

Bangkok, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Three French warships were sunk, the 7,880-ton French cruiser Lamotte-Picquet was believed sunk and a French naval plane was shot down on Friday in a naval battle off the island of Koh Chang in the Gulf of Siam, the Thai (Siamese) High Command reported today.

Seven French warships led by the Lamotte-Picquet launched the attack early on Friday, the communique said, but Thai naval and air forces took up the challenge in a three-hour exchange of shells and air bombs. The Lamotte-Picquet, it said, disappeared in a zig-zag retreat after the Thai cruiser Dhonburi had scored several hits and fire had resulted in the engine room. Thai reconnaissance planes were said later to have found no trace of the French vessel. The Dhonburi is a fast, new Italian-built cruiser of 4,200 tons mounting six-inch guns.

A large force of Thai bombers was reported today to have dropped more than three tons of bombs in an attack on the French naval base at Ream on the Gulf of Siam.

A sharply differing version, said to have been received by the French Navy Minister, Admiral Jean Darlan, at Vichy, gave this account of the battle:

A French squadron engaged a Thai flotilla in a dawn attack on a Thai anchorage after splitting into groups during the night and entering navigation channels among dangerous reefs to wait for daylight. The Thai forces lost one of their two modern Coast Guard ships of about 2,000 tons, and two, and perhaps all three, torpedo boats. There were no French losses or material damage, the Vichy report said.

School Head Interned In Dutch East Indies

Batavia, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The police disclosed today that Dr. Douwes Dekker, head of a private school at Bandoeng, headquarters for the East Indies Army, had been interned on charges of furnishing information to the Japanese.

He also was interned in Singapore during the world war on charges of having aided Germany, they said. He is a Dutch subject.

Biggest Store in the World Serves 45,000,000 Persons

Nod of Single Man Can Say How Much Each Customer Will Be Able to Obtain

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Tall, gray-haired Lord Woolton, Britain's minister of food, is proud of the fact that he runs the biggest store in the world.

He has roughly 45,000,000 customers and he alone buys for them $2,400,000,000 worth of food each year.

A nod from him can make a stronger or a weaker brew of tea in mansion or cottage throughout the land, or sweep another item from the shortened menus in the marble and gilt restaurants of Piccadilly and the Strand.

His interests range from caviar to the meat that goes into the British bulldog's biscuits.

The nucleus of the Food Ministry existed as humble department of the Board of Trade since December, 1936. A small band of experts under Henry French (now Sir Henry French, permanent secretary of the Food Ministry) prepared for the necessary rationing of certain foods if war came. Some 80,000,000 ration books were printed with the dates left blank—to be filled in later. There still are blank pages in the ration books ready for what may be rationed later.

Immediately upon the outbreak of war, a separate Food Ministry was formed.

Handled From Wales

Most of the ministry has been moved to Wales, where illustrated charts on such subjects as "the principal cuts of beef, mutton and lamb" hang on the walls of the big hotels in a onetime popular seaside resort.

A small shadow ministry remains with the minister in London, officials maintaining communication with Wales by telephone or teleprinter, saying "I want milk" or "Give me meat" as they call for the advice of different sections.

Here are the main jobs the Food Ministry must do:

1. Buy more than 90 per cent of the nation's imported food. What remains is imported through independent traders under government license.)

2. Eliminate the old cut-throat competition between rival wholesalers and retailers and induce them to conclude "mutual assistance pacts" among themselves.

3. Teach the English housewife (who is notoriously extravagant and wasteful) to exercise rigid economy in her kitchen.

4. Hold adequate food stocks in safety against any sudden wartime emergency which causes breakdown in the storing or transport systems.

As a former director of Lewis's, e of the big Liverpool stores, Lord Woolton tackles his problems as a business man.

Just Business Man

"I have no political past and no political future," he is fond of saying in his quiet way. "I am just a business man."

The question of storing food where it would be safe from enemy air attack was solved long before the heavy attacks of the Nazi luftwaffe began.

Normally food is stored at the docks, but now little remains in such vulnerable areas. Food is moved away to secret "buffer" depots well away from the coast. Some goods, such as sugar, can be stored almost indefinitely, but others, like bacon and butter, must be moved on quickly to consumers.

So far as possible, the transport of all these great stocks of foodstuffs is carried out by the existing trade organizations, trucks belonging to the big wholesalers trundling through the streets and out into country lanes with big official labels on their windshields.

In addition there are more than 800 smaller depots covering every corner of the country. Each draws its supplies from the bigger warehouses.

These small emerg cy depots can supply their own area with margerine, flour, sugar, fats and canned goods for a reasonable period in case any of the ports becomes cut off from their part of the country.

Priest Is Cleared Of Pro-Nazi Charge

Manila, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The Rev. Luis Vogel, a German Catholic priest accused of pro-Nazi activities, was exonerated today by a deportation board which reported that no evidence was advanced to substantiate the charges.

The priest's parish is around Subic Bay, in Zambales province, where the United States Navy has established a base.

NEW REICH TAX ON JEWS

15% Gross Income Levy Compensates for 'Social Inferiority'

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP)—Jews in Germany must pay 15 per cent additional gross income tax to compensate for their "social inferiority," a decree published in evening papers disclosed today.

The tax, which went into effect Jan. 1, is called "Sozialausgleichsabgabe." Roughly, it means a tax designed to bring about a social balance or compromise.

Envoy Returning to U. S.

LISBON, Jan. 20 (AP).—Herbert Clairborne Pell, U. S. Minister to Portugal who recently was transferred to Budapest, will leave for Washington on the next clipper to confer with President Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's Mother Sends Sibelius Food

Helsinki, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Jean Sibelius, the composer, who spends much of his time now distributing American gifts to Finnish war orphans, received a shipment of food and coffee today from Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, mother of the President.

Trinidad Officials Off To Confer on Plans

Port of Spain, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Gov. Hubert Young and Sir Lennox O'Reilly, a member of the Executive Council, left Trinidad by plane for New York today, en route to England, where they will assist in working out the formal agreement for the lease to the United States of naval and air bases in the Caribbean.

LAGUARDIA IN CANADA

Joint Permanent Defense Board Meets.

Montreal, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The United States-Canada Joint Permanent Defense Board assembled today for its first meeting here, one of a series of conferences since it was organized several months ago.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, United States co-chairman; Lieut.-Gen. Stanley D. Embick and Col. J. T. Bissell of the United States Army; Capt. Harry W. Hill and Commander F. P. Sherman of the United States Navy; and John D. Mickerson, assistant chief of the European Division, State Department, were present.

Princess Stephanie Asks German Visa

PALO ALTO, Cal., Jan. 20 (AP).—Germany is among the 42 nations to which Princess Stephanie Hohenloe of Hungary has applied for a passport visa, Joseph J. Bullock, her lawyer, said today.

"We anticipate," Bullock added, "that the answer will be no."

The princess, ill at her apartment here, said she was pro-British and anti-Nazi in her sympathies when she testified last week in a bedside hearing in which she resisted deportation from the U. S.

British In Trinidad Take 12 Off American Liner

Germans And Italians Removed From Argentina En Route To New York

New York, Jan. 20 (AP)—British immigration officials removed twelve German and Italian citizens from the American liner Argentina when she stopped at Trinidad en route to New York from South American ports.

It was reported when the ship docked here today that the twelve passengers were warned before going aboard in Rio de Janeirc that they would be unable to go beyond the British control at Trinidad.

Authorities at Trinidad gave no reason for the removal. It was presumed those seized would be interned for the duration of the war.

One Alien Group Sails; Another Reaches U. S.

Germans, Outbound, Express No Regret—Refugees, Inbound, Cheer On Arrival

San Francisco, Jan. 20 (AP)—The United States said fairwell to one group of aliens today and welcomed another with the sailing and arrival of two Japanese passenger liners.

Fourteen Germans, bound for their homeland via the Orient, were among the passengers on the outgoing Jitta Maru. None expressed regret over departing.

Refugees from various European countries were among several dozen passengers aboard the arriving Rakuyo Maru. They lined the rails and cheered. Most of them will sail tomorrow for South America, where they will make their homes.

3024-7077

3024 —7077

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JANUARY 21)

(ADVANCE) LONDON--FIRST ADD LORD WOOLTON BY ANDERSON X X X OF THE COUNTRY.

WHERE EVER POSSIBLE, GROCERS, BUTCHERS, DAIRYMEN AND BAKERS HAVE BEEN INDUCED TO SINK THEIR PEACETIME BUSINESS DIFFERENCES AND BAND TOGETHER IN FACE OF THE COMMON ENEMY. THEY FORM COOPERATIVE GROUPS--HALF A DOZEN OR SO TOGETHER. IF ANY ONE STORE IN THE GROUP IS BOMBED AND KNOCKED OUT OF BUSINESS, ITS CUSTOMERS ARE AUTOMATICALLY TRANSFERRED TO THE OTHERS. THE BLITZED SHOPKEEPER CAN DRAW ON THE OTHERS FOR SUPPLIES, HE KEEPS THE GOODWILL OF HIS CUSTOMERS--AND THE CUSTOMERS GET THEIR FOOD.

THE PROBLEM OF GETTING MILK TO LONDON AND THE OTHER BIG CITIES HAS BEEN SOLVED IN A NOVEL WAY. LONDON ALONE TAKES ONE-FIFTH OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY'S SUPPLY AND THIS IS BROUGHT IN DAILY FROM OVER A WIDE AREA. IF THE RAILROADS BY WHICH IT IS TRANSPORTED ARE BOMBED, THE FOOD MINISTRY RUSHES SPECIAL ROAD-TANKERS WITHA MOBILE PUMPING PLANT TO THE SCENE AND PUMPS THE MILK FROM THE RAIL-TANKS FOR TRANSPORT BY ROAD.

IF ONE OF THE LONDON BOTTLING DEPOTS IS KNOCKED OUT, THE OTHER DEPOT SHARE OUT THE MILK THAT WOULD HAVE COME TO THE BOMBED ONE.

SMITHFIELD, LONDON'S GREAT MEAT MARKET, HAS BEEN DECENTRALIZED INTO ABOUT 30 DEPOTS ALL AROUND THE METROPOLIS. IT WAS A WISE PRECAUTION, SINCE THE MARKET HAS BEEN BOMBED SEVERELY--WITHOUT EFFECT TO LONDON'S MEAT SUPPLY.

BILLINGSGATE, THE FISH MARKET, STILL DOES BUSINESS BUT ON A REDUCED SCALE. THERE IS LESS FISH AVAILBLE, SINCE THE ADMIRALTY HAS TAKEN OVER MOST OF THE FISHING TRAWLERS AND OFTEN THOSE WHICH REMAIN CANNOT PUT TO SEA WITHOUT ESCORT BECAUSE OF DANGER FROM AXIS BOMBS OR MINES.

AT THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE MARKET OF COVENT GARDEN, WHERE KING CHARLES THE SECOND'S FAVORITE NELL GWYNNE ONCE RAN BAREFOOT SELLING ORANGES, IT IS "BUSINESS AS USUAL." BUT ORANGES, LEMONS, ONIONS AND BANANAS ALL ARE VERY SCARCE.

AT LEADENHALL, THE POULTRY MARKET, TURKEYS AND CHICKENS ARE UNRATIONED AND SELLING WELL.

THE GENERAL FOOD POSITION, OFFICIAL SOURCES SAY, IS THAT THERE IS SUFFICIENT FOR EVERYONE TO REMAIN IN GOOD HEALTH.

OFFICIALLY FOOD IS DIVIDED INTO THREE CATEGORIES -- BODY-BUILDING FOODS (MILK, EGGS, CHEESE, MEAT, FISH); ENERGY-PROVIDING FOOD (POTATOES, OATMEAL, BREAD AND FLOUR, RICE, SAGO, SUGAR, HONEY, DRIED FRUITS, CHEESE, BUTTER OR MARGERINE, DRIPPING, SUET AND LARD, BACON AND HAM), AND PROTECTIVE-FROM-DISEASE FOODS (MILK, CHEESE, BUTTER OR MARGARINE, EGGS, LIVER, HERRINGS, SALMON, GREEN VEGETABLES AND SALADS, POTATOES, TOMATOES, FRUIT FRESH OR CANNED, CARROTS AND CANNED VEGETABLES.).

IT IS ON THE MOST ESSENTIAL OF THESE THAT BRITAIN'S AVAILABLE SHIPPI SPACE WILL BE CONCENTRATED THROUGHOUT THE WINTER MONTHS.

"CANNED FRUIT IS VERY NICE," LORD WOOLTON SAYS, "AND I HARDLY KNOW HOW TO DO WITHOUT IT MYSELF. BUT I CANNOT USE SHIPPING SPACE TO IMPORT WATER. THAT IS MORE OR LESS WHAT CANNED FRUIT AMOUNTS TO."

A206

THE FOOD MINISTER AND HIS PERMANENT SECRETARY ENCOURAGES HOUSEWIVES TO WRITE TO THEM ABOUT THEIR TROUBLES, AND THEIR DAILY MAIL-BAG IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST IN LONDON.

LORD WOOLTON REPLIES WITH THE ISSUE OF SPECIAL WARTIME COOKERY BOOKS, CONTAINING CUNNING RECIPES FOR MAKING A LITTLE GO A LONG WAY, OR USING AS SUBSTITUTES UNRATIONED FOODS. ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE NEWSPAPERS GIVE MANY A HANDY HINT TO THE HARASSED HOUSEWIFE.

AND IN GIVING THESE HINTS, THE MINISTER HAS THE CONSTANT ADVICE OF PROFESSOR JACK CECIL DRUMMOND, FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF BIO-CHEMISTRY AT LONDON UNIVERSITY, WHO TOURED ALL THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE FOR THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION TO STUDY PROBLEMS OF NUTRITION.

SO THE MINISTRY'S POLICY IS DIRECTED WITH DUE REGARD TO THE NECESSITY OF VITAMINS AND CALORIES, THE CHEMISTRY OF FOOD AND THE CHEMISTRY OF THE HUMAN BODY.

IN THE PROVINCES, THE FOOD PROBLEM IS CONTROLLED BY 18 DIVISIONAL FOOD OFFICES, WHICH IN TURN CONTROL MORE THAN 1,600 EXECUTIVE FOOD OFFICES. FOR A LONG TIME, THESE OFFICES FOUND THEMSELVES OVER-PREPARED FOR AN AERIAL WAR WHICH DID NOT HAPPEN.

THEN CAME THE BIG RAIDS ON LONDON, COVENTRY, SOUTHAMPTON, BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL. IN EACH CASE THE FOOD MINISTRY CAME THROUGH WITH FLYING COLORS.

AFTER NAZI BOMBERS HAD POUNDED THE HEART OF COVENTRY TO A BLACKENED RUIN, AN URGENT CALL WENT OUT FOR BREAD TO FEED THE STRICKEN SURVIVORS WHO HAD LOST THEIR HOMES AND COULD NOT BUY FROM THE USUAL STORES. TELEPHONES BUZZED AND THE FOOD ORGANIZATION GOT TO WORK. WITHIN FIVE HOURS 65,000 LOAVES OF BREAD HAD BEEN DELIVERED.

COMMUNITY KITCHENS PROVIDED HOT MEALS FOR 2,000 PEOPLE AN HOUR. (IN LONDON 60,000 ARE BEING FED IN THIS WAY EVERY DAY.).

THESE ARE JUST SIDELIGHTS ON A 57-YEAR-OLD BUSINESS PEER'S TASK IN RUNNING THE LARGEST STORE IN THE WORLD.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JAN. 21 ** SENT JAN. 19)

SM1 235AES

Four Seamen Live, Twelve Die In 18 Days In Boat In Atlantic

Emaciated Survivors Reach Canada To Tell Of Sinking Of Their Freighter By Italian Submarine

[*By the Associated Press*]

An Eastern Canadian Port, Jan. 20—Four emaciated British seamen told tonight of the agonized death of twelve lifeboat mates by exposure—some driven mad from drinking salt water—in the eighteen days they tossed on the frigid North Atlantic after an Italian submarine torpedoed the 1,562-ton British freighter Carlton.

Eighteen other men from the Carlton, they said, had put out in another lifeboat and have not been heard from.

One by one, they said, the men in their lifeboat died as winter winds and icy spray lashed them day after day.

Drinking salt water hurried the end for some. Those who reached here today aboard a British freighter said their companions died in agony.

The four were hustled off to hospitals as soon as the rescue vessel docked. Two had badly frozen feet, and all were suffering from extreme exposure.

They said the Carlton, bound from Britain for South America, put up a gallant fight with nothing but a Hotchkiss machine-gun.

They sighted the submarine at 7.30 A. M., December 20 and started running. As the submarine came within range, the crew opened up with the machine-gun, but the firing was ineffective.

Finally, the submarine maneuvered into position and let the freighter have a torpedo.

All 34 Get To Boats

None of the crew was killed in the explosion. All thirty-four got away in the two lifeboats about 500 miles off Ireland. The two boats became separated on the heaving seas.

First to go were four East Indian firemen, least accustomed to the North Atlantic weather. They drank salt water, the survivors said, then lay in the bottom of the boat and chanted native death songs before collapsing.

The cook went mad, the survivors stated, and pulled the plugs from the bottom of the boat, allowing the sea to spout in. Then he leaped overboard. His mates pulled him back into the boat, while others rammed the plugs back in place. He died shortly afterward.

Buried With Ceremony

The victims were buried with ceremony at sea. Each night after some had died, Chief Officer George Robinson, one of the survivors brought here, read brief prayers for them and committed the bodies to the Atlantic.

Some of the derelict group saw mirages as they grew weaker.

"It's hard to think about it," said the 28-year-old chief officer laconically as he rested in hospital. His condition was the worst of the four.

The men said the single torpedo struck the Carlton amidship. She sank within six minutes.

DUTCH CONVOYING SHIPS IN PACIFIC

Cruiser Escorts Vessel For Seven Days On Voyage From Borneo

Million-Dollar Cargo Of Rubber And Copra Reaches Honolulu

[*By the Associated Press*]

Honolulu, Jan. 20—Dutch merchant vessels are crossing the Pacific, scene of recent sinkings by German surface raiders, under convoy of a Dutch cruiser, it was disclosed upon the arrival today of the Netherlands motor liner Blömfontein.

Passengers said the cruiser escorted their ship for seven days of the eighteen-day voyage from Borneo. The Blömfontein, carrying what was described as a million-dollar cargo of rubber and copra, left the convoy to call at Honolulu for water before resuming her voyage to the United States.

Five other Dutch merchantmen were in the convoy, including the 19,000-ton liner Marnix van St. Aldegonde, bound for Canada for transport duty.

3024 - 7079

30.24—7079

Plane Scans Ocean

They were met by the cruiser near Macassar, Celebes, Dutch East Indies, and proceeded slowly. Morning and evening, an airplane from the cruiser made reconnoitering flights.

Passengers on the Blömfontein included American oilmen from Behrein Island, British oil center in the Gulf of Persia, who carried fragments of bombs dropped there during the Italian air raid of last October 19. The oilmen termed the raid a "big flop," but said Bahrein had been blacked out at night ever since.

Reporting on this raid on October 21, 1940, the Italian high command said "enormous fires" had been started and direct hits had been made on pipe lines, refineries and storage tanks.

ing encounters with the raiders were carried from the Kamo Maru. Some of the survivors required medical treatment for shell shock.

The seamen, formerly on British phosphate commission ships, said that the raiders carried the Japanese insignia painted on their sides and flew the Japanese flag until an enemy ship was sighted, then hoisted the Swastika. They identified the three raiders as the Narvik, Manyo Maru and Tokio Maru. They described them as ships of from 5,000 to 10,000 tons each, manned by a crew of about 300 men wearing the uniforms of German marines.

12 Raiders Reported on Pacific

Filipino Survivors of British Vessels Identify Three Different Nazi Craft.

Manila, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The possibility that twelve German raiders are active in the South Pacific was raised here today by Filipino seamen rescued from Emirau Island, where they were marooned by their Nazi captors.

The seamen said that while sailing on British vessels they had come in contact with three raiders that sank at least six ships in the South Pacific between December 6 and 8, including three Britishers, one New Zealander, one Norwegian and one Australian. Several of the ninety-eight seamen, landed here today by the Japanese ship Kamo Maru, said that they had learned that nine other raiders were operating against British shipping and that a dozen more were being outfitted at undisclosed Japanese ports.

They said that British officers whose ships had been attacked shared the opinion that the raiders were apparently in close cooperation with Japanese ships; that the latter evidently supplied the Germans with information concerning British ship movements. Japan has denied such co-operation with Germany.

The bodies of four Filipino sailors killed by German shells dur-

The Filipinos said the Manyo Maru, the flagship, carried four anti-aircraft guns, two six-inch guns, two four-inchers, torpedo tubes and two seaplanes. The Narvik was described as a new black-painted ship with four eight-inch guns, two torpedo tubes and four airplanes.

Data of Bullitt And Kennedy Kept Secret

Hull Refusing to Reveal Ambassadors' Reports for Debate on Aid Bill

Foes of Measure Urge Outright Gift

Plan Substitute to Place 1-to-2 Billion Fund at Britain's Disposal

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Reliable sources on Capitol Hill said today that the State Department would reject legislative demands that the department make public the diplomatic reports of Joseph P. Kennedy and William C. Bullitt.

Mr. Kennedy, who will retire soon as Ambassador to Great Britain, and Mr. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, were said recently by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, to have disagreed sharply on the course the United States should pursue in the European war.

Wheeler Urged Publication

Senator Wheeler demanded that the State Department make public reports received from the two diplomats prior to the European war. He said that if it were inadvisable to publish the reports they at least should be presented to Senate and House committees on foreign affairs in connection with their study of the President's legislation to lend or lease American-made war equipment to Britain.

One well informed legislator told reporters that the State Department would decline to release the reports, even to Congressional committees, on the ground that they were confidential documents of the executive branch of the government. This informant said Administration officials believed publication of the documents would shed little light on the lend-lease legislation and might create an unnecessary side issue in the current fight over the program.

Mr. Kennedy, who questioned the necessity of some provisions of the Administration plan in an address Saturday night, is scheduled to testify before the House Foreign Affairs Committee tomorrow. Later in the week Charles A. Lindbergh and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson will take the stand.

Fish Calls Crisis Talk Absurd

Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, of New York, ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs group, said today that opposition witnesses "definitely will answer the absurd charges made by government officials that we are in danger of immediate invasion and that this bill has something to do with a crisis in England in sixty or ninety days."

On the Senate side there were reports today that opposition members were seeking to draft a substitute for the lend-lease legislation which would provide an outright cash gift to Britain of between $1,000,000,000 and $2,000,000,000.

Singapore Rubber Exports Are Taxed

Singapore, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—A special 2.5 per cent ad valorem war tax on Singapore rubber exports was levied today by the Legislative Council in addition to a similar tax imposed last April. A 2.5 per cent tax also was imposed on tin ore exports.

Berlin's Comment

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 20—Irrespective of how the San Francisco Nazi flag incident will be handled diplomatically or politically, authorized German sources said today that the moral question remains.

"The fact is that a scandalous incident has occurred, in the course whereof one of the most sacred rights of international intercourse, namely that of displaying the flag, has been violated," it was said. "Even in the jungle the rights of guests are respected. If anybody here said it was merely a prank of seamen, he had no right to make such an utterance."

Early Statement

(The comment about the "prank of seamen" was one of the first comments in Berlin after the incident had been reported.)

"The American people cannot be identified with this incident, as it cannot with many other things," it was said.

The Wilhelmstrasse said it still had no knowledge of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's expression of regret over the incident.

2 WHO RIPPED NAZI FLAG FOUND GUILTY

U. S. Sailors On Leave From Psychopathic Ward To Be Sentenced Thursday

Tearing Emblem At Consulate Is Called Reckless Act Of Youth

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Jan. 20—Two young navy men on leave from a psychopathic ward were convicted today of ripping a Nazi flag from its staff at the German consulate.

The incident occured Saturday as some 2,000 persons alternately gasped and cheered at the reckless adventure nine floors above the street.

In Municipal Court Marine guards stood at the side of each sailor.

Sentencing On Thursday

The two, Harold J. Sturtevant, 19, of Haverhill, Mass., and E. G. Lackey, 20, of Charlotte, N. C., will be sentenced Thursday by Judge Peter J. Mullins, who convicted them on a malicious mischief charge. They had waived trial by jury and pleaded innocent.

In court, however, each admitted his part in the escapade, an incident over which the United States Government has given Germany a written expression of regret, and an accident Berlin has called "scandalous."

Called Act Of Youth

Judge Mullins told the two "this is an offense against another nation." He said he considered the slashing and ripping of the Nazi emblem "the act of youth, in all its recklessness prompted by bravado and the wish to be a hero in the eyes of the crowd."

The maximum sentence possible under the charge is six months in city prison. Meanwhile the youths are in custody of naval authorities.

Naval Board Hearing

They also appeared today before a naval board of inquiry, which heard undisclosed testimony from three police officers.

The board will submit findings and recommendations to Rear Admiral A. J. Hepbrun, Twelfth District commander, who was represented at the municipal court hearing by Commander Charles A. Goebel.

Both prisoners said they did not know that the office from which the flag was flying was the German consulate. Sturtevant said he now realized that the act "was not to the best interests of the United States Government."

Under Observation

The navy confirmed that both men have been under observation in the psychopathic ward of Mare Island Naval Hospital. Each has about a month to serve of his navy enlistment. On liberty from the hospital, they wore civilian clothing when they engaged in the escapade.

Judge Mullins told them sternly "certainly, we as Americans who enjoy so many liberties that other people do not have, and who have guarded these liberties so jealously, cannot hope to maintain the respect of other nations if we, ourselves, do not respect the rights of others."

Consulate Must Move

George Q. Chase, spokesman for owners of the building housing the consulate, said he had ordered the consulate's lease terminated, declaring he believed it would be "better for all concerned" if the offices were moved.

Capt. Fritz Wiedmann, the consul general, said the notice of termination, provided for in the lease, allowed him three months in which to find new headquarters.

"I have been looking around," he said, "but I have no idea where we shall go."

JAPAN-ARGENTINA TRADE INCREASES

Tokyo Obtaining War Materials Denied By U. S. And Britain

Both Countries Approve Raising Legations To Embassy Status

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Jan. 20 — Japan has turned to Argentina for supplies of

strategic war materials denied her by the export restrictions of the United States and Great Britain.

Japanese steamers sailing from the River Plate today are carrying home about forty-five per cent. of Argentina's total production of wolfram—from which is extracted tungsten for the hardening of steel—as well as substantial quantities of other minerals needed to keep the Japanese war machine functioning.

5 Per Cent. To U. S.

Argentine production of wolfram—about 1,200 tons in 1939—has virtually doubled as a result of the heavy foreign demand. Export statistics show Japan is buying slightly less than half the total produced while the remainder, about fifty-five per cent., goes to the United States.

Mining sources said Japanese agents have been buying eagerly, in some cases paying up to 6,000 pesos (about $1,500) per ton as measured in tungsten content, against 4,000 pesos (about $1,000) per ton, the present price under contracts for delivery in New York.

In addition to minerals produced in Argentina, Japanese agents have been buying up products of other American nations, shipping them from Buenos Aires.

Relations Boosted

Recently a United States ship brought in from New York several thousand bags of vanadium ore, consigned to a Buenos Aires firm. The bags were never brought ashore, but transferred in lighters to a Kobe-bound Japanese steamer. Import documents said the ore originated in Tampico, Mexico.

The growth of Japanese buying in Argentina has paralleled a drive to boost political and cultural relations with this country. Recently both the Tokyo and Buenos Aires governments approved boosting their respective legations to embassy status. At the same time the Japanese opened a large tourist bureau in Buenos Aires.

Argentina Seeks Soviet Deal

6,000,000-ton Grain Surplus Reported for Sale to Avert Financial Disorder

Buenos Aires, Jan. 20 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Prompted by Argentina's acute economic situation, negotiations are reported under way for the sale of part of this country's 6,000,000-ton grain surplus and other products to Soviet Russia.

"It is no longer a question of whether we like Communism," a spokesman close to the Ministry of Agriculture said: "It is a question of selling grain crops which threaten to smash Argentina's economic structure unless the markets are opened."

Figures on the coming harvest indicate a bumper corn crop of from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons, and with 300,000,000 pesos ($75,000,000) already tied up in minimum price guaranties to grain producers, Argentina is said to face a most serious outlook.

Argentina has never recognized the Soviet and was, in fact, the sponsor of the resolution which expelled Russia from the League of Nations because of her war upon Finland. On the other hand, informed spokesmen here said that the marketing plan was fraught with complications. Great Britain, they pointed out, would probably refuse to allow exports to Russia go much beyond what would be considered normal, because England believes that products imported by Russia may be destined for Germany.

On January 10 the Soviet agreed to send Germany vast quantities of food, especially grain.

How far the Soviet negotiations have gone has not been disclosed, but in London last Wednesday Hugh Dalton, the British Minister of Economic Warfare, was said to be investigating a report that Russia proposed to form a 200-vessel merchant fleet to carry produce from the Americans to Russia. Although the Soviet is not officially represented here, Russians have been active in recent months increasing their purchases of hides and wool. In one week two merchantmen sailed from Buenos Aires for Russia.

188 ARRIVE FROM EUROPE

Excambion Reaches U. S. with 89 Americans; Eve Curie Aboard

Jersey City, Jan. 20—(AP)—The American Export liner Excambion arrived today from Lisbon by way of Bermuda, with 188 passengers, including 89 Americans.

Among the passengers were Eve Curie, who had been in London since the fall of France, returning for an American lecture tour; Colonel Nelson Jay, a J. P. Morgan partner coming from France for a three-month business trip, and four-year-old Ernest Pick, reunited at the pier with his father and mother, who came from Europe last year, and are living in Queens.

In the War Zone

Secrecy Stage-managed to Increase Interest in Hitler-Mussolini Talk

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

As usual the reports of a meeting between the Axis chiefs are surrounded by a fog of mystery so thick you couldn't cut it with a knife—stage-play, of course, but still pretty effective advertising for the firm of Hitler and Mussolini.

The purpose of this hocus-pocus isn't to cancel anything but rather to attract attention. It adds to the impressiveness of the Axis procedure, and is calculated to increase the nerve strain imposed on the enemy. The fact that the world at large, including this columnist, is again paying a penny for a look at this peep-show indicates that the mystery stunt hasn't lost its attraction.

However, there is no mystery about the paramount problems which the dictators have before them. The main questions are these:

1. How to make a killing of Britain within the next few months, before American aid puts the Allies beyond the danger mark.

2. What policy to pursue toward America, in view of the all-out program of aid for Britain.

3. What Hitler can do to save Mussolini from being knocked clean out of the war.

4. How to repair the Axis economic and supply fences which have been badly damaged by the British blockade.

Big Nazi Drive Predicted.

The first of these is the most vital. Mario Appelius, authoritative Fascist writer, today predicts a tremendous Nazi offensive in about two months. That undoubtedly is a pure guess, but it looks like a good one. Two months will bring us up close to April and the good weather for military operations.

There are several moves which Hitler might make but, as I have remarked before, all will be subsidiary to, and leading up to, an assault on England direct. Only by smashing the mother country can the Nazi Fuehrer get a quick end to the war. Therefore we may expect that the main operations will be a continuation of the air assault on Britain, intensification of the submarine attack on shipping and, if at all feasible an attempt at invasion.

As regards the question of policy toward the United States, the disposition thus far has been to avoid antagonizing this country. The Axis doesn't want—or at least hasn't wanted America in the war.

Severe Test of Ingenuity.

The matter of saving Mussolini must strain the ingenuity of his partner. Actually Italy's economic and military position is so bad that Il Duce's salvation would appear to depend on a quick defeat of Britain. Short of that about the best Hitler can hope to achieve would seem to be to postpone the day of the Fascist collapse.

The question of supplies for the Axis Powers—and for all Europe so far as that goes—is daily becoming more pressing. A continent which is far from self-contained is being strangled by the British blockade which has cut off most of the normal sea-borne supplies. Added to this is the fact that agriculture and manufacture throughout Europe is badly disorganized. Even hunger long ago appeared in many places.

The Axis problem is to speed up agricultural and industrial production. That involves a mighty difficulty of organization among countries whose men are standing at arms.

War Communiques

British

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Jan. 20 (AP).—A British headquarters communique:

South African troops have captured prisoners in the El Yibo area close to the Italian frontier north of Dukana. The enemy dead include two European officers and nine Banda (native troops). Four light machine guns and some material also has been captured.

Active patrolling has been carried out on all other fronts.

A clash between one of our patrols and an enemy patrol on the El Wak Road (on the Kenya-Italian Somaliland frontier) resulted in our capturing one enemy Banda at no loss to ourselves.

Enemy aircraft bombed El Yibo yesterday morning, but there were no casualties and no damage.

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (AP).—A British Middle East command communique:

Libya: Nothing to report.

Sudan: Enemy withdrawal on Kassala front continues. Localities about Sabderat and Tessenei, which the Italians have strongly fortified, were occupied yesterday without opposition by our troops, who now are operating eastward in contact with the retreating enemy. In the Metemma area our patrols have again been active.

Kenya: By continued offensive action our mobile detachments steadily are gaining ground and inflicting casualties on the enemy.

A communique of the Royal Air Force Middle East command:

Weather conditions in eastern Libya yesterday restricted air operations considerably, but aircraft of the R. A. F. carried out a number of reconnaissance and fighter patrols in a forward area.

In Italian East Africa an attack was made on motor transport and gun positions southeast of Tessenei on the night of Jan. 18-19. All bombs fell in the target area, but the result of the attack could not be observed.

Massawa was twice raided on the same night. Fires were started and the attack went home despite intensive anti-aircraft fire. Other raids were made on Assab and Hargeisa.

From the above operations, all our aircraft returned safely.

ATHENS, Jan. 20 (AP).—A British Royal Air Force communique:

Enemy bomber formations made two attacks on objectives at Piraeus, the port of Athens, today. No damage of military importance was done.

Our fighter aircraft engaged the enemy, and one bomber was shot down in flames into the sea. Four members of the crew descended by parachute. Another enemy bomber was damaged.

One of our aircraft crashed on landing and burst into flames.

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP).—A joint communique tonight of the Air Ministry and Home Security Ministry:

There has been some enemy activity over this country during daylight today. Bombs have been dropped by single enemy aircraft at a place in Norfolk, at another in Kent, and at a third in the Home Counties. These did only slight damage and no casualties are reported.

Early this afternoon an enemy aircraft was intercepted near the east coast of Scotland. During a short engagement in which one of our pilots was wounded, the enemy aircraft was severely damaged.

This morning's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

Last night enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a number of places in the south and southeast of England and at some places in the London area. All raids had ended by the early hours of this morning. Damage was caused by high explosive bombs at some places, but nowhere was it on a heavy scale.

In one town in the south several fires were started but they were soon put out. Very few casualties were caused anywhere.

Two enemy bombers were destroyed during the night.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP).—The German high command communique:

Strong squadrons of German combat planes and Stukas again yesterday attacked Valletta, Malta. Numerous bombs of heavy caliber again hit an aircraft carrier docked at the quay, as well as a destroyer in dock and two merchantmen in the harbor. Further hits and fires were observed on wharves, docks, factories and an arsenal in Valletta. A total of five British pursuit planes were shot down by accompanying German and Italian pursuit planes.

In the course of armed reconnaissance over Great Britain twenty-five kilometers (about fifteen miles) southeast of Harwich an 8,000-ton merchant ship in convoy was hit directly by a bomb. The ship began immediately to burn and list.

German combat units last night, in spite of bad weather, attacked war-vital objectives in London and Southampton. Furthermore, other harbors on the southeast coast of England were bombed.

Five of our own planes did not return yesterday.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

Local successful operations. Prisoners were taken, and many mortars and automatic weapons have fallen into our hands.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation bombed Piraeus today. There were a few dead and wounded among the civilian population, and a small number of refugee houses were wrecked. According to reports from competent police authorities, one of the enemy aircraft which raided Piraeus fell in the sea near the Island of Fleves, and another was downed west of Cape Sunium. Likewise, bombs were dropped unsuccessfully in rural districts of Elevsis, Corfu and Sandia, with no casualties or damages.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

There was no outstanding event on the Greek front, where unfavorable weather conditions still prevail. Our planes carried out effective bombing actions on enemy bases. They also machine-gunned and dropped shrapnel bombs on troops and supply columns.

In Cirenaica there were actions of artillery and patrols on the Giarabub and Tobruk fronts. Around Giarabub our plans bombed enemy mechanized forces with excellent results. The enemy carried out an air raid on Tobruk, where a plane was shot down by the anti-aircraft defense.

The enemy made some raids on Eritrea, with light damage.

Formations of bombing planes of the German air corps, escorted by Italian and German fighter planes, made dive attacks on the naval base at Valetta, Malta. They repeatedly hit ships in the bay, the arsenal and port works. A steamer was sunk. The aircraft carrier Illustrious, previously hit several times, was reached by more heavy caliber bombs. Italian and German fighter planes shot down six enemy planes. One of our fighters and four German bombers failed to return.

At dawn today enemy planes dropped explosive and shrapnel bombs on a locality in southern Italy, without damage to military works.

3024 -7081 30.24-7081

NIGHT LEAD AFRICAN

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, JAN 20-(AP)-BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND BIG GAME HUNTERS, ATTEMPTING ROLES SIMILAR TO THAT OF LAWRENCE OF ARABIA IN THE WORLD WAR, WERE CREDITED TODAY WITH FANNING A MOUNTING REVOLT AMONG ETHIOPIANS AGAINST THE ITALIAN CONQUERORS OF THEIR COUNTRY.

JUST AS THOMAS EDWARD LAWRENCE, HIMSELF AN ARCHAEOLOGIST, RALLIED THE ARABS AGAINST THE TURKS, LONDON SOURCES DECLARED PRESENT-DAY BRITISH AGENTS WERE PROVIDING "CONTINUOUS AND VALUABLE" SERVICE IN AROUSING THE ETHIOPIANS. AMONG THEM ARE BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS.

AUTHORITATIVE MILITARY CIRCLES DECLARED THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF KASSALA, IN THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN NORTH OF THE ETHIOPIAN BORDER, WAS A THREAT TO CONTINUED ITALIAN DOMINATION OVER THE FORMER KINGDOM OF HAILLE SELASSIE.

JAN 21 1941

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD P.WAVELL'S EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, THEY SAID, IS NOW GEARED FOR "MORE ADVANCED OPERATIONS." BRITISH UNITS WERE REPORTED TO BE PUNCHING THEIR WAY PAST SABDERAT AND TESSENEI, IN ITALIAN ERITREA EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF KASSALA.

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS, INTENT ON SABOTAGE AND RAISING THE TRIBES TO THE DOUBLE STANDARD OF THE LION OF JUDA AND GREAT BRITAIN, WERE DECLARED TO HAVE REPEATEDLY PENETRATED ITALIAN POSITIONS IN ETHIOPIA. ONE WAS SAID EVEN TO HAVE FIRED A SIGNAL PISTOL NEAR AN ITALIAN BASE TO GUIDE BRITISH BOMBERS TO IT.

AUTHORIZED BRITISH QUARTERS KEPT SILENT ON THE SIZE OF THE REBEL MOVEMENT, BUT ONE NEUTRAL MILITARY SOURCE PLACED THE NUMBER AT BETWEEN 30,000 AND 80,000 MEN. THEY ARE SUPPLIED WITH BRITISH GUNS.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS R.A.BUTLER TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DEC. 18 THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY WAS TO EXTEND ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE TO THE DETHRONED ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR AND TO ETHIOPIANS "WILLING TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM."

BRITISH MILITARY SOURCES SAID THE EJECTION OF THE ITALIANS FROM KASSALA "ENDED ALL CHANCES" OF A FASCIST INVASION AGAINST KHARTOUM, IN THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, AND THE NILE COTTON-GROWING REGION.

TWO ITALIAN DIVISIONS, INCLUDING TWO BLACKSHIRT BATTALIONS, WERE ROUTED AND SUFFERED 2,000 CASUALTIES IN THE OPERATIONS AROUND KASSALA, THESE QUARTERS SAID.

KA720PES JAN 21 1941

[redacted]

LONDON, JAN. 20-(AP)-A NEW POLISH SUBMARINE NAMED THE ORZEL (THE EAGLE) WAS LAUNCHED AT A NORTH BRITISH PORT YESTERDAY IN THE PRESENCE OF WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI, PREMIER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, AND ADMIRAL SIR MAX HORTON, HEAD OF THE BRITISH SUBMARINE SERVICE.

THE ORZEL, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, WILL REPLACE THE SUBMARINE ORZEL WHOSE LOSS WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEC. 6, 1940.

JAN 21 1941

[redacted]

LONDON, JAN 20-(AP)-WENDELL L.WILLKIE ACCEPTED BY CABLE TODAY AN INVITATION TO ADDRESS THE BRITISH GROUP OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE "AID FOR BRITAIN" BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

HE SENT HIS REPLY TO COL.ARTHUR EVANS, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR CARDIFF, WALES, WHO HAD EXTENDED THE INVITATION. WILLKIE WILL LEAVE NEW YORK WEDNESDAY BY CLIPPER FOR LONDON.

JAN 21 1941

WV1232PES

VICHY, FRANCE, JAN 20-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER PIERRE-ETIENNE FLANDIN TOLD THE FOREIGN PRESS TODAY THAT CENSORSHIP, WHICH HAS CONSIDERABLY DELAYED DISPATCHES, WILL BE RELAXED NOW AND THE CORRESPONDENTS PLACED ON THEIR OWN RESPONSIBILITY, AS IN ROME AND BERLIN.

CENSORSHIP, HOWEVER, STILL WILL BE RETAINED FOR MATTERS TOUCHING ON THE PERSON OF CHIEF OF STATE MARSHAL PHILIPPE PETAIN OR "THE SECURITY OF THE STATE."

JAN 21 1941

FLANDIN, WHO TOOK OVER CENSORSHIP AFTER THE RESIGNATION OF PAUL BAUDOUIN, A STATE SECRETARY WHO SUPERVISED IT PREVIOUSLY, FOLLOWED A STRICT POLICY WHICH HAD CAUSED PROTESTS FROM THE MORE THAN 90 FOREIGN NEWSPAPERMEN HERE AGAINST DELAYS AND SEVERITY.

IT STILL WILL BE NECESSARY TO SUBMIT DISPATCHES TO THE CENSOR, WHO WILL "ADVISE AGAINST SENDING FALSE NEWS" AND WILL HOLD THE CORRESPONDENTS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE IF FALSE NEWS IS SENT.

KA858PES

MONTEVIDEO, JAN. 20-(AP)-THE URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT TODAY AUTHORIZED THE DEPARTURE OF A BRITISH SEAPLANE WHICH LANDED IN TERRITORIAL WATERS WITH FUEL EXHAUSTED WHILE ON PATROL JAN. 15 FROM A WARSHIP TRAILING THE FRENCH MERCHANT SHIP MENDOZA.

THE PLANE'S CREW WAS GIVEN 24 HOURS, STARTING AT NOON TOMORROW, TO GET AWAY ON A NEW FUEL LOAD TAKEN ON HERE.

THE IDENTITY OF THE BRITISH WARSHIP TO WHICH THE PLANE IS ATTACHED WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

THE MENDOZA, ON THE LAST OF SEVERAL ATTEMPTS TO SLIP THE BRITISH BLOCKADE WITH FOOD FOR FRANCE, WAS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER ASTURIAS OFF THE BRAZILIAN COAST LAST WEEK. THE ASTURIAS CARRIES NO AIRCRAFT.

JAN 21 1941

FD1029PES

ST.JOHN'S, NFLD., JAN 20-(AP)-THE U.S.NAVAL SUPPLY SHIP RICHARD PECK HAS ARRIVED AT ARGENTIA, NFLD., WITH MATERIALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DEFENSE BASE THERE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DA909PES

D7

VICHY, FRANCE, JAN 20-(AP)-THE BANK OF FRANCE TODAY INCREASED ITS NON-INTEREST LOAN TO THE GOVERNMENT FROM 75,000,000,000 FRANCS TO 85,000,000,000. THE MONEY IS USED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO PAY THE COSTS OF THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

(THE FRANC NO LONGER IS QUOTED IN THE NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKET.)

ED1013AES

30.24 - 7083

30.24 - 7083

BERLIN, JAN.20-AP-GERNERAL GEORGE PETROVICESCU HAS RESIGNED AS RUMANIA'S MINISTER OF INTERIOR, DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM BUCHAREST.

JAN 21 1941

DNB SAID THE MILITARY COMMANDER OF BUCHAREST, GENERAL DEMETER POPESCO, WOULD SUCCEED GEN. PETROVICESCU.

LA LINEA, SPAIN, JAN.20-AP-TWO AIRPLANES OF UNDETERMINED NATIONALITY WERE FORCED AWAY FROM GIBRALTAR TODAY BY FIGHTER PLANES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN THE BRITISH STRONGHOLD. NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED.

JAN 21 1941

ROME, JAN. 20-AP-THE GERMAN TRADE EXPERT, KARL CLODIUS, WITH A FEW ASSOCIATES, ARRIVED HERE LATE TODAY FOR AN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE WITH ITALIAN TRADE LEADERS. OTHERS IN A DELEGATION WERE EXPRCTED TONIGHT. ---

MONTEVIDEO, JAN.20-AP-A SIXMAN JAPANESE COMMERCIAL MISSION ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO BEGIN A SURVEY TRIP OF THE ATLANTIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

HEAD OF THE MISSION, WHICH REPORESENTS LARGE JAPANESE FIRMS, IS TOMOZI TAKAYOSHI, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY EXPERT.

TAKAYOSHI SAID THE MEN WOYLD STUDY THE PROSPECTS OF INTENSIFYING RADE WITH ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, PARAGUAY, BRAZIL AND VENEZUELA. ----

JAN 21 1941

HONGKONG, JAN. 20-AP-HONGKONG OBSERVED TODAY THE CENTENARY OF ITS FOUNDATION AS A BRITISH COLONY--100 YEARS IN WHICH A BARREN ISLAND WAS TRANSFORMED INTO ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST SEAPORTS AND AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CENTER.

THERE WAS NO PUBLIC CELEBRATION ON ACCOUNT OF THE ERUOPEAN WAR BUT CHINESE AND BRITISH NOTABLES HERE DELIVERED COMMEMORATIVE BROADCASTS. -----

Tobruk Reported Taken In Fierce British Attack; Rumanian Strife Spreads

JAN 21 1941

Anzacs, Led by English, Open New Libyan Drive; Navy and R. A. F. Aid

Italian Cruiser Set Ablaze in Harbor

Another Fascist General, Twelfth, Is Caught; No Sign of German Planes

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Wednesday).—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Sydney today said Australian army headquarters were advised Tobruk had fallen.

Smash Italian Defenses

CAIRO, Jan. 21 (AP).—Australian shock troops, led by a crack British regiment, smashed through Italian defenses at Tobruk, Libya, to a depth of more than five miles today and captured many prisoners, including a general, the British high command announced.

"The advance is continuing," the British added.

Despite the presence of German dive-bombers in the Mediterranean area, the Royal Navy stood offshore and poured high explosives into Tobruk, where 30,000 Italians are besieged.

"The Italian cruiser San Giorgio in Tobruk Harbor, is in flames, together with a number of petrol (gasoline] stores and the like," the communique said. The 9,232-ton cruiser had been reported damaged previously.

Tanks and the Royal Air Force also aided the land forces who sprang to the assault at dawn today after fifteen days of the same careful preparation that reduced the Bardia garrison on Jan. 5.

Twelfth General Captured

Capture of the Italian general made a declared total of twelve thus far taken in the British campaign in Egypt and Italian Libya. Italian losses in dead, wounded and captured are estimated to total 83,500.

The R. A. F. carried out all-night raids Sunday night and yesterday before the ground charge began early today. The British airmen showered the outer defenses with explosives and the town and harbor installations with both explosive and fire bombs. Hits on marine repair shops and the silencing of an Italian ground battery of four guns were reported. Many British bombs fell on an encampment of 200 tents, it was said.

British tactics were much the same as those used at Bardia, which fell after a two-day assault. The thirty-mile line of outer defenses was surrounded by the British, cutting off retreat toward Derna to the west. British batteries were placed and Italian resistance was tested and found to be weaker than at Bardia, the British said.

A succession of heavy sandstorms had raged for the last few days, restricting visibility to a few feet and holding up the assault. The weather cleared somewhat today, and Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Middle East commander, loosed his men and machines. The navy moved into firing positions off the coast.

Inner Defenses Penetrated

Shortly after noon the land troops had penetrated both the first and second defenses protecting Tobruk, the British said. The Italians had placed both field and naval artillery inside these lines in a desperate effort to hold up the British, dispatches from the front said.

There was no indication that German planes were aiding the Italians at Tobruk. No German planes have been reported over Libya. Italian air resistance in this section of Libya has been slight, the British said.

Tobruk is about 650 miles by air from Catania, Sicily, the base whence German planes have been attacking the British island fortress at Malta. Malta is only about 150 miles from Catania.

Gen. Wavell called upon the Egyptian Premier to inform him of the new British attack.

Last night and early today British pilots fanned out in wide offensive patrols in this and other areas of the African war.

Catania was raided again Monday night, the R. A. F. reported, and seven Axis planes were set aflame on the ground. The base's administrative buildings were declared to have been left red with fires visible sixty miles away.

In East Africa, where British land forces were reported officially to be vigorously pushing their thrusts against Italian Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia, the bases of Assab and Neghelli were raided. Assab's supply depot was said to have been hit by several bombs. At Neghelli administrative buildings were reported set aflame and a large number of motor vehicles destroyed or damaged.

As to operations afield in East Africa the British command drew but a general picture:

From the Sudan British troops were reported pursuing the retreating Italians over the frontier into Eritrea; in the region of Metemma in northwestern Ethiopia, Italian artillery and aircraft were declared to have failed to lessen British pressure; on the frontiers of Kenya, facing Italian Somaliland, British patrol activity continued.

2,000-Mile Front Attacked.

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Great Britain's African army, striking along a 2,000-mile front, was reported today driving a wedge into Eritrea, attacking Ethiopia and Somaliland, and tightening its siege lines around Tobruk, in Libya.

London observers expressed the belief that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell had given the command for a geared-up offensive intended to shatter Rome's African empire before Nazi aid, recently extended to the Mediterranean, could become effective.

Desert fighters of the Army of the Nile, reported by the Middle East Command yesterday to have smashed through Eritrean defenses from two points along the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan frontier, were said to be advancing steadily in contact with retreating Fascist forces.

Ethiopian Front in Action.

Military informants said Italian casualties in this sector amounted to 2,000 men.

One of two British drives against the Italian conquerors of Ethiopia was reported slightly more than one hundred miles further south, in the vicinity of Metemma, in the northwestern corner of Ethiopia. There were no details on operations in this sector, but a communique yesterday said lively patrol activity had been renewed.

South African forces based in Britain's Kenya Colony were reported last night to have put Fascist troops to flight in attacks along the southern Ethiopian frontier near El Yiro and along the Italian Somaliland frontier near El Wak.

Italians Abandon Kassala.

Rome, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Italian troops have abandoned Kassala in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan because of "the necessities of a strategic nature," the Fascist High Command announced today.

The daily communique also reported British warplanes again had bombed Catania in Sicily. Some damage was reported, but there were no casualties, the daily war bulletin said.

The British also were reported to have bombed Tobruk, causing some damage.

Italian planes were said to have repeatedly bombed enemy preparations and bases in North Africa. Increased artillery activity in the Tobruk zone was noted, but there was no other mention of ground operations on the Libyan front.

Malta Is Attacked Again.

Berlin, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Scattered German combat planes were reported today by the German High Command to have attacked airports on the Mediterranean island of Malta yesterday for the second successive day.

Tanks Rout Mob in Bucharest As Iron Guardists Battle Army

Military Dictatorship Set Up by Antonescu; Sima Goes to Consult Berlin

By The Associated Press

BELGRADE, Jan. 21.—Fighting between heavily armed Rumanian Iron Guardists and the Rumanian Army was reported spreading tonight to many parts of that country.

Diplomatic advices seeping out of Bucharest through a strict censorship said Gen. Ion Antonescu, the Rumanian Chief of State, was forming a military dictatorship to restore order.

Two men were reported killed in rioting before the Bucharest prefecture when a group of Iron Guardists resisted an order placing police power throughout Rumania in the hands of the military.

This outbreak was said to have started after Iron Guardist police had defied orders from the new chief of all police, Gen. Nicoluscu-Cociul, for their ouster from the prefecture. The Guardists lowered an iron gate in an attempt to prevent entry of officers sent to disband them.

The Guardists, or "Legionaries," then took their stand in the courtyard and upon the roof of the building. Soldiers surrounded the prefecture, and 500 Guardist sympathizers marched to the area, singing their organization's songs.

Then, according to reports here, two tanks arrived. The crowd advanced upon them with pickaxes and attempted to disable their caterpillar treads with blankets torn from horses. The tanks opened fire and killed two demonstrators.

The Guardists withdrew with their dead, laying out the two bodies in Bucharest's main street, the Calea Victoriei, before the Church of Clatari. There a guard of honor was formed, and the legionaries sang religious hymns before dispersing.

Rumanian troops occupied the prefecture without further casualties, so far as is known.

The Iron Guard, diplomatic sources here said, apparently had been building up hidden arsenals for the last month, and was armed with rifles, machine guns and hand grenades.

Antonescu Begs for Order

BUCHAREST, Jan. 21 (AP).—After twenty-four hours of demonstrations in Bucharest and other parts of the country Gen. Antonescu appealed tonight to the Iron Guard to "forget the hatreds" and help him re-establish order in Rumania. (This dispatch was passed by the Rumanian military censor.)

Antonescu in his proclamation blamed the disturbances in the country on "foreign agents, rebellious elements, and some misunderstandings by individuals."

The Bucharest radio asserted tonight that Iron Guardists had held demonstrations against the murderers of a German major (identified in other dispatches a Maj. Doering.

"We must," said Antonescu, "re-establish order and tranquillity in twenty-four hours, because I have not been, and I do not want to be tomorrow, the instrument of tyranny, or the bridge leading to anarchy.

"I trust the honor and security of the frontier of the country to the loyalty of the army officers, the fidelity of the soldiers and true Iron Guardists, brought up in the spirit of love for their country taught by Codreanu. . . .

"I have accepted an overwhelming burden of leadership in order to prevent the downfall of the country and save the honor of the nation in its most crucial hour of trial.

"I have fought without halt to save what could be saved. I swear before God, the nation and history, that these four months (since Antonescu took control from abdicating King Carol II) have been months of the most bitter, most terrible, most devastating turmoil that a man could live through for his country. Some misunderstanding individuals, rebellious elements and foreign agents are now trying to disturb the order without which a state cannot live."

Against Jews And Masons

A Government spokesman meanwhile said the demonstration in the streets of Bucharest Monday by thousands of students was a protest against these foreign agents and "Jews and Masons," because, he said, the latter sought to undermine the country.

He said the slaying of the German major was "a violation of the laws of hospitality," and declared the victim would be considered an Iron Guard hero in Rumania.

87 Industries Militarized

BUCHAREST, Wednesday, Jan. 22 (AP)—Widespread disorders in Rumania, including the slaying of a German officer, prompted Premier General Ion Antonescu to put the army in charge of the State police, militarize eighty-seven important industries, and make a desperate appeal last night to dissident Iron Guards to "forget hatreds" and aid him in re-establishing order.

General Antonescu dismissed Minister of the Interior George Petrovicescu, a leading Iron Guard, "for failure to set up a guard around the hotel housing the German military mission, failure to take the necessary steps after the murder of the German major, and for allowing internal order to collapse."

Dimitru Popescu, military commander of Bucharest, was named new Minister of Interior. All police prefects were replaced by military men, an army major was named head of military censorship, and an army general replaced the State police head.

"We must," said General Antonescu in appealing to the people, "re-establish order and tranquillity in twenty-four hours because I have not been, and I do not want to be tomorrow, the instrument of tyranny, or the bridge leading to anarchy."

The disturbances occurring in Bucharest and other parts of the country were ascribed by General Antonescu to foreign agents, rebellious elements and "some misunderstandings by individuals." A decree was published providing the death penalty for any premeditated crime against members of the German military mission here. A government spokesman said General Antonescu also had threatened severe punishment for any one found connected in any way with the slaying of the German officer.

At 10 P. M. curfew was imposed.

Sima Goes to Berlin

BELGRADE, Jan. 22 (Wednesday) (AP).—Horia Sima, Rumanian Iron Guard leader, left Bucharest for Berlin last night to confer with Nazi leaders there, an official Rumanian news agency dispatch said today.

Nazis Reported Interceding

SOFIA, Jan. 21 (AP).—German troop reinforcements were reported speeding to Bucharest and other cities of Nazi-dominated Rumania tonight to quell street fighting and bomb-throwing in which civilians, German soldiers and Communists were said to have been injured.

[D. N. B., German official news agency, reported in Berlin that Premier Antonescu had shaken up his Cabinet, ousting Gen. George Petrovicescu as Interior Minister and replacing him with Gen. Demeter Popesco, military commander of Bucharest, as a result of the assassination of a Nazi staff officer in the Rumanian capital. D. N. B. reported that Col. Orescheanu, director general of the Rumanian railway system, was wounded by a gunman in his Bucharest office Tuesday.]

Advices reaching Belgrade from Bucharest tonight said Antonescu had placed all police power in the hands of the military and decreed immediate execution for any one killing a member of the German armed forces.

Other measures were said to have included establishment of military control over press censorship, occupation of eighty-seven factories and institutions throughout the country by Rumanian Army units and the posting of redoubled guards about public buildings and radio stations in the Rumanian capital.

Nazi's Slayer Is a Greek

Rumanian authorities identified the slayer of the German officer, a Maj. Doering, as a thirty-one-year-old man named Sarandoz, who was born in Turkey but is a naturalized Greek. Sarandoz was said to have carried an American bank checkbook and letters from the United States and England. Authorities, searching for a suspected accomplice, detained ten prominent Greek residents of Bucharest as hostages.

Three reasons suggested in Sofia and at Belgrade and Budapest as motivating the Rumanian disorders were: the bitter rivalry between extremists and more conservative elements in Rumania's dominant Iron Guard, increasing resentment over German military concentrations in Rumania and against the Antonescu regime, and an attempted coup by Leftists, followers of dethroned King Carol II, or others trying to seize power.

Reports that German reinforcements were hurrying to the trouble centers coincided with advices which told of the withdrawal of German forces stationed in the vicinity of Giurgiu, Rumanian oil port on the Danube opposite the Bulgarian town of Ruse. These forces were said to be headed for Bucharest and other outlying cities.

Advices reaching Belgrade and Budapest said there had been heavy casualties.

A diplomatic report received in Belgrade said the regular broadcast of the Bucharest government station was interrupted by a speaker who attacked Antonescu's policies and accused him of handing the Balkan kingdom over to the Germans.

Rail Executive Wounded.

Berlin, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—A DNB dispatch from Bucharest today said that Col. Orescheanu, director-general of the Rumanian railway system, had been wounded by a man who forced his way into his office and fired several pistol shots. Authorities gave no further details.

A shake-up in Rumania's Iron Guard Cabinet, displacing Gen. George Petrovicescu as Interior Minister, was ascribed by DNB, today to the assassination of a German staff officer in Bucharest. The agency quoted a Rumanian communique as saying that the post had been taken by Gen. Demeter Popesco, military commander of Bucharest, because Petrovicescu had failed to enforce internal order, "had not taken any necessary measures" nine hours after a man was arrested for slaying the German officer and had not ordered a guard for the military mission.

Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu, according to DNB reports from the Rumanian capital, has ordered summary execution of the assassin as soon as an inquiry into the killing is completed.

The news agency said legionnaires and students held demonstrations of sympathy before Antonescu's office and the German legation. Rumanian Army units also were said to have staged a mourning march past the two buildings.

BULGARIANS WARNED

Donovan Tells Them U. S. Is Out to Aid Britain

Sofia, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Usually reliable informants said tonight that Col. William J. Donovan, United States observer who has been traveling in Europe and Northern Africa, had emphasized in a frank talk with Bulgarian Government leaders that the United States was pushing production to the utmost to aid Great Britain.

Col. Donovan himself explained that, besause of the confidential nature of his mission, he was unable to say anything about this talk. He expressed regret that such information had been given out.

He talked with Foreign Minister Ivan Popov during the day, was to have dinner with the British Minister and plans to see King Boris tomorrow.

TURKS WARN NAZIS ATTACK WOULD FAIL

Troops Massed in Thrace to Resist Drive in the Balkans, Istanbul Announces

'STEEL FORTRESS' IS READY

Press Also Points to Peril for Axis—Hasty U. S. Aid Is Urged on Congress

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 21 (AP)—The official Turkish wireless announced tonight that the government "has gathered a great part of its army in Thrace [European Turkey], where it awaits any possible action."

Discussing the possibility of a German invasion across the Balkans, the radio said:

"Those who attack our steel fortress of Thrace are doomed to fall in the attempt. Turkey fought on eight fronts in the last war—no one should doubt her ability to fight on one front alone. Those who want to beat their heads on the rock may do so."

Nazi Force Held Inadequate

The broadcaster expressed doubt, however, that the Nazis could mass

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enough troops in Rumania to attempt the invasion, asserting:

"They would meet a wide Balkan front. The Balkans can muster more than 100 divisions, and added to these would be British forces."

By April, the commentator continued, Germany at best could have only about sixteen divisions in Rumania and would be forced to leave some troops there.

"It is doubtful," he added, "that the Germans could pass peacefully through Bulgaria. Also, they would have to protect their left and right" flanks [presumably against Turkey and Yugoslavia]. Therefore, it appears that the German troops in Rumania will be used only for pressure against the Balkans, not for conquest."

Press Defies Germany

Turkish newspapers declared editorially that if Germany tried to strike at Britain through Turkey this country would fight. The Tasviri Efkat said:

"Turkey is not a country to be frightened by threats. The brief talk somewhere in the Alps [between Reichsfuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini] will not make the Turks give up resistance to an enemy. If there are people who are ready to undertake such a dangerous adventure, we are ready to meet them in a way that will open new pages of glory for Turkey."

The Vatan said: "It is Germany's business if she wishes to repeat Italy's mistakes. The Balkan zone of security will become, if Germany attacks it, a battle ground that will threaten the Axis at its hearts."

The Aksam declared: "Germany would be insane to draw Yugoslavia and Turkey into the war. A Balkan front would be more dangerous to Germany than the British front."

Turkey is increasing exports of live stock and wheat to aid the Greek army.

Pole, Chilean Official In Turkey, Talks To Rumanian—Vanishes

Istanbul, Jan. 21 (AP)—Turkish police are investigating the mysterious disappearance of Samson Mikicinski, chancellor of the Chilean legation here, who vanished January 16.

Mikicinski, an ex-Czarist officer, had aided many Polish refugees to make their way out of Rumania, and Istanbul police suggested the possibility that he had been slain for political reasons. He had made frequent visits to Rumania.

The chancellor was last seen during a chat with Chilean legation officials and a Rumanian refugee, Manielescu, described as one of former King Carol's closest advisers.

Mikicinski was a Polish citizen, onetime honorary Peruvian consul-general in Poland, and a director of the Polish Latin American Chamber of Commerce.

His mother, a Mrs. Loveton, lives in New York city, while his son was reported to be a pilot in the R. A. F.

GREEKS REPEL COUNTER-BLOW NEAR TEPELENI

Report Italians In Vain Attack Suffered Heavy Casualties

Fascists Said To Be Putting Up Stiff Fight To Stem Hellenic Push

[By the Associated Press]

Struga, Yugoslavia, Jan. 21—Greek observers in this border town report that in the last week the Italians have moved eighteen fresh divisions of troops into Albania.

These forces are massed behind the front lines which the Italians have been energetically fortifying in preparation for a stand.

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Jan. 21—Italians counter-attacked vainly in the Tepeleni sector of Albania, Greek reports from the front said today, and were driven back with heavy casualties and the loss of their original positions.

The Fascist effort to check Grecian drives north and west was described as the largest and most carefully planned of any launched by Premier Mussolini's legions in that area.

"Considerable success" likewise was noted in a dispatch from the front in a movement of Greek troops north of Klisura "to positions from which it will be easier to reach their objectives."

Occupy Strategic Height

Greek advance units early yesterday morning took advantage of bad weather and poor visibility to occupy a strategic height in a surprise attack, it said.

"More than one hundred prisoners, including three officers, were captured," it said. "Three mounted guns, four machine guns, some mortars and many cases of cartridges fell into Greek hands."

The Italian counter-assault was intended, Greek reports said, to break up the slow Greek advance toward Berati, an oil-producing center, and the vital port of Valona.

"Reports reaching us," a Government spokesman said, "say the Italian Julian division has suffered such heavy losses during recent operations that is has been necessary to withdraw it from the front in order to reform it."

Italians Bomb Piraeus

Despite continuous bad weather, Italian bombers struck at a Greek base at Piraeus, the seaport of Athens. (The Italians claimed to have damaged and destroyed "a large amount of merchant tonnage in the well-protected bay.")

It was announced officially that two of the bombers were shot down. A communique noted "a few dead and wounded" among the civilian population and some houses wrecked.

A Greek Government communique said the British R. A. F. blasted away at Valona Sunday night and yesterday in the "heaviest bombing attack so far carried out in that region."

"Large explosions occurred in the target area and a number of fires were caused," the Government reported.

lost their original positions along with great numbers of their attacking force.

On the front north of Klisura the Greeks reported that they also scored important gains in attacks launched in blinding snowstorms.

One dispatch said the Greeks seized a height from the Fascists, captured more than 100 Italian prisoners, including three officers, three mounted guns, four machine guns, mortars and several cases of cartridges.

The R. A. F. reported that Valona, a port vital for the supply of Italian forces in southern Albania, was subjected Sunday night and yesterday to the heaviest bombing attack so far carried out in that region. A severe night raid was followed by further raids in daylight yesterday, the communique said, and "large explosions occurred in the target area and a number of fires were caused. High explosive bombs fell on buildings south of the jetty and on the foreshore, causing considerable damage."

Meanwhile two Italian bombers which attacked Piræus, the port of Athens, were reported officially to have been shot down by British fighter planes in dogfights watched by cheering crowds in the capital's streets, five miles away. Others in two bomber formations were said to have been driven away, but not until some bombs were dropped on the port in the midday raid yesterday.

The bombers caused a ninety-minute alarm, the longest of the war here, but no bombs fell in Athens itself.

Italians Bomb Greek Bases.

Rome, Jan. 21 (A. P.)—The newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia reported today that an air raid yesterday on the main Greek military base at Piræus, the seaport of Athens, "damaged and destroyed a large amount of merchant tonnage in the well-protected bay."

Two large ships and a steamer were badly damaged by bombs in the port of Leontos, while four ships off Cape Themistocles also were bombed, the newspaper said.

Italian planes, in two waves of five bombers each, raided Piræus through anti-aircraft fire and were attacked by twenty-two British and Greek planes, it asserted. Besides shipping, the arsenal, basins, docks and port works were declared heavily damaged.

Other waves of Italian planes were said to have bombed military works at Roda, on the Albanian Coast north of Corfu, and port works and barges loaded with war supplies in the harbor at Sranda.

Four enemy planes were said to have been shot down in aerial combats, while the Italians declared they lost only one plane.

The Italians also reported their planes had bombed an aviation field on the Greek island of Crete, "causing fires and visible damage."

The British were reported to have lost one plane in a raid on the Italian-held port of Valona in Albania, which was said to have caused no damage.

45,596 Italians Believed Lost.

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The Italians have lost 45,596 men in the Albanian campaign through battle injuries and sickness, British military quarters reported today. Official Italian figures, which "may be understated," it was said, list 2,081 killed and 6,515 wounded.

The Greeks were said to have taken 16,000 prisoners and rounded up 1,000 Italian deserters. British and Greek intelligence sources estimate approximately 20,000 men in the Italian forces in Albania are sick.

Greeks Report Italy Balked

Say Fascist Soldiers Launching Big Drive Near Tepeleni Have Been Repulsed.

Athens, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The Greeks reported today their forces had repulsed what they described as the largest and most carefully planned Italian counter-attack yet attempted in the Tepeleni sector of the Albanian front.

As a result of this desperate attempt to halt the Greek advance, the Italians were declared to have

BOTH SEXES ARE LIABLE TO CALL TO WAR PLANTS

Listing of Workers Leaves Bevin Open to Attack by Left Wing.

DEBATE BEGUN IN COMMONS

Conscription of Wealth Asked —Army May Widen Its Present Age Limits.

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin informed the House of Commons today that the Government has decided to register Britain's working men and women for drafting into war factories.

Mr. Bevin reported steadily increasing production, despite air raids, but added that the country has "now reached a stage when it will be necessary to take industrial registration by age groups." He said the registration was to make a list of those who should be called upon to serve the State in the national industry.

The Government risked a political storm from the Left Wing by its decision to draft labor, but observers predicted that there would be little formal opposition.

Wide-Open Debate Begun.

Mr. Bevin's announcement launched a wide-open debate on man power.

Earl Winterton, Conservative, immediately applauded the decision.

He warned that the British people had "got into a most dangerous state of mind of thinking that if we only waited long enough, the United States was going to give us everything we wanted and we only had to hang on a few weeks or months."

The real situation, he said, is that "not until the very end of this year should we get such an accretion of strength from the United States that it would make an appreciable difference to the war efforts; not until the middle of next year or later would it mean superiority."

Laborite Retorts on Wealth.

Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, complained that drafting of labor should not be ordered until the Government had drafted wealth, property and land in the national effort.

The power to draft men and women from other occupations or from unemployment into war industries was granted by Parliament in the drastic emergency powers act of May 22. The act also gave the Government the power to draft capital, but Mr. Bevin made no mention of this in his announcement to Parliament.

[Capital already has been called on for a 42.5 per cent profits tax—the same rate as the basic income tax—and a 100 per cent excess profits tax based on increases in profits during war years over pre-war year.]

In the coming months, Mr. Bevin said there "will be heavy demands for manpower and womanpower for services, for munitions work and for civil defense.

He said that he expected arrangements soon for lowering the draft age for the army from 20 years to 19 and for raising it above the present top limit of 36. He gave no new upper figure.

Employers no longer will be allowed to discharge men except for misconduct in vital industries, Mr. Bevin announced, and employees will be forbidden to leave vital work without the Government's permission.

Mobile Labor Force Needed.

The object of such a rule and for the drafting of labor, he said, is to create a "permanent mobile labor force."

Besides men, Mr. Bevin said, the nation will have to call into munitions and aircraft factories "many women who, in normal circumstances, would not take employment."

"As more men are called up for the forces," he said, "industry will have to absorb women far more than it is doing. The State will have to take much greater responsibility for the

care of children where women are rendering national service."

Mr. Bevin recited, point by point, the increased production in the last few months, despite German attempts to bomb factories, furnaces and aircraft plants out of existence.

He reported:

1. An increase by more than one-third of merchant shipping construction in the last half of 1940 over the first half;

2. An increased production of airplanes "since the beginning of September, week by week," and

3. Maintenance of the high arms production rate of last summer through the air siege months of autumn and "in many cases increases" in the rate.

No Exception of Rank.

In the labor draft, Mr. Bevin said, "There will be no exception of rank or anything else."

Mr. Bevin, a hard-handed union boss, risked disapproval of his main political backers—5,000,000 members of the Trades Union Congress—in announcing the conscription policy.

In making the announcement, he pledged that the Government soon would present a bill providing for restoration of union and individual rights at the end of the war.

The number of munitions workers is greater than in 1918, when world war production was at its peak, he said, and he assured Commons that "if I were at liberty to reveal the rate at which we now are able to equip a division with guns and machine guns, it would give the House a great measure of encouragement."

To Build Workmen's Hostels.

As one means of speeding production, he said, workmen's hostels will be built near factories.

Besides the general arms speed-up, Mr. Bevin said that export production also was increased. Last month exports totaled £24,000,000 ($96,000,000), £3,000,000 ($12,000,000) above November.

The speed-up has been especially big in the aircraft industry, he reported.

"Many of the airplanes from the other side have been successfully flown across the Atlantic in bad weather," he added. "This is a tribute to the design and workmanship of the machines and the efficiency and endurance of the pilots."

COMMONS TOLD OF HOME-FRONT DRAFT PLANS

Bevin Announces Census For Potential "Permanent Mobile Force"

Labor Minister Assures Parliament Industry Is Speeding Up

London, Jan. 21—Britain has decided to register her working men and women as a potential "permanent mobile labor force" which soon may be drafted into war factories, Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, told the House of Commons today.

In announcing plans for a census by age groups "of those who should be called upon to serve the state" behind the lines, Bevin assured Parliament that industry was speeding up rather than bogging down.

"Most people will volunteer," he declared, but he warned "there will be no exception of rank or anything else."

Details Progress

Bevin detailed Britain's industrial progress in recent months and said House members would be greatly encouraged "if I were at liberty to reveal the rate at which we are now able to equip a division with guns and machine guns."

With the announcement, Bevin disclosed several other drastic changes in the lives of Britons at war:

Employers no longer will be allowed to discharge men, except for misconduct, in vital industries.

Workers in those industries will be forbidden to leave their jobs without the Government's permission.

Draft ages for the army shortly are to be broadened—lowered from 20 years to 19 and raised one or more years above the present top limit of 36.

Policy Called Bold

The Government's declaration of policy was bold, political observers said. They declared Bevin, a union boss called into Prime Minister Churchill's War Cabinet, risked the wrath of his main political backers, the 5,000,000 members of the Trades Union Congress.

He pledged, however, that the Government soon would present a bill providing for restoration of union and individual rights at the end of the war, and observers predicted there would be little formal opposition.

Authority to draft men and women from other occupations or from unemployment into war industries was given by Parliament in the Emergency Powers Act of last May 22.

Capital Not Mentioned

The act also gave the Government power to draft capital, but Bevin did not mention this in his announcement. (Capital already is paying a 42.5 per cent. profits tax and a 100 per cent. excess-profits tax.)

Emanuel Shinwell, a Laborite, complained that "wealth, property and land" should be drafted before labor.

Earl Winterton, a Conservative, supported the decision, saying United States aid would not "make an appreciable difference in the war effort" until the "very end of this year" and would not mean superiority "until the middle of next year."

Stresses Women's Role

Bevin stressed the forthcoming role of women in munitions work and for civil defense.

"Many women who, in normal circumstances, would not take employment," will be called into munitions and aircraft factories, he said, and "as more men are called up for the forces, industry will have to absorb women far more than it is doing."

Where women "are rendering national service," Bevin said, the state will "take much greater responsibility for the care of children."

More workers are employed in Britain's munitions factories now than in 1918, when World War production was at its peak, he said. To gear industry still higher, living quarters will be supplied workers near their factories.

Once again Prime Minister Churchill parried efforts to draw him out on Britain's war aims.

"Most right-minded people here and abroad, and especially in the United States," he told the House, "already fully understand the cause and the principles for which we are waging war on Nazi tyranny."

WOMEN QUENCH FIRE BOMBS IN LONDON RAID

Housewives Said To Have Rushed From Kitchens To Tackle Incendiaries

Luftwaffe Switches Back To Daylight Attacks On England

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 21 — The *Luftwaffe* switched back to widespread daylight assaults on England today, concentrating on London and the eastern part of the country.

Three alarms sounded here and the Government announced bombs fell on the outskirts of the capital and in the surrounding home counties, but that no important attack developed. "A few casualties" and some damage were acknowledged.

Women Smother Bombs

Housewives were said to have hurried from their kitchens to smother fire bombs dropped in a town on London's outskirts in a morning attack. A single Nazi raider machine-gunned an East Anglian town, then followed up with high explosives.

For the second successive week the Admiralty announced a sharp decline in shipping losses, the figure for the week ended January 12 totaling nine ships of 30,226 tons. In the six months since July the average had been some 85,000 tons a week.

The Admiralty, in a communique tonight, reported the trawlers Manx Prince and Refundo have been sunk. There were fatal casualties on the Refundo, but none on the Manx Prince, the communique said.

Noon Raid On London Reported By Berlin

Berlin, Jan. 21 (AP)—A noontime raid on London today was reported DNB, which told of two successive days of daylight thrusts against England.

Scouting planes were active as far north as the Orkney Islands yesterday, a high command communique said, and some objectives were said to have been bombed "despite most unfavorable weather."

Compared to such activity, DNB said, not a single British plane had flown over Germany or German-occupied territory in the last twenty-four hours.

Freighters Bombed

Three British merchantmen, totaling 17,500 tons, have been bombed recently, informed sources said, and a fourth ship of 6,000 to 8,000 tons reported hit two days ago off Harwich, England, was declared to be sinking.

In military circles the belief was expressed that the British aircraft carrier Illustrious, repeatedly attacked since it was taken into Valletta, Malta, for repair of damages suffered in a Mediterranean sea-air fight, now rested on the bottom of the harbor.

not be used until permission of a high court is obtained. Police were posted throughout the *Daily Worker* building.

An informed source said Morrison acted after "long and full consideration of the issues involved and because a warning issued to the *Daily Worker* last summer had not achieved its purpose."

The Communist organ began publication January 1, 1930. Its distribution outside Britain was banned last May and there have been demands in the House of Commons for its suppression.

It was insisted in authoritative quarters that the action did not imply any change in the Government's policy of freedom of the press, and that the fact these two publications were tolerated so long was evidence that the Government did not want to interfere with journalistic privileges unless the provocation became grave.

London Daily Worker Publishes Despite Ban And Police Guard

Paper Mimeographed On Single Sheet After Scotland Yard Detectives Raid Office And Forbid Publication

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, Jan 22—The banned Communist *Daily Worker* appeared today despite the posting of Scotland Yard detectives in the paper's office here.

A single sheet of mimeographed paper headed "*Daily Worker No.* 3431" was handed in at the British Press Association Building.

One side carried an editorial, the other a story of the police raid on the office where the *Daily Worker* and *The Week*, a weekly news letter of Leftist tendencies, are printed.

The order to suspend publication was issued by the Home Secretary, Laborite Herbert Morrison, who, it said, was satisfied that in each paper there had been systematic publication of matter calculated to foment opposition to the successful prosecution of the war.

It directed that the presses and other apparatus of the two papers should

Churchill On War Aims

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 21—Prime Minister Churchill refused once more today to give questioners in the House of Commons an outline of Britain's war aims and plans for the peace to follow the conflict.

"Most rightminded people here and abroad, and especially in the United States, already fully understand the cause and principles for which we are waging war on Nazi tyranny," the Prime Minister told the House.

African Report Denied

Churchill denied reports of a British-Italian arrangement for the removal of Italian women and children from Africa.

He added that such a suggestion "should surely come from the Italians

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or those commanders on the spot and it would not be possible in any case to interrupt operations now in progress."

Churchill repeatedly has parried efforts to draw him out on Britain's war aims.

"Fighting To Survive"

"We are not fighting the war merely to maintain the status quo, but among other things in order to survive," he told the House of Commons last October 15, adding:

"When our capacity to do that is more generally recognized throughout the world, we shall be in a position to take further view of what we shall do when victory has been won."

Twice since then he has reiterated that Britain won't declare her war aims until she is sure she is going to survive.

A motion by the Independent Labor party December 5 combining a request for a specific statement of British war aims and a demand that Britain move to end the war was defeated in the House of Commons by 341 votes to 4.

BRITISH OFFICERS UNDER CRITICISM

Commons Scores Colonel for 'Old Tie' Defense.

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Malcolm MacMillan, a Laborite, demanded in Commons today drastic disciplinary action against Lieut.-Col. R. C. Bingham of the Officer Cadet Training Unit, who charged in a letter to the London Times that the working-class men now serving as army officers had "largely fallen down" on the job.

"Never was an old school tie and the best it stands for more justified than today," Col. Bingham wrote.

During debate on the letter, Lady Nancy Astor asserted: "Bear in mind that a great many ordinary soldiers think there is a good deal of substance in this matter and everybody knows it."

Capt. H. D. F. Margesson, Secretary of State for War, told Commons that Col. Bingham had been directed to give an explanation.

"I regret profoundly that the letter was published," he said, "but I have no powers over the press."

When he asked for action "to make sure more discretion is exercised over publication of letters of this kind," the House echoed with a chorus of assent, in which Prime Minister Churchill joined.

War Office Papers Left in Taxis

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Capt. H. D. F. Margessoon, Secretary of War, told the House of Commons today that there have been twenty-one cases in which papers and documents concerned with the War Office have been left in taxis, buses and subways. Disciplinary action has been taken against the offenders, he said.

BRITISH OFFICIAL QUITS UNDER MONEY CHARGE

Commons Group Accuses Robert Boothby of Improper Conduct

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Robert Boothby sent Prime Minister Winston Churchill his resignation as Parliamentary Secretary for the Food Ministry today after a committee of the House of Commons had charged him with conduct "derogatory to the dignity of the House." The committee declared Mr. Boothby had a financial interest of more than $96,000 in realization of Czech assets in Great Britain.

In a 300-page report, the committee asserted that Mr. Boothby had agreed to make political speeches and put pressure on Ministers and Treasury officials to aid in the realization of the assets of various Czechs, but had "expressly protested" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he had no financial interest in the deals.

A Czech citizen, Richard Weininger, promised Mr. Boothby 10 per cent of any frozen assets Mr. Weininger owned in Czecho-Slovakia that Mr. Boothby might succeed in collecting, the committee charged. It added that Mr. Boothby had received £1,000 for expenses. Mr. Weininger, who had been sent to prison under the defense regulations, testified before the committee.

No Progress With Soviet Reported To Commons

Britain's Efforts To Improve Relations At Standstill Since Last October

London, Jan. 21 (AP)—Britain's efforts to reach more friendly relations with Russia have been at a standstill since October 22, the Government informed the House of Commons today.

R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that on that date Britain had suggested to Moscow "a wider political understanding," but that this proposal had not been "taken any further by the Soviet Government and the present situation is that the next step rests with them."

BRITAIN BUILDS 100 WARSHIPS

Admiral of Fleet Denies Planes Rule Seas.

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Lord Chatfield, Admiral of the Fleet, told the Royal Empire Society today that Great Britain is building more than 100 ships for naval and Air Force purposes and "the sea situation is showing continual improvement." Construction of the new vessels, which will include sixty-four patrol ships and twenty-six mine sweepers, shows Britain firmly believes that ships and not planes command the seas, Lord Chatfield said.

"If that had not been true the empire would have ceased to exist, and we would have been enslaved and his Majesty's Dominions and colonies parceled out to other envious races," he declared.

"We need not be concerned by the recent air attack in the Mediterranean," he said. "It was no more severe than the home fleet suffered in the North Sea years ago. If you fight hard you must expect losses. We take confidence that if we lost a cruiser (the Southampton), it was the first large ship sunk as a consequence of air attack in eighteen months of war. The empire is a sound affair, and we need not fear it is going to perish from air attack . . . ."

Declaring "not one battleship has so far been sunk by enemy air action," Lord Chatfield said the "battle fleet truly controls the seas and the war. It is the queen on the chessboard, the full back of the British Navy.

30,226 TONS SUNK

British Announce Shipping Loss for Week.

LONDON, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Great Britain lost nine merchant ships totaling 30,226 tons in the week ending January 12, the Admiralty reported today. It was said in authoritative quarters that the total was still well below the high averages which marked the intensification of the submarine campaign in July.

There were no losses of allied or neutral merchant shipping during the week, the announcement said. The Admiralty said that during the period covered by the announcement "the Germans claimed to have sunk a total of 42,700 tons of shipping."

The week's loss compared with average weekly sinkings of 81,000 tons in July, 80,000 tons in August, 101,000 tons in September, 86,000 tons in October and November, and 67,000 tons in December.

Authoritative circles commented that the shipping situation appeared more favorable although "we may still expect to get knocks." They attributed lower losses in recent weeks to improved patrols, stronger convoy escorts and weather breaks.

Britain Will Intern Enemy Couples Together

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—A plan to bring interned enemy alien husbands and wives together in internment villages was announced today by Osbert Peake, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs.

BRITONS WIN WAR BONUS

Million Workers to Receive 75 Cents Additional Weekly

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The National Arbitration Tribunal today granted a war bonus increase of 75 cents weekly to a million British arms and shipbuilding workers whose average wage is $17. The tribunal ruled against the union, however, on a request for full restoration of pre-war working conditions.

MEAT LOW IN BRITAIN

Minister of Food Blames Weather Conditions.

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, advised Britons today they must expect a decline in offerings of meat from the home markets as a result of weather conditions which also cause transportation difficulties.

He announced that those unable to obtain their full meat ration (about 25 cents a person weekly) would be allowed to make up the amount in corned beef. Lord Woolton said he believed the supplies of meat in cold storage would meet the ration needs, but that the use of corned beef would cover any local shortages.

4 Scotsmen Killed In Arms Plant Blast

Ministry Of Supply Announces Material Damage Was Slight In Factory Explosion

London, Jan. 21 (AP)—Four persons were killed in an explosion in a Scottish arms factory this afternoon, the Ministry of Supply announced.

The Ministry's brief statement said:

"The Ministry of Supply regrets to announce that an explosion occurred in a Scottish arms factory this afternoon resulting in the loss of four lives.

"An immediate inquiry is being held.

"Material damage was slight."

Gayda Reports Axis Discussed U.S. Trend

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 21—Virginio Gayda indicated today that United States activity—"the sharpening of warlike trends across the ocean"—figured prominently in the meeting between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

The authoritative editor of *Il Giornale d'Italia* outlined these five "well-defined phases" of the war situation which he said called for the meeting:

1. Intensification of German air attacks on Britain.

2. Intensification of the Axis counter-blockade in the Atlantic.

3. Critical developments in the Mediterranean.

4. The sharpening of warlike trends across the ocean, which do not pass without reactions from the whole political and military system of the war.

5. Vast international accords of the Axis.

"Identity Of Views"

Gayda emphasized the Axis nations' "identity of views . . . not only for political ends, but also for conduct of the war."

Foreign observers expressed belief that Hitler and Mussolini may have agreed on a plan to obtain France's cooperation in the war against Britain by direct action if necessary.

With the German military establishment in Sicily figuring largely in the Axis plans for the Mediterranean war, observers look for a Nazi attempt to gain further bases on the French island of Corsica and Tunisia.

High Attack Malta

The British island base of Malta, which thus far has been the chief Mediterranean objective of the Axis air fleets, would be another effective base, if it could be wrested from its defenders, it was said.

The objective of such extensions of the present campaign would be to make the Mediterranean too hot for the British fleet, thereby closing the sea to convoys and reducing Britain's trength in the war against the Italians in Libya and also cutting off British aid to Greece.

A supplementary move, these observers say, might be a German effort to obtain Dakar, chief port of French West Africa, as a base for operations.

"Technical Meeting"

The newspaper *Il Piccolo* described the war council between Mussolini and Hitler—believed to have taken place at Berchtesgaden—as a "technical meeting of the first order," an indication that military problems predominated.

This was interpreted in foreign circles as meaning, possibly, that Hitler has decided to act over the head of the Vichy Government to bring conquered France into line with the totalitarian program for Europe.

(Brief, identical communiques issued yesterday in Rome and Berlin told neither when nor where the leaders met nor what they discussed. The announcements said only they were in complete accord on all questions.)

Joint Attitude

Political circles assumed also that the two chiefs had agreed on a joint attitude toward developments in United States aid to Britain, which the Fascists say are leading toward an anti-totalitarian war.

Here again, observers say, occupation of Dakar would be a highly practical move.

"New events on the eve of imminent spring" will blossom from the meeting, *Il Piccolo* commented. It recalled that in their four previous meetings since the *Blitzkrieg* against Poland, Hitler and Mussolini reached decisions which had "immediate and profound repercussion on the progress of the war and development of joint action against the enemy."

More Active Phase

With the German air force aiding Italy, the newspaper added, "the alliance has entered into a new and more active phase."

"After a period of rest and uncertainty, which the English have used as if Italy was already at the end of her forces and resources," it said, "we now are facing an energetic revival. The initiative still is in the hands of the Führer and il Duce."

May Meet Often

Expressing confidence of Axis domination of the Mediterranean *Il Piccolo* underlined these words in black: "We are not ones to hope that the English do not pass through it any more—let them pass if they have chosen those waters for their suicide."

As Mussolini Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and German Ambassador Hans Georg Viktor von Mackensen returned from the Axis meeting, Fascist authorities said that such talks between Hitler and Mussolini probably would become more frequent.

The two leaders were said to have talked "a very long time," first privately and then with their aides.

High Fascists stressed the statement that the meeting was marked by a "spirit of cordial friendship," calling it important in view of British propaganda suggesting that Axis solidarity was weakening.

GAYDA ASSAILS WARLIKE TREND 'ACROSS OCEAN'

Editor Declares Such A Policy "Does Not Pass Without Reactions"

Italians Predict Nazi Effort To Gain French Mediterranean Bases

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 21—Adolf Hitler's secret meeting with Benito Mussolini was described by a Fascist press organ today as "a solemn warning" to the United States, and there were predictions that the Nazis would seek to gain French vases in a supreme effort to drive the British navy from the Mediterranean.

There were forecasts of a spring Axis offensive intended to break Britain before the United States could make a material contribution to her defense, and the tone taken by some authoritative writers suggested there had been a virtual merger of German and Italian forces, including their high commands.

Chief Objective Cited

Fascist informants indicated that an attempt to seize control of the Mediterranean—not only to drive the British off the shipping lanes but away from the North African coast to relieve the Italians in Libya—stood at the top of the list of the war plans drawn up by Hitler and Mussolini in their week-end conference.

The Catholic newspaper *L'Avvenire*, for example, declared that if the British armies of North Africa "must proceed with their right flank exposed to the air and naval attacks of the Axis they will soon end up in an extremely precarious position."

Allied Line "Exposed"

"In Albania," it said, "the British and Greeks already have a line from the Yugoslav frontier to the coast even more exposed to attacks by sea and the wearing down of that line brings nearer the threat of our counter-effensive."

The belief that Hitler and Mussolini had agreed to obtain France's cooperation in the war, by direct action if necessary, was expressed first by foreign observers.

They pointed out that the Germans already were established in Sicily (mainly a base for Nazi dive bombers which have been harrying the British fleet.) They forecast a German effort to operate also from the French island of Corsica; from Tunisia, in French North Africa, and perhaps also from Dakar, the main port of French West Africa.

U. S. Activities Noted

The activities of the United States drew observations from Fascism's editorial spokesmen.

Virginio Gayda declared "The sharpening of warlike trends across the ocean" figured much in the Hitler-Mussolini meeting; these trends, he said, "do not pass without reactions. . . ."

The official Rome radio asserted that President Roosevelt was preparing to enter the war, but that the American public would "have none of it."

After saying that the Hitler-Mussolini discussion was "a solemn warning" to the United States, the newspaper *La Tribuna* denounced "those who for business reasons, ideological stubbornness or low calculations inspired by the destructive intention of international Masonry and Jewry still believe they can interpose obstacles to the advance of the new order and prop up the iniquitous British hegemony."

Military Reports

On the military side, Italy's high command reported these developments:

In East Africa—Italian evacuation of Kassala, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, as a measure compelled by "necessities of a strategic nature." The British, however, were declared to have suffered "considerable losses" in motorized units.

In Libya—"Increased artillery action" around Tobruk; British aerial bombing was acknowledged to have caused "some material damage," but Italian planes were said to have "repeatedly bombed enemy preparations and bases."

On the Greek Albanian front—Greek naval bases heavily raided; port works and ships at anchorage hit; troop concentrations and supply ships scatter-bombed.

BELGIAN CASUALTIES LISTED

7,500 Soldiers And 5,995 Civilians Killed In German Drive

Berlin, Jan. 21 (AP)—The number of Belgian soldiers killed in the German drive through the Lowlands has been set tentatively at 7,500 and the number of civilians at 5,995, the well informed *Dienst aus Deutschland* news agency service said today, quoting figures said to have been released by the Belgian Office for the Identification of War Dead.

ROME SEES AMERICA BEING LED TO WAR

Milan Press Says U. S. Can't Help British More.

Rome, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The Rome radio, in an English language broadcast, asserted today every one believes President Roosevelt plans to bring America into the war.

"Do people have faith in Roosevelt's promise" not to send American fighting forces abroad? the broadcaster asked.

"Every one believes it is his intention to use the powers he is demanding under the aid-for-Britain bill to bring America into the war," the broadcaster said.

The American public, however, will "have none of it," he declared. "Its desire to remain out of war is unmistakable."

The Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera, described the United States as playing the unique role of "waging war without waging war." America could extend little more aid to Britain than she is already doing even if she formally declared war on the Axis Powers, the paper said.

Should the United States actualy enter the war, this commentary added, she could send Britain no army, but could provide only airplane pilots and such naval aid as could be spared from her own coast defenses in addition to munitions. The paper said the United States already was furnishing all three.

'Victory This Year'

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 21—The central idea underlying yesterday's conference between Adolf Hitler and Premier Mussolini, informed sources said today, was to insure during the present year a victory over England, regarded as already practically achieved.

All other problems, such as the rearrangement of the world after victory, or detailed questions such as the fate of the French colonies, were secondary, these sources declared.

It was emphasized further that the presence of the German and Italian Foreign Ministers, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano, at the meeting indicated the Axis leaders consider diplomatic weapons as well as military weapons important to the achievement of victory.

Hitler's Germany, they said, will avoid the mistakes of the earlier German regime, when foreign policy and military policy ran side by side without being dovetailed carefully into each other.

Ricci Transferred to Front

ROME, Jan. 21 (AP)—Renato Ricci, recently named Italy's industrial dictator, and his chief assistant, Tullio Cianetti, have left their jobs for "front-line fighting posts," the official news agency Stefani said tonight. It failed to say where they were to be sent or who was running the vast production machine entrusted to Ricci only Dec. 31, when Premier Benito Mussolini gave to him control over industry in addition to his cabinet post as Minister of Guilds. Ricci is a lieutenant colonel in the Bersaglieri and Cianetti a captain of artillery.

Britain in Pact With Belgian Congo

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Foreign Office announced today the conclusion of purchase and financial agreements with the Belgian Congo under which Great Britain will buy 126,000 metric tons of copper and other products within a year.

Products to be bought are "important for the maintenance of prosperity of the Belgian Congo," the announcement said.

The Belgian Congo government has agreed to introduce legislation forbidding "trading with the enemy" and to inaugurate an export licensing system, it was added.

The financial agreement stipulated that all of the Belgian Congo gold production and foreign exchange, "after providing for the Belgian Congo's own essential requirements and such advances to the Belgian government as may prove necessary," would be ceded to the Bank of England against payment in pounds sterling.

The purchase agreement is operative for a year from Jan. 9, 1941; the financial agreement for the duration of the war.

HITLER'S ANSWER TO PETAIN READY

Reply to Be Delivered by Vichy Envoy in Paris.

Vichy, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Information from Paris indicated tonight that Adolf Hitler's reply to Chief of State Marshal Petain soon will be delivered by Fernand de Brinon, French representative in Paris. It was not possible, however, to obtain immediate confirmation here.

A high Government source said yesterday that Marshal Petain will keep his present Cabinet until Hitler answers his Christmas Eve message, outlining how German - French collaboration could continue. Negotiations have been halted since Pierre Laval, former Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier now reconciled with Petain, left the Cabinet on December 13. In official circles it was said that the Vichy Government's position that the French fleet will not be used against Britain stands unaltered.

According to the Paris information, Hitler's reply takes the stand that the official announcement that Petain and Laval have settled their differences proves that the charges against Laval, which led to his resignation, were baseless.

[It has been reported in Berne that Laval was accused of personal ambitions, even to the extent of setting up his own French Government.]

The note also was reported to insist that Laval be included in Vichy's inner councils—for example, in a talked-of sup[illegible] cabinet—and that such incidents as caused the Laval resignation must not be repeated, if the Vichy Government wants French-German collaboration to continue.

FRENCH TROOPS FREED

43,000 Soldiers Go Home From Switzerland.

Vichy, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Cries of "Long Live France" and "Long Live Switzerland" came from both sides of the frontier as interned French troops released from Switzerland crossed into France at a border town last night.

Five hundred Spahis — native cavalrymen from Algeria and Tunisia led by French officers—crossed the frontier, among the first of 43,000 French troops to be freed under a French-German agreement. Crowds cheered as officers shook hands with a French general commanding a waiting guard of honor. The Swiss were represented by an officer who formerly served in the French Foreign Legion.

The official French journal today listed 997 wounded and sick French prisoners of war repatriated from Germany from November 27 to December 7.

300 French Sailors Back Home

Vichy, France, Jan. 21 (AP)—After a voyage of nearly three months, in which they said they were seized three times by British vessels, 300 demobilized French soldiers and officers reached home today from the West Indies.

VICHY PROTESTS SEIZURE

Also Notifies Brazil of 'Conditions' of British Action on Vessel

VICHY, France, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Vichy government has protested to Britain against the seizure of the French freighter Mendoza off the coast of Brazil, an official announcement said tonight.

It added that France also had called the attention of the Brazilian Government to "the conditions in which the incident occurred."

Leahy Visits Admiral Darlan

Vichy, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador, made a courtesy call today on Admiral Jean Darlan, French Navy secretary.

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OFFICIAL TOKIO AGAIN ATTACKS U. S. ATTITUDE

Matsuoka Says This Nation Should Consider in the Interest of Peace.

ADDRESSES JAPANESE DIET

Some Britons Advised to Leave Orient Before the Crisis With America Comes to Head.

Tokio, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka expressed "earnest hope" today that the United States would reflect seriously on her attitude toward Japan's ambitions in Greater East Asia both "for the sake of peace in the Pacific and the sake of peace in the world in general."

Later today the British Consul at Yokohama was reported to have sent letters to some British citizens in this district advising them to leave Japan "before the impending crisis in American-Japanese relations comes to a head." British subjects in Tokio, Kobe and other cities were said to have received such letters.

The United States, Matsuoka told the Japanese Diet, has "evinced no adequate understanding of the fact that the establishment of common prosperity throughout Greater East Asia is a matter of vital concern to Japan."

Declaring that the United States "apparently entertains the idea that her own first line of national defense lies . . . not only along the eastern Pacific, but even as far as China and the South Seas," Matsuoka said, it would ill-become her to accuse Japan of having "ambitious designs."

Regrets U. S. Attitude.

"I, for one," Matsuoka declared, "believe that such a position assumed on the part of the United States would not be calculated to contribute toward promotion of world peace. Speaking frankly, I should extremely regret such an attitude of the United States for the sake of peace in the Pacific and also for the state of the world in general."

The Foreign Minister urged the United States to "realize her responsibility for the maintenance of peace, reflect deeply on her attitude with truly God-fearing duty . . . and bend the utmost efforts to allay an impending crisis in civilization."

Pointedly, Matsuoka referred to Japan's recent military alliance with Germany and Italy, which he said, will surely result in establishment of a new world order, "if only time be given."

"There is no room for doubt," he declared, "that it will be crowned with brilliant success."

Warns Against War.

He warned, however, that should the United States become involved in the European war and "should Japan, too, be compelled to participate," the resulting conflict might spell "the downfall of civilization."

Throughout his 3,500-word address Matsuoka avoided references to recent official utterances in Washington regarding the international situation, particularly as it affects the Far East. He dwelt at length, however, on economic pressure exerted by the United States in the form of a "succession of embargoes and restrictions on exports to Japan," as well as what he called interference with Japanese shipping by Great Britain and her colonies.

"The Japanese Government have lodged protests against such actions on each occasion, but this tendency has recently been so greatly aggravated that Japan must meet the situation adequately prepared," Matsuoka said.

"No other course is left open for Japan but to go forward with perfecting herself as a State highly organized for national defense not only in order to meet this pressure . . . but also to secure an economic life of self-supply and self-sufficiency within the region of Greater East Asia."

Seeks Russian Friendship.

Matsuoka left no doubt that Japan is "determined to go forward with the work of stabilization for the East." To aid in this work, Japan is endeavoring to "bring about a far-reaching readjustment of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, the Foreign Minister asserted, emphasizing that the three-Power pact was in no way directed against Moscow.

Matsuoka declared the Government was seeking a speedy settlement of "the China incident" and said armed resistance by the regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has notably declined.

The regime "is still advocating national reconstruction through continued resistance against Japan," however, largely due to "misplaced hopes in assistance from Great Britain and the United States—especially the latter," Matsuoka said.

The Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China, "if only for geographical reasons, should be in a state of intimate and inseparable relationship" with Japan, Matsuoka asserted.

He recalled that "a cultural agreement" was signed with Brazil last September, and that Japan and Argentina had agreed to elevate their legations to embassies.

30 Britons Warned

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Jan. 21—A British consular official's advice to certain British residents to leave Japan 'before the impending crisis in American-Japanese relations comes to a head" was disclosed by reliable informants today.

Wilfred W. McVittie, acting Consul General in Yokohama, was said to have sent a letter of warning to a selected list of about thirty Britons in his district. Why these were selected was not explained. It was said that Britons in Tokyo and other cities received no such letters.

Lists "Crisis Probabilities"

The informants said McVittie's letter read as follows:

"British subjects who have no important reason to remain in Japan are advised to leave by the regular shipping routes before the impending crisis in American-Japanese relations comes to a head.

"Should war be declared, it is probable that:

"1. Sailings of ships of all nationalties will be canceled.

"2. Hurried evacuation will not be possible.

"3. British subjects will not be free to use their money or property.

"4. They will not be ableto communicate with their consuls and some may be interned.

Americans Advised In October

"5. A neutral government will then endeavor to arrange for their evacuation and the payment of living allowances if Japanese authorities permit."

An authoritative British source said today that British residents in Japan were advised last November to leave unless they had important reasons for staying and that this advice "still stands."

This informant said nothing was known in London of the notice reported to have been issued today by the active British Consul General in Yokohama.

He added that this notice was not issued on instructions from the British Foreign Office.

United States residents in Japan were advised by the Washington State Department last October to leave Japan, China and other Oriental territories. Several hundred already have left Japan. No new advice has been issued to Americans recently.

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—An authoritative British source said today that British subjects in Japan were advised last November to leave unless they had important reasons for staying, and that this advice "still stands."

This informant said nothing was known here of a notice reported to have been issued today by the acting British Consul General in Yokohama. He added that this notice was not issued on instructions from the Foreign Office.

More Americans To Leave Orient

Shanghai, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The liner President Taft will sail for the United States tomorrow with 165 passengers, most of them Americans leaving the Orient in response to their State Department's advice. The total responding to the advice as a result will be brought to about 4,000 for the whole Orient.

THAI FORCES ATTACK TOWN IN CAMBODIA

French Indo-Chinese Report Foe at Gates of Samrong

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Jan. 21 (AP)—Isolated actions continued today in the developing war between Thailand [Siam] and the French Far Eastern garrisons, with Thai forces reported to have gained footholds in two outposts within French territory.

The most important military development was reported in Northern Cambodia, where a large force of Thai troops, supported by mechanized units, reached the city gates of Samrong, a point defended by a small body of French troops backed by a bomber squadron. The French military communiqué described the attack as "violent."

A pitched battle was reported across the border-marking Mekong River opposite the town of Pakse, with sizable losses admitted by both sides.

A French announcement said that in the past week the French forces had destroyed three Thai tanks and anti-aircraft guns had shot down five Thai planes, bringing the total to forty-six.

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Thai [Siamese] High Command reported today heavy losses were inflicted on French Indo-Chinese forces that crossed the Mekong River, and thirty river craft were damaged in retaliatory raids by five Thai warplanes.

Military objectives along much of the Indo-Chinese side of the border from Luang-Prabong to the Gulf of Siam also were damaged by Thai raiders, the communiqué said.

KENNEDY FIGHTS AID BILL IN ITS PRESENT FORM

Says Even British Leaders Can't Agree Whether We Should Enter War.

HE URGES LIMITING POWERS

Tells House Committeemen That Co-ordinating Board Should Represent Congress.

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Joseph P. Kennedy, the retiring Ambassador to London, said flatly today that he was against the lease-lend bill for aid to Britain in its present form. After more than three hours' testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee Mr. Kennedy was told by Representative Chiperfield, Republican, of Illinois, that Mr. Chiperfield had been unable to determine the witness's attitude toward the legislation.

"Are you for or against this bill in its present form?" he asked. "I'm against this bill in its present form," Mr. Kennedy replied. He added that he had no specific proposals for amendment.

Previously, he had agreed with various suggestions for amendments put forward by members of the committee, including those which would limit the President's powers under the legislation. On the other hand, Mr. Kennedy had expressed approval several times for all aid to Britain short of war which would not inevitably lead to war, but he also had stressed his belief that rearmament was America's main problem and that aid to Britain should be considered solely in terms of "what's best for us."

Can Not Agree.

Mr. Kennedy reported that some high British officials believed that the United States should go to war against Germany, but that others disagreed. Those who favored American entrance into the war he said, did so because they felt that this nation "would find a way to carry it through."

Officials opposed to the idea, he said, believed that it would cut down the flow of war materials to Britain. Mr. Kennedy, who served President Roosevelt in London for thirteen months after Britain went to war and went through more than 280 air raids, appeared before the House Foreign Relations Committee to testify on the administration bill for lease-lend aid to Britain and other democracies.

He agreed with various suggestions put forward by committeemen for limiting powers which would be granted to the President by the legislation, approving, among others, a proposal to keep the President from using warships for convoy duty, unless Congress consented. Questioned at length on conditions in Britain, Mr. Kennedy said that when war came and Parliament passed a bill in two hours without debate—presumably the emergency

WINANT NOT PICKED

Roosevelt's Choice of Envoy to Britain Due Soon.

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that he thought he would talk to some one tomorrow about the appointment of a new Ambassador to England, but he threw back his head and laughed loudly when asked if it were true that John G. Winant would get the post. Authoritative informants had reported that Mr. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire and first Chairman of the Social Security Board, probably would be named to succeed Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring Ambassador.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he had not yet spoken to anybody about the designation of a new agency. Reporters wanted to know also about reports that Averill Harriman, industrialist, would be named United States Minister to England. Mr. Roosevelt smiled and said that there were all sorts of reports along such lines.

FDR Derides Convoy Talk

Says Idea of Giving Navy to British Is Purely a Fable, Too

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt said today he supposed 50 executive orders of all kinds had been drawn up to meet contingencies and that perhaps one of them provided for the freezing of assets of all European countries in the United States.

The freezing of such assets, he said, is one of many things that has been studied for a long time and remains under study.

At the first press conference of his third term the President was

asked whether an executive order for that purpose actually had been prepared. He said he supposed one might have been printed, but that fact did not necessarily mean much.

Precautionary Measure

The orders were drafted as a precautionary measure, he indicated so that they would be ready in case they were needed suddenly.

Mr. Roosevelt also told reporters that talk of convoying ships across the Atlantic to the British Isles, which has circulated on Capitol Hill in discussion of the aid-to-Britain legislation, was "cow-jump-over-the-moon stuff—Old Mother Hubbard."

He authorized the direct quotation at the request of newspapermen.

In the same category, he placed the talk of a possibility of giving the American Navy to Britain.

British Women Win Honors for Defense Heroism in War

Work Side by Side With Men and Share Perils of Fighting Services

ADVANCE—SENT JAN-20

By GODFREY ANDERSON

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Women, responding to the call for national service, are ranking as heroines in the front lines.

Thousands of them share the perils and privations of war with men, serving in the auxiliary units of the three fighting services as well as in civil defense.

For the first time in history, women worked side by side with men as fire-fighters in the auxiliary fire service toward the end of 1940. They also have braved the bombs and the anti-aircraft barrage as ARP wardens, ambulance drivers and first aid workers.

Drive Farm Tractors

Women served as "land girls" during the last war, but members of the women's land army now are driving tractors and attending to farm machinery.

From the woman who stays at home, minding her children, is prepared to tackle the incendiary bomb which may fall in her attic, to brew hot tea for bombed-out neighbors, billet a few soldiers, or give lifts to stranded wayfarers in her automobile if she still has one and can get gasoline to run it.

If she lives in a big city, she faces the nightly terror of air raids. If she lives in the country, she may have half her house filled with evacuees and have to share her kitchen with people she barely knows.

Named Clerk in Commons

The calling of men to the ghting forces has left vacancies for women in fields they never before have been able to enter.

Miss Kay Midwinter of Torquay (Devonshire) was appointed temporary clerk of the House of Commons. Not only is she the first woman to hold this post, but she is the first woman (other than a woman M. P.) to set foot on the floor of the chamber while the House is sitting.

There are women porters shouting "mind the doors" on the crowded subways, women punching tickets on buses, and even some women chimney-sweeps.

One group of young airwomen, members of the air transport auxiliary, are ferrying new aircraft from the factories to RAF stations. They pilot anything from fast fighter-trainers to heavy twin-engined bombers. It was on such duty that Amy Mollison was killed when her plane crashed into the Thames.

Holds Major Rank in Army

The navy has appointed its first woman physician. She is Mrs. Attracta Genevieve Rewcastle and she sports the gold rings of a surgeon-lieutenant on her naval-type uniform.

The army, not to be outdone by the navy, appointed its first woman doctor with senior rank a few days later. She is Dr. Anna Reaveley Glover and, with the relative rank of a major in the Royal Army Medical Corps, is deputy assistant director of medical services for the (women's) auxiliary territorial service, eastern command.

Assistant Section Officer Joan Pearson of St. Ives (Cornwall) was the first member of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force to be decorated. She was awarded the medal of the military division of the Order of the British Empire for gallantry in risking her life to rescue a British pilot after his machine had crashed.

Three other "WAAFS"—Srgt. Joan Mortimer, Assistant Section Officer Elspeth Henderson and Srgt. Helen Turner—are the first women to be awarded the military medal, for the calmness and courage they showed under bombing attack at a RAF fighter station in the south of England.

"Wrens" Show Heroism

Leading "Wren" Nina Marsh and "Wren" Irene May Marriott (the word Wren is derived from the initials of the Women's Royal Naval Service) were cooking dinner when a bomb crashed nearby. Nina, although wounded, said a meal must be produced somehow. And it was.

So Nina got a medal and Irene was commended for gallant conduct and devotion to duty.

Nineteen-year-old Sonia Straw, a first aid warden of Caterham (Surrey), was the first woman to be awarded the newly instituted George Medal, highest ranking award after the Victoria Cross. Sonia received the medal for her bravery in treating casualties in a badly bombed building.

Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, asked whether women are to undertake fire-bomb fighting, following the Nazis' big fire raid on the ancient City of London, said: "This is dangerous work; for that matter, so is work with the ambulance service. The time has long gone by when women could be kept away from dangerous work in defense of their country and if they are ready for service I am not going to say 'No.'

"The women of this country have shown that when air raids come, they have just as high courage and just as steady nerves as men. It may be that the idea of defending their homes or the businesses where they work as front-line fighters will make a special appeal to them."

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S EX-GOVERNOR WILL SUCCEED KENNEDY

Former Social Security Board Chairman Acceptable to Churchill.

IS MEMBER OF G. O. P.

Known as Friend of Labor. Educated at St. Paul's and Princeton.

Washington, Jan. 21.—(AP)—John G. Winant, one-time Republican Governor of New Hampshire and former chairman of the Social Security Board, was reported authoritatively today to be President Roosevelt's choice to succeed Joseph P. Kennedy as Ambassador to Great Britain.

Informants close to the White House said that he was acceptable to Prime Minister Churchill and other British officials.

Mr. Roosevelt, it was said, decided that Winant had the respect of all classes of people and that he would make an ideal diplomat under the trying conditions of war and post-war rehabilitation.

Kennedy Informed

Kennedy, who tendered his resignation some time ago, was reported to have been informed of Winant's selection and to have expressed no objection.

Authoritative reports said the President probably would send the nomination to the Senate in the next few days, and well-informed leaders on Capitol Hill said there was little doubt that he would be confirmed promptly.

Tall and tousle-haired, Winant, who is now 51, was named as first chairman of the Social Security Board in 1935. He resigned during the 1936 campaign to defend the Social Security Act against the criticism of Alf M. Landon, then the Republican Presidential nominee.

International Office

Since that time Winant has been mentioned on several occasions for various Cabinet posts. He was elected director of the League of Nations International Labor Office in 1938, receiving 28 of a possible 32 votes and becoming the first American to hold that position. The Labor Office now has its headquarters at Ottawa, Canada.

Although elected to the New Hampshire Legislature in 1917, Winant hardly took his seat before leaving for Paris to enlist in the first air squadron of the AEF. He was honorably discharged as a Captain in 1919.

At 36, he was elected Governor of New Hampshire, and then was the youngest Governor in the country. He was re-elected for a second and third term, but declined a fourth on the ground that others should have an opportunity to hold office.

Long regarded as a friend by labor, Winant was mentioned prominently among the list of possible Republican Presidential nominees in 1936.

Despite disapproval by some of his party colleagues, he was prompt to indorse President Roosevelt's NRA and to urge that its labor provisions be made permanent.

Wife Not Informed

At her home in Concord, N. H., Mrs. Winant said she had received no word from her husband on his possible appointment.

The former Governor's wife said that rumors have been current for some time that he might be named to the London post but that there had been no official confirmation.

Winant, born in New York City of a wealthy family, was educated at St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H., and at Princeton University.

Early in his career, he expressed his position on labor with the words: "Jungle warfare has no place in modern industry, and the exploitation of workers has been a deep and underlying cause of our lack of social advance."

Winant's New Hampshire legislative accomplishments included creation of a State Comptroller's office, modernization of State financial records and development of a State planning program.

He was instrumental in giving the State a direct primary, and he set up a state-administered relief system which won praise from the Federal Government.

Kennedy Fights Present Aid Bill

Continued from Page 1.

powers bill—"democracy went out the window," but, he added, it did not necessarily follow that democracy "can't come back."

Keeping Out of War.

At another point he remarked that it was "quite unlikely" that England might land troops on the European Continent to defeat Germany. He reiterated his expressed view that the United States should keep out of the war.

On the problem of aiding the British, the Ambassador expressed the belief that Congress should have a closely co-odinated relationship with the President. "If Congress could have some small committee that would function with the President, you'd still have Congress functioning, but it would not be through an unwieldy body," he explained.

But he said that the main task before this nation is to complete its own rearmament. "We should go all out to rearm now," he declared.

Representative Richards, Democrat, of South Carolina, asked if, in comparison with that objective of preparedness, the question of aid to Britain should not be considered merely as incidental and Mr. Kennedy said that he agreed.

At the same time, he made it clear that he favored full aid—short of war—to the British. He called for 100 per cent support for whatever methods of extending assistance finally were worked out.

Only Three Phone Calls.

Representative Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, took up with Mr. Kennedy the question of making public reports which the envoy forwarded to Washington while in London. Mr. Kennedy said that the matter involved policy considerations and was for the State Department to decide.

It might be, he added, that the best interests of the country would not be served by making the documents public. He said that while in London he had "but three telephone conversations" with the administration here, "one with the President and two with the Secretary of State."

Subsequently, at the State Department, Secretary Hull was asked about proposals that diplomatic correspondence both of Mr. Kennedy and William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to Paris, be submitted to congressional committees. Secretary Hull said that some State Department documents could not be made public in the interest of national defense and the nation's foreign relations, but that he did not know if any of the documents from Messrs. Kennedy and Bullitt came within this category.

Several Points Observed.

In the course of the long committee hearing, Mr. Kennedy stressed several points to the committee. These included:

With regard to British aid, "the problem for us to consider is what's best for us; it doesn't sound very charitable, but that's the question."

If the war continues for two or three years, it is a "fair assumption" that Communism will sweep western Europe. Aid to Britain, which might lead to involvement in war, would include American naval escorts for cargo convoys. When one war vessel was sunk, war, in Mr. Kennedy's opinion, would result.

Mr. Kennedy "has faith" in the President's ability and integrity in handling foreign affairs. On this point, the Ambassador told the committee "I'm a little biased. I think he's a great fellow."

Toward the end of the hearing, Mr. Kennedy said that "we admit that we're in no shape to fight, therefore I'm for all aid to England."

Tinkham Takes a Hand.

Representative Tinkham asked Mr. Kennedy if England might land troops on the European Continent and defeat Germany. Mr. Kennedy replied that this would be "quite unlikely." Could a combination of British and an "unlimited number" of American troops defeat Germany? Mr. Tinkham asked.

Mr. Kennedy said that, bearing in mind transportation and related problems, that would be a difficult question to answer. He reiterated to Mr. Tinkham that "this is not our war" and that the United States should keep out of it.

In response to a question about the economic effect upon the United States should it enter the war, Mr. Kennedy said that if the struggle continued a long time, England would not be able to make war purchases here. The result, he asserted, would be "a terrific war debt that would make such a burden on this country that anything might happen."

Mr. Kennedy declined flatly to answer a question by Mr. Tinkham whether the lease-lend bill, in its present form, "proposes a dictatorship here." At various points, however, he commented on specific criticisms, and agreed with suggestions for amendments to limit the amount of money to be appropriated under the program, to limit the life of the measure and to prohibit the use of American naval vessels for convoy duty.

30.24-7091 X 30.24-7091

'Letting George Do It.'

Mr. Kennedy declined again to comment when Mr. Tinkham asked if the British Government was conducting the war efficiently or was "muddling through" with the idea of "letting George do it," meaning, Mr. Tinkham said, the United States. "Are the British people united in prosecution of this war?" Mr. Tinkham asked.

"Completely," Mr. Kennedy replied.

At various times, as Mr. Tinkham continued his interrogation, Chairman Bloom, Democrat, of New York, and other committeemen, objected to Mr. Tinkham's questions, thus relieving the Ambassador either of having to reply or to refuse to do so. Mr. Tinkham, standing behind the long, curved committee table, calmly accepted the objections with the comment:

"I have so many questions, I will not press that one."

He continued to put them in quantity and finally Representative Eaton, Republican, of New Jersey, arose from his seat and said:

"At the rate we're proceeding, the war will be over before. . . ."

Laughter Blackout.

Laughter blanked out the rest of the sentence. Mr. Eaton suggested that Mr. Tinkham place in the committee record his views and questions.

"I hope," Mr. Eaton continued, "that other members of the committee will not have the same hunger for information that the gentleman is exhibiting." Chairman Bloom said that he hoped that the effect of this remark would be on Republican members.

"I will say that it will have no effect on me," Mr. Tinkham said. He went on to ask Mr. Kennedy to define the expression "All aid short of war to Great Britain."

"Any action that will not make war inevitable," Mr. Kennedy said, emphasizing that he would rely on the President and military and naval experts to define such actions specifically. Mr. Tinkham said some of those Mr. Kennedy had mentioned had "been very warlike in their movements."

Questioned as to whether he believed that a crisis would develop within the next sixty or ninety days, as administrative spokesmen told the committee last week, Mr. Kennedy said that he did not know exactly what was meant and that there were many things in the military situation which he did not understand.

Perfect Chance Muffed.

"I have never understood, for instance, why the German Army permitted a British army of 300,000 to escape from Dunkirk," he said. If the German air force was as strong as they claimed, he continued, he thought that they had a perfect chance to annihilate that British force.

"If they have the strength to capture the air," he said, "the crisis might come any day. So far, they haven't indicated they have that strength."

Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, asked Mr. Kennedy if he knew the British war aims.

"I certainly don't, sir," the former Ambassador replied.

Question For Hull.

When Mr. Fish asked if Mr. Kennedy thought that something ought to be done to let this country know the nature of those war aims before proceeding with aid to Britain, Mr. Kennedy said that he did not understand the question and suggested that it was one for the State Department.

Britain's situation would become "serious and vital," Mr. Kennedy said, if British shipping losses continued at anything like the rate of losses prevalent before last month.

Mr. Fish asked if it were fair to the British people "for us to intimate" that the United States would help in a possible Continental invasion. "I don't believe we've ever done that officially," Mr. Kennedy replied.

Mr. Fish asked what Mr. Kennedy thought of Winston Churchill's statement that, as Mr. Fish put it, "England needed no help from us in 1941." Mr. Kennedy said that it was "rather strange."

Labor More Important.

Mr. Fish then wanted to know if there were "any truth in reports that England is going Socialist." Mr. Kennedy said that the Labor and Socialist parties were becoming more important and added that "nobody has the right to assume that conditions will ever go back to what they were."

At another point, he said: "I feel that the declaration of war . . . put in a position . . . to do something . . ."

the audience to applaud with his statement that "anything that Congress voted and the President approved would meet my approval 100 per cent."

Representative Luther A. Johnson, Democrat, of Texas, asked if it were not necessary that the United States arm as soon as possible. Mr. Kennedy replied in the affirmative, asserting that "every day is a day too late." Of British morale, he said, "I can't imagine anything better." He added that there was "a great deal less turmoil there than among the people I've met in the United States."

"It's just a question of plain guts," he observed. "If conditions come to the worst, we can take care of ourselves. The mere mention of this man's name ought not drive us to an air-raid shelter."

He related that a shop near the embassy in London was bombed. Afterward, he said, the proprietor hung out this sign:

"Open now night and day."

When the hearing ended, he was asked by newspaper men to clarify his statements. "I'm for rearmament," he said. "That's our problem and, by rearming the stronger, we are able to aid Great Britain."

ROOSEVELT READY TO FREEZE CREDITS

Says U. S. Is Forearmed to Protect Aliens' Assets.

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that he supposed that fifty executive orders of all kinds had been drawn to meet contingencies and that perhaps one provided for the freezing of assets of all European countries in the United States. The freezing of such assets, he said, is one of many things studied a long time and remaining under study.

At the first press conference of his third term, the President was asked if an executive order for that purpose actually had been prepared. He said he supposed that one might have been printed, but that this fact did not necessarily mean much.

The orders were drafted as a precautionary measure, he indicated, so that they would be ready if needed suddenly. Mr. Roosevelt also told reporters that talk of convoying ships across the Atlantic to the British Isles, which has circulated on Capitol Hill in discussion of the aid-to-Britain legislation, was "cow-jump-over-the-moon stuff—Old Mother Hubbard."

He authorized the direct quotation at the request of newspaper men. In the same category he placed the talk of a possibility of giving the American navy to Britain.

Asked if the escorting of ship convoys was likely in the near future, he said that it had not been considered in any way. Meanwhile, it was learned on high authority that the administration considers it obvious that if one nation escorts ships flying its own flag or that of another country, there were chances that there might be some shooting.

Since shooting is close to war, this source said, about the last thing the Government would have in mind would be to do anything to compel shooting to start. On the question of transferring American war vessels to the British, the President repeated what he had said at a recent press conference—that he did not want to stand on his head and that he did not think it necessary to put a prohibition against that in the lease-lend bill.

The President was asked what he thought about a suggestion by Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota that the powers proposed for the President by the lease-lend legislation instead should be given jointly to a congressional committee and the Chief Executive. Mr. Roosevelt responded by asking whether the questioner had read the constitution.

"Is that (joint delegation of power) prohibited?" he was asked. "Surely," Mr. Roosevelt responded.

He asserted in reply to another question, however, that he supposed he did have the power, if he wanted to exercise it, to authorize the escorting of cargo convoys by American vessels.

U. S. EMB[illegible] ON PLANES FOR RUSSIA LIFTED

Step Believed Gesture Of Friendship Aimed At Improving Relations

All Aircraft, However, Are Earmarked For America And Britain

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 21—In a friendly gesture designed to improve relations with Moscow, the United States tonight lifted a "moral embargo" on the export of airplanes and airplane equipment to Soviet Russia.

Whether the move was part of an attempt to drive a wedge between Russia and the Axis powers was not stated, but it has been known for some time that both Britain and the United States have been seeking better relations with the Soviet regime.

Inasmuch as American plane production for a long time to come is virtually earmarked for Britain and the United States' own needs, there was considerable doubt that tonight's action would lead to any important shipments of planes to Russia.

Aim Is To Remove Stigma

The main purpose, it was believed, was to remove the continuing stigma of the "moral embargo," which was applied during the Russo-Finnish war. At that time President Roosevelt called on Americans not to sell planes and equipment to nations guilty of the "bombing and machine-gunning of civilian populations from the air."

The move also may lead to a more liberal application of the export license system on machine tools and other materials which Russia has been seeking to purchase in the United States. Airplanes also are subject to this Government control system.

The "moral embargo," which Russian Ambassador Constantine Oumansky was advised no longer applies to his Government, was promulgated December 2, 1939.

Order Later Expanded

The State Department later expanded it to include plans, plants, manufacturing rights or technical information required for the production of high quality aviation gasoline.

A complete embargo on exportation of aviation gasoline to any countries outside the Western Hemisphere was imposed by President Roosevelt last November.

The lifting of the "moral embargo" followed several months of negotiations between Ambassador Oumansky and Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, aimed at an improvement of Russo-American relations.

In the course of these talks, the Government released considerable quantities of machine tools for export to Soviet Russia. The existence, however, of the moral embargo was understood to have been one obstacle in the way of improved relations.

Gesture Of Friendship

Its removal was regarded as a gesture of friendship designed to facilitate future negotiations with Russia.

The State Department, in announcing the move, made public the following letter from Under Secretary Welles to Oumansky:

"Following our recent conversations, I am happy to inform you that the Government of the United States of America has decided that the policies set forth in the statement issued to the press by the President on December 2, 1939, and generally referred to as the 'moral embargo,' are no longer applicable to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"This decision is being communicated to interested American manufacturers and exporters."

sonal letter from President Roosevelt.

Willkie will fly to Lisbon, Portugal, aboard the Yankee Clipper tomorrow with two friends, John Cowles, publisher of the Minneapolis *Star-Journal*, and Landon K. Thorne, New York banker.

Willkie, insisting that he intended to "listen, not talk" in England, said he would make no speeches. A dispatch from London yesterday said he had accepted an invitation to address the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Commons on the bill in Congress providing aid for Britain.

The defeated Republican Presidential candidate is scheduled to arrive in London Friday on a British Overseas Airways plane from Lisbon.

TELLS HOW NORWAY SAVED GOLD SUPPLY

Oscar Torp, Finance Minister, Says He Left As Germans Entered Treasury

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 21—Oscar Torp, Norwegian Finance Minister, described in an interview today his supervision of the dramatic transportation of Norway's gold reserves from Oslo to the coast and then by small craft and warship to England while German bombs and parachute troops dropped from the sky.

On April 8, the day before the Nazis marched into Oslo, Torp said, he directed the removal of millions of dollars' worth of gold ingots from the capital.

As a representative of the German Government entered the front door of the Finance Ministry early on April 9, Torp said, he left by the back door and, by automobile, followed a number of trucks filled with gold.

Gold Value Not Revealed

Torp, who reached this country several weeks ago, did not disclose the

Churchill Sends Willkie Wire Welcoming Him To England

Cable Also Carries Invitation To Call—G. O. P. 1940 Nominee Starts Trip Today

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 21—Wendell L. Willkie, on the eve of his departure for London, received today from Prime Minister Winston Churchill a cablegram of welcome and an invitation to call.

Still slightly ill from smallpox and typhoid inoculations, Willkie wirelessed Churchill that he would communicate with him as soon as he arrived. He will take to Churchill a per-

alue of the gold, which he said now was safely deposited in Canadian and American banks. Last April, however, Norway's gold reserves were estimated at $84,000,000, although a part of that total already had been shipped here.

From Oslo, Torp said, he and his gold train moved slowly to Andalsnes under almost constant bombardment. Parachute troops landed within his view, he said, but most of them either were killed or captured immediately.

At Andalsnes, where the Allies had landed, the bombing was heaviest of all, he continued, while British and Norwegian vessels helped cover the transfer of gold to ships with steady artillery fire.

Carried On Warship

Some of the gold was transferred to a British warship, he said, but most of it was left on the trucks and taken to Trondheim, where, he related, thirty bombs, many of them incendiary, dropped near the ship to which the gold was being transferred.

During the transfer, he said, one of his fellow finance officials was wounded in the leg and another died of a heart attack.

Again the gold had to be transferred, he said, this time to five small fishing craft, which ultimately arrived at Tromsoe, where the gold was picked up by a British warship and taken, along with the Norwegian Government officials, including King Haakon, to England.

Can't Confirm Rumor Of Nazis' Bomb Range

U. S. Had Heard American Soldiers' Graves In France Were To Be In Danger

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—The State Department said tonight that it had been unable to confirm reports that Germany planned to establish a bomb-practice range in an area of France where American war graves are located.

The department said that it had received reports that a practice range would be established and also had received inquiries as to whether the graves of American World War soldiers at Romagne, France, would be in the affected region. Department officials said they did not know the origin of the reports.

After sending inquiries to American representatives in France, they said they had been unable to establish that the American graves would be within the area.

Irish Societies Send Petition To Roosevelt

Urge Any Attempt From Any Source To Force War On Ireland Be Discouraged

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Irish societies of Washington today urged that the moral influence of the United States be used to "discourage any attempt from any source" to force war on Ireland, to invade her territory or to seize her ports. The appeal was made in a petition to the President, Congress and the Secretary of State.

The petition said reports had appeared in the press that Great Britain proposed to "possess itself" of certain seaports of Ireland, by force if necessary. Any such attempt, the petition added, would be "precisely such an act of wanton aggression as all civilized and righteous men denounce and abhor."

Ireland, the petition continued, would "resist force with force" with a result that the "horrors of war" would be extended "to a country committed to peace and enjoying its blessings."

DAMAGE CASE WON BY ITALIAN VESSEL

Judge Says Ship Could No Deliver Cargo Due To War

Freighter Stayed In Norfolk Instead Of Proceeding To England

[By the Associated Press]

Norfolk, Jan. 21—Judge Luther B. Way handed down an opinion in Federal District Court today absolving the Italian steamer San Guiseppe of responsibility for failing to deliver a cargo of war materials to England in June, 1940. Damages totaling about $500,000 had been asked.

The case originated when the San Guiseppe, bound from Gulf ports for London, put into Norfolk for bunker coal before crossing the ocean, and was ordered by the Italian Admiralty to remain here because of her country's declaration of war against France and England.

Remained In Port

The libellants contended that she failed to fulfill the provisions of her carriage contract when she remained in port and did not proceed to England.

Judge Way placed responsibility for the failure to deliver the cargo on the actual declaration of war by Italy against France and England, and allowed the San Guiseppe reasonable reimbursement for expenses incurred in transshipping the cargo to other vessels that carried it across.

The case is of considerable importance here, in as much as it bears directly on several others of the same character that are to be heard.

CANADA FREES TOKYO AIDE

Consul Apologizes for Japanese Who Took Movies of Air Station

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 21 (AP)—City Prosecutor Oscar Orr said tonight that civil authorities would take no action against Y. Matsumoto, secretary of the Vancouver Japanese Consulate, for taking motion pictures in the vicinity of Jericho Air Station.

Royal Canadian Mounted and Vancouver police said the film confiscated from Mr. Matsumoto's movie camera Sunday showed two hangars and a runway of the Jericho Air Station.

The prosecutor said Japanese Consul K. Makauchi had tendered an official apology, saying Mr. Matsumoto had not meant to break the law.

Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 21 (AP)—The British General Headquarters at Cairo today issued the following communiqué:

Early this morning an attack was launched on Tobruk and the operations are proceeding satisfactorily.

Sudan: In the Kassala area our troops are vigorously pursuing Italian forces which are continuing their withdrawal eastward of the frontier.

In the Metemma area enemy artillery and aircraft have been active without causing any relaxation in our pressure.

On the frontiers of Kenya our patrol activity continues.

British General Headquarters at Cairo tonight issued this special communiqué:

Shortly after noon today imperial troops actively supported by the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force successfully penetrated both the outer and inner defenses of Tobruk to a depth of over five miles on a broad front.

The advance is continuing.

Many prisoners already have been taken, including one Italian general. The Italian cruiser San Giorgio in Tobruk harbor is in flames together with a number of dumps of stores of petrol and the like.

The British Royal Air Force's Middle East Command at Cairo issued the following:

Tobruk was heavily raided by bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. during the night of Jan. 19-20. Several attacks were made and direct hits were registered on marine repair shops and military barracks.

One artillery battery of four guns was silenced and many bombs fell on a camp of about 200 tents. Anti-aircraft fire was intense, but our aircraft pressed home the attack.

Our fighter patrols were active throughout yesterday, but no conclusive engagements with the enemy resulted.

During the night of Jan. 20-21 a further raid was carried out on an airdrome at Catania [Sicily]. As a result of the bombing, seven enemy aircraft on the ground, of which two were large twin-engined bombers, were seen to burst into flames. Fires started near administrative buildings were visible over sixty miles away.

On the previous night a railway station at Brindisi [Italy] was bombed, but the results could not be fully observed, owing to low clouds. It is believed, however, that considerable damage was done.

In Albania, Valona was subjected to the heaviest bombing attack so far carried out in that region. The heavy raid was made during the night of Jan. 19-20 and was followed by further raids during the day. Large explosions occured in the target area and a number of fires were caused. High explosive bombs fell on buildings south of the jetty and the foreshore, causing considerable damage.

On the return journey our aircraft attacked an enemy float plane (Cant-506) which was damaged.

In Italian East Africa, Assab was raided, several direct hits being registered on a supply depot.

Further south, Neghelli [Ethiopia] was successfully bombed by aircraft of the South African air force. Administrative buildings surrounding a motor transport park were set on fire and completely gutted and a large number of vehicles in the car park was destroyed or damaged.

From all the above operations, our aircraft returned safely.

Enemy bombers carried out two raids on Piraeus, port of Athens, yesterday, but no damage of military importance was done. Our fighters engaged the enemy and one bomber was shot down in flames into the sea, four members of the crew descending by parachute.

One of our aircraft force landed and was damaged.

In the communiqué of Jan. 19 it was stated that one of our fighters had so far failed to return to base. That aircraft is now reported safe.

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security issued this communiqué today:

There has been considerable enemy activity over the eastern part of England during daylight today, but no important attack has developed.

A few bombs fell in the outskirts of London and at points in the home and eastern counties. Some damage was done to houses, but very few casualties have been reported.

The British Admiralty issued the following communiqué tonight:

The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that His Majesty's trawlers Manx Prince (temporary Skipper A. A. Grounds, R. N. R.) and Refundo (temporary Skipper A. S. Dorward, R. N. R.) have been sunk. There was no loss of life in H. M trawler Manx Prince. Next of kin of casualties in H. M. trawler Refundo have been informed.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué today follows:

On the Greek front there was normal patrol and artillery activity.

Our aerial formations subjected Greek naval bases to intense bombing. Port works and steamships in anchorage were hit effectively. Other places also have been bombed and concentrations of troops and supply ships scatter-bombed.

In encounters with enemy fighters our bombers shot down four enemy planes. One of our planes failed to return. The crew was seen to bail out with parachutes.

The enemy carried out an air raid on Valona without causing damage. Our fighters, which intervened promptly, pursued the enemy, shooting down one Blenheim in flames.

In Cyrenaica there was increased artillery action around Tobruk and enemy air activity over the Tobruk fortress, which caused some material damage but harmed no one. Our planes repeatedly bombed enemy preparations and bases.

In East Africa, on the Sudan front, our detachments, supported by our fighter planes, which promptly intervened, carried out actions against enemy motorized units. The enemy suffered considerable losses. Necessities of a strategic nature compelled the command to evacuate Kassala [in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan].

Our aerial detachments bombed railway trains in the vicinity of Tehilla in Sudan and enemy motor vehicles in various places in Sudan.

The enemy carried out a raid on Neghelli and Obooh in Galla and Sidamo [provinces of Ethiopia] causing slight damage in the first place only.

An aviation field was bombed on the island of Crete, causing fires and visible damage.

The night of Jan. 20 enemy planes carried out a raid on Catania [Sicily], causing some damage and injuring no one.

Greek

ATHENS, Greece, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Greek command issued the following communiqué tonight:

There was restricted local action which turned to our advantage.

A communiqué of the Greek Ministry of Home Security follows:

Enemy aviation made the following raids:

1. On Salonika. No casualties or damage.

2. On Voez. Bombs fell in the poorest quarters of the town. Damage was done to buildings and there were a few casualties among the civilian population.

3. On Preveza. There were a few casualties among the civilian population; there was damage to buildings. A hospital where the wounded of previous raids were under treatment was destroyed.

4. On an island in the Aegean. There were no casualties and no damage.

According to reports from competent police authorities the Greek, John Demas, who was abducted by the Italians during their flight, was found in a well, dead from gunshot wounds.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP)—The German High Command issued the following communiqué today:

The German air force on Jan. 20, despite the most unfavorable weather, continued armed reconnaissance over the British region as far as the Orkneys, during the course of which war vital objectives were effectively bombed.

Furthermore, combat planes scored two heavy caliber direct hits on one steamer and damaged another merchant vessel.

An 8,000-ton merchant ship, which on Jan. 20 was reported badly damaged, was observed in a sinking condition.

Scattered German combat planes yesterday again raided airports on Malta. Three planes did not return from operations during the night of Jan. 20.

ROME—(AP)—JAN. 21—AP—THE WAR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED PLANS TODAY TO KEEP LIST 7,000 MEN FOR TWO YEARS FOR TRAINING IN SPECIAL MILITARY REQUIREMENTS RANGING FROM SKIING TO TANK DRIVING.

BUDAPEST—JAN. 21—AP—HUNGARIAN WAR MINISTER X GENERAL KAROLY BARTHA WILL LEAVE FOR GERMANY TOMORROW TO SPEND SEVERAL DAYS AS A GUEST OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND ALSO WILL VISIT THE FORMER FRENCH WAR THEATER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

30.24-7093

30.24-7093

In the War Zone

Announcement of a Mediterranean Offensive by Axis Is Not Convincing

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

The war-drums of the Nazi and Fascist chieftains are beating out the message for all to hear, that the combined Axis forces are starting a great offensive to smash British domination of the Mediterranean.

Maybe that's what Hitler and Mussolini did decide upon at their mysterious conference yesterday. Still, it is given to wonder why they find it advantageous to advertise their strategy when their deeds would speak louder at the appropriate moment.

I think we find the answer in an article by the authoritative Fascist writer, Virginio Gayda which contains a word of information:

"Italy does not consider herself to be in the least in decline," he said. "Neither is she isolated."

Gayda is doing a hard job well, namely, trying to buck up the spirit of a badly shell-shocked nation and at the same time present a defiant and confident attitude to the outside world. Hitler is in process of doing by military means what Gayda is trying to achieve by words.

Offensive May Develop.

The Nazi leader is rushing aid to save his partner from disaster rather than with the expectation at this early moment of achieving a great triumph over Britain in the Mediterranean. True, this combined Axis activity, which already has started in a modest way, might develop into a major offensive if luck marches with the dictators.

It will be more than passing strange, though, if the Fuehrer is abandoning his assault on England direct, in order to shift to the Mediterranean in the critical stage of the battle of Britain. It doesn't make horse sense.

The battle of Britain is the one in which Hitler is going to win or lose the war—and if he doesn't win quickly his hands will be grimy with trouble, because he isn't set for a protracted conflict.

Hitler undoubtedly can divert considerable air power to the Mediterranean, but he must maintain a heavy force of bombers and combat planes opposite England, for both offense and defense.

Needs All His Air Force.

If he doesn't keep smashing at England she will have a chance to recover from the damage already inflicted, and prosper industrially. And if he weakens his fighting fleet, the Royal Air Force is likely to filet the German bases and industrial areas like a fish.

It strikes me that Hitler calculates to serve his cause in two ways. One is the rescue of his partner, and the other the infliction of damage on the British navy and air force which indirectly will weaken the defenses of England herself.

Circumstances might extend the Axis counter-attack in the Mediterranean considerably. There is always the possibility of an assault on Gibraltar, or the occupation of Spain and Portugal, or a move in the Balkans. The British, however, are top dogs in the Mediterranean theater as the show starts.

DUBLIN, JAN.21-AP-FOUR RAF FLIERS WHO WSCAPED FROM AN IRISH INTERNMENT CAMP LAST NIGHT WERE RECAPTURED AND INTERNED AGAIN TODAY, THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAU ANNOUNCED.

(LONDON AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THERE WERE ABOUT HALF DOZEN RAF FLIERS INTERNED IN EIRE AFER THEIR PLANES WERE FORCED DOWN.)

LONDON, JAN.21-AP-ARTHUR CARDINAL HINSLEY, ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER, IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT TERMED NAZIISM AN "ERSATZ RELIGION" AND DECLARED THAT A GERMAN PEACE MEANS "SUBJECTION OR DEATH FOR INVADED NATIONS."

"HITLER'S NEW ORDER AND IDEAL CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION ARE POLES APART," THE CARDINAL SAID.

"A NEW ORDER IMPOSED BY THE NAZI WAR MACHINE, BY THE DRAGOONING OF POPULATIONS, BY THE DESECRATION OF FAMILIES, BY THE MASS EXECUTIONS IN POLAND AND BY PRISON CAMPS CAN DORM NO BOND OF PEACE X X X X"

"NAZI PEACE MEANS THE ENFORCEMENT OF PARTY WILL ON THE REST OF MANKIND X X X."

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JAN 22)

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A BRITISH HOUSEWIFE

LOOKS AT RATIONING

- - -

IT MAKES FOR VARIETY (510)

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: MOLLIE OLDFIELD IS THE WIFE OF JAMES P.OLDFIELD, NEWS EDITOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.)

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BY MOLLIE P.OLDFIELD

JAN 22 1941

(ADVANCE) LONDON (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--WE WERE SURPRISED TO FIND THE WAR PROVING THAT WE COULD GET USED TO ANYTHING--EVEN BOMBING--AND THAT WARTIME SHOPPING INCONVENIENCES AND THE OCCASIONAL NECESSITY FOR BUYING SUBSTITUTES FOR FAVORITE FOODS REALLY MADE FOR VARIETY.

SOMETIMES YOU BECOME CONFUSED, PERHAPS A LITTLE HARASSED BY HAVING TO MAKE LAST-MINUTE UNEXPECTED SHIFTS IN PLANNED MENUS, BUT YOU ARE COMPELLED TO REALIZE THAT IT MIGHT BE MUCH WORSE. NO WAGE EARNERS ARE STARVING, AND I KNOW OF NOBODY WHO HAS GONE WITHOUT A SQUARE MEAL BECAUSE OF WAR SHORTAGE.

ALTHOUGH SHOPPING MAY BE DIFFICULT AND VARIOUS FOODS MAY GO OUT OF STOCK NOT TO BE REPLACED, YOU SEEM TO SIT DOWN TO PRETTY MUCH THE SAME FOOD AS IN PEACE TIME. YOU SIGH MOST AT THE CONSIDERABLE RISE IN

PRICES.

FATS ARE NO PROBLEM. YOU MISS THE BUTTER--TWO OUNCES PER HEAD P WEEK DOESN'T GO FAR, BUT CAKES AND PUDDINGS TASTE JUST AS GOOD MADE WITH MARGERINE, THE RATIONED ALLOWANCE OF WHICH IS ADEQUATE. IT DOESN'T TASTE QUITE SO GOOD ON BREAD, BUT MANY FAMILIES USE IT DURING THE WEEK SO AS TO ENJOY MORE BUTTER AT THE WEEK-END.

SHOPPING, ESPECIALLY IF DONE BY PHONE, TAKES MORE TIME THAN IT DID THE GROCER QUITE OFTEN IS CONFUSED. BY THE TIME HE CAN ATTEND TO YOU HE HAS GOT HIMSELF ALL TANGLED OVER THE LITTLE COUPONS HE HAS TO SNIP OUT OF YOUR RATION BOOK FOR THAT AND THAT.

YOU ASKED FOR CANNED PRUNES.

"SORRY, MADAME, WE'RE SOLD OUT."

HE IS QUITE SURPRISED WHEN YOU POINT OUT, AS I DID, TWO WHOLE STACKS OF CANS IN HIS STORE WINDOW.

OR YOU ORDER SWEET BISCUITS. "YES, MADAME, WE WILL HAVE THEM IN TOMORROW."

WHEN YOU GO TO COLLECT THEM, YOU MAY FIND THAT WHEREAS THE GROCER ORDERED 12 DOZEN TINS OF SWEET BISCUITS, THE WHOLESALERS HAVE SENT HI ONLY FOUR BOXES OF PLAIN BISCUITS WHICH HAVE TO BE RATIONED AMONG ALL THE CUSTOMERS.

BREAKFAST IS DIFFICULT WITH BACON RATIONED, MARMALADE ALMOST UNOBTAINABLE AND EGGS VERY DEAR, BUT YOU CAN GET CEREALS.

DRIED FRUITS ARE SCARCE. "I'M SORRY, MADAME," SAYS THE GROCER, "BU WE'VE GOT ONLY DRIED FIGS. CURRANTS AND RAISINS MAY ARRIVE LATER IN THE YEAR." HE MERELY GIVES A DEPRECATORY SMILE IF YOU MENTION DATES, WHICH WE MAY NOT SEE AGAIN UNTIL AFTER THE WAR IS OVER.

BLOCK CHOCOLATE IS A DELICACY WHICH WAS BEING USED MORE AND MORE AS FOOD AND WHICH IS NOW VERY SCARCE, APPARENTLY BECAUSE OF DISTRIBUTING DIFFICULTIES.

SOME SHOPS HANG OUT NOTICES: "SORRY, NO BLOCK CHOCOLATE TODAY." YET YOU CAN BUY AS MUCH AS YOU WANT IN MANY PLACES OUTSIDE THE LONDON AREA.

IT'S THE GREENGROCER WHO SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN HIT HARDEST.

BANANAS? "SORRY," SAYS THE GREENGROCER. "ALL MY BANANAS SEEM TO BE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA."

ONIONS AND LEMONS ROSE TO UNHEARD OF PRICES--20 CENTS FOR ONE LEMON AND ONIONS ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE, ABOUT 36 CENTS, A POUND--BUT SINCE THE PRICE WAS CONTROLLED AT 4 CENTS A LEMON AND 9 CENTS A POUND FOR ONIONS, THEY DHAVE DISAPPEARED FROM THE STALLS.

ONCE I ASKED FOR SWEDES (TURNIPS) AND OTHER VEGETABLES. THE VAN BRINGING THEM FROM THE WHOLESALERS HAD BEEN HIT BY A BOMB, SO I AND OTHERS HAD TO GO WITHOUT THAT DAY.

THE SCARCITY OF GREEN VEGETABLES MAKES AMATEUR GARDENERS OUT OF THOUSANDS OF OFFICE WORKERS, WHO CAST OFF THE STRIPED TROUSERS AND WHITE COLLAR, DONNED FLANNELS AND WIELDED A SPADE DURING THE SUMMER EVENINGS. WE LIVED FOR SIX MONTHS ON THE PRODUCE OF A SMALL VEGETABLE GARDEN STARTED ONLY LAST MAY.

THE THREATENED SHORTAGE OF APPLES MAY CAUSE HARDSHIP. THEY ARE A STAPLE ARTICLE OF DIET IN A NATION WHICH STILL TEACHES ITS KIDDIES "AN APPLE A DAY KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY."

HEARTY MEAT EATERS FIND THE RATION IRKSOME AND HAVE TO TAKE WHAT THEIR BUTCHER CAN PROVIDE. THERE HAS BEEN NO SHORTAGE OF MUTTON, HOWEVER, AND PLENTY OF FISH AND POTATOES.

TAKEN ALL ROUND, THE ROAST BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND MAY BE SCARCE, BUT THERE ARE MANY SUBSTITUTES, AND ENGLAND IS NOT HUNGRY YET.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WED., JAN 22--SENT JAN. 20)

30.24-7095 30.24-7095

BERLIN, JAN 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND NAVAL BASE OF MALTA WAS BOMBED TODAY, INFORMED SOURCES ANNOUNCED, "WITH NUMEROUS WELL-AIMED HITS ON MILITARILY IMPORTANT FACILITIES."

(THIS WAS ONE OF A SERIES OF BOMBINGS BY AXIS WARPLANES BENT ON SINKING THE DAMAGED BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS AND OTHER UNITS OF THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET).

BERLIN, JAN.21-(AP)-GERMAN MILITARY QUARTERS EXPRESSED BELIEF TODAY THAT THE CRIPPLED BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS HAD NOT BEEN MOVED FROM THE ISLAND OF MALTA BECAUSE SHE IS RESTING ON THE OCEAN BOTTOM.

IN EIGHT DAYS OF STEADY BOMBING RAIDS, THEY ASSERTED, THE SHIP MUST HAVE SUFFERED SO MANY HITS, ESPECIALLY IN THE 50-FOOT GAP BETWEEN QUAY AND THE SHIP, THAT SHE HAD SETTLED SLOWLY.

BERLIN, JAN 21-(AP)-GERMAN WARPLANES HAVE BOMBED THREE BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS TOTALING 17,500 TONS IN THE PAST 24 HOURS, INFORMED SOURCES REPORTED TODAY.

THE MERCHANTMEN, OF 6,500, 7,000 AND 4,000 TONS, THEY SAID, WERE STRUCK NORTH AND WEST OF IRELAND.

A VESSEL OF 6,000-8,000 TONS REPORTED HIT TWO DAYS AGO OFF HARWICH, ENGLAND, WAS REPORTED BY SCOUTING PLANES TO BE SINKING.

BARCELONA, SPAIN, JAN.21-(AP)-GERMAN AMBASSADOR VON ~~STROHER~~ Stohrer ISSUED A STATEMENT TONIGHT SAYING HE HAD OFFERED CASH AWARDS FOR PROOF THAT NEEDED FOODSTUFFS ARE BEING SENT FROM SPAIN TO GERMANY, BUT THAT AFTE SIX WEEKS NOBODY HAD WON SUCH A PRIZE.

THE MONEY, HE ADDED, WAS POSTED ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE TO DISPROVE REPORTS WHICH, HE SAID, WERE PART OF AN INTRIGUE AGAINST THE GERMAN AND SPANISH REGIMES.

STOCKHOLM, JAN 22-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-SWEDEN'S NAVY WILL GET A NEW SHIP EVERY WEEK THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE CURRENT YEAR, VICE ADMIRAL FABIAN TAMM, CHIEF OF THE NAVY, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE RIKSDAG LAST YEAR AUTHORIZED TWO CRUISERS AND SEVERAL DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES. BEFORE THAT, CONSTRUCTION WAS BEGUN ON SIX LARGE SUBMARINES AND THREE COASTAL SUBMARINES.

UNDER THE PROGRAM, THE NUMBER OF NAVAL VESSELS WILL BE DOUBLED. IN ADDITION, OLDER SHIPS ARE BEING MODERNIZED WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND HEAVIER ARTILLERY.

THE VICE ADMIRAL'S ANNOUNCEMENT WAS PART OF A PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN FOR A DEFENSE LOAN DRIVE.

BUENOS AIRES-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-IRKED BY MAIL DELAYS CAUSED BY BRITISH CENSORSHIP AT TRINIDAD, AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN IN BUENOS AIRES ARE CAMPAIGNING FOR THE FORWARDING OF AIRMAIL LETTERS VIA THE WEST COAST.

HEADS OF NUMEROUS FIRMS WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE ISSUED ORDERS THAT ALL AIRMAIL DISPATCHED FROM BUENOS AIRES BE ROUTED VIA CHILE OR LAPAZ TO LIMA, THENCE THROUGH PANAMA TO AVOID THE CENSORS.

POSTAL OFFICIALS SAID THE BRITISH APPARENTLY ARE "SAMPLING" MAIL CARRIED TO AND FROM SOUTH AMERICA ON PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS' EAST COAST SERVICE FROM MIAMI TO BUENOS AIRES VIA RIO DE JANEIRO.

ONE OF EVERY FOUR SACKS OF MAIL IS REMOVED AT TRINIDAD, THEY SAID. LETTERS STOPPED FOR EXAMINATION FREQUENTLY REQUIRE 10 TO 13 DAYS BETWEEN BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK. NORMAL TIME IS FOUR TO FIVE DAYS.

THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN ARGENTINA HAS BEEN DISCUSSING THE PROBLEM WITH EMBASSY OFFICIALS IN AN EFFORT TO ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY DELAYS.

BUSINESSMEN SAY THEY DO NOT QUESTION THE RIGHT OF THE BRITISH CENSOR MAIL AT TRINIDAD; THEIR COMPLAINT IS AGAINST ALLEGED CESSARY DELAYS.

BUENOS AIRES, JAN 21-(AP)-A SIX-MAN JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION, TRAVELING WITHOUT OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT BUT REPORTING TO THEIR COMMERCE DEPARTMENT IN TOKYO, ARRIVED HERE TODAY IN THEIR ROUND OF VISITS TO LATIN AMERICAN CAPITALS. ALL REPRESENTATIVES OF JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL FIRMS, THE VISITORS WERE SAID TO BE EXPLORING POSSIBILITIES OF STIMULATING TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND ARGENTINA.

A, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE CANADIAN FILM BOARD SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH SHIPS HAVE SEIZED "VERY SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES" OF GERMAN-MADE MOTION PICTURES INTENDED FOR USE AS PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

SINCE THE START OF THE WAR, BRITISH CONTRABAND CONTROL HAS SEIZED MANY OFFICIAL GERMAN FILMS AND FORWARDED THEM TO OTTAWA WHERE JOHN GRIERSON, DOMINION FILM COMMISSIONER, IS EDITING THEM INTO WHAT OFFICIALS DESCRIBE AS "A VALUABLE PICTORIAL RECORD" OF THE WAR.

SOME OF THE MORE GRAPHIC FILMS HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED INTO CANADIAN MOTION PICTURES. OTHERS ARE RELEASED TO THE UNITED STATES --AFTER CAREFUL EDITING--FOR COUNTER-PROPAGANDA PURPOSES.

FILMS SEIZED FROM A SHIPMENT HEADED FOR SOUTH AMERICA CONTAINED THE MOST GRAPHIC PICTURES YET OBTAINED. THEY PORTRAYED LONDON CLR 823H

THE MOST GRAPHIC PICTURES YET OBTAINED. THEY PORTRAYED LONDON UNDER FIRE; A SHIP IN A BRITISH CONVOY PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A DIVING STUKA, AND FREIGHT YARDS IN N OCCUPIED FRANCE SMOULDERING AFTER RAF RAIDS.

RQ823PES

VANCOUVER, B.C., JAN. 21-(CANADIAN PRESS)-RESPONDING TO CHARGES OF SUBSIDIZING FROM JAPAN, THE PRINCIPAL OF VANCOUVER'S LARGEST JAPANESE SCHOOL TOLD THE CITY COUNCIL'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE TODAY THAT LOYALTY TO CANADA IS THE FUNDAMENTAL CREED OF HIS SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL TSUTAE SATO SAID HE HAD BEEN "TEACHING MY PUPILS TO BECOME PART OF CANADA AND PROUD OF CANADA AS THEIR HOMELAND. I FEEL THIS COUNTRY IS MY HOMELAND AND OUR JAPANESE SCHOOLS ARE JUST SUPPLEMENTARY TO YOUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS."

THE COMMITTEE HEARING RESULTS FROM RECENT CHARGES BY ALDERMAN HALFORD WILSON THAT JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOLS IN THE CITY WERE SUBSIDIZED FROM JAPAN. OTHER JAPANESE SCHOOL OFFICIALS WILL TESTIFY AT RESUMPTION OF THE HEARING FRIDAY.

NEW YORK, JAN 21-(AP)-AXIS BOMBING PLANES ROARING FAR OUT TO SEA, SUBMARINES LURKING IN STEAMER TRACKS OFF THE IRISH COAST AND SPORADIC RAIDER ATTACKS HAVE CUT OFF BRITISH PASSENGER SHIP SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND NEW YORK, RELIABLE MARINE CIRCLES SAID TODAY.

By John A. Morgan

THIS SERVICE WAS THE LAST MARINE LINK FOR ENGLISH TRAVELERS COMING TO THE UNITED STATES, AS OTHER NATIONS GAVE UP WHEN THE ATLANTIC BECAME DANGEROUS. BRITISH FREIGHTERS, HOWEVER, CONTINUED TO PLY THE ATLANTIC.

AT THE SAME TIME SHIPPERS SAID BRITISH PASSENGER SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC HAD BEEN SHARPLY CURTAILED AND MAY BE HALTED DUE TO THE NECESSITY OF CONVERTING LINERS INTO TROOPSHIPS AND ARMED MERCHANT CRUISERS.

THE LAST LARGE BRITISH PASSENGER LINER TO REACH NEW YORK WAS THE ARMED AND CAMOUFLAGED 19,597-TON SAMARIA, WHICH SLIPPED INTO PORT LAST NOV. 18 WITH 684 PNDDTNTERS AFTER A HARROWING VOYAGE.;

30.24-7097

30.24-7097

ARMED AND CAMOUFLAGED 19,597-TON SAMARIA, WHICH SLIPPED INTO PORT LAST NOV. 18 WITH 684 PASSENGERS AFTER A HARROWING VOYAGE.

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD BRITISH SHIPPING

(BY JOHN A.MOROSO III) XXX VOYAGE.

SHE SLIPPED AWAY QUIETLY ON NOV. 27 TO COMPLETE HER 10TH WARTIME ROUND-TRIP AND NOTHING HAS BEEN HEARD FROM HER SINCE. MARINE CIRCLES BELIEVED SHE HAD BEEN SUNK OR REQUISITIONED FOR TROOPSHIP SERVICE.

THE SMALLER CARGO-PASSENGER LINER WESTERN PRINCE, 10,926-TONS, FOLLOWED THE SAMARIA ON DEC. 6 AND WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK DEC. 14 OFF THE IRISH COAST.

MARINE SOURCES UNDERSTOOD THAT THE 19,761-TON SCYTHIA HAD BEEN CONVERTED INTO A TROOPSHIP AND HAD BEEN SEVERELY DAMAGED DURING HER FIRST VOYAGE. SHE LAST LEFT NEW YORK OCT. 10.

THE 16,297-TON CAMERONIA LEFT NEW YORK NOV. 4 AND WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE REACHED GLASGOW SAFELY TO COMPLETE HER 10TH WARTIME ROUND TRIP.

ALL THE SHIPS WERE ARMED AND EQUIPPED WITH MINE BELTS.

GERMANY CLASSIFIED THEM AS "PIRATE SHIPS" TO BE SUNK WITHOUT WARNING BECAUSE OF THEIR ARMAMENTS.

OFFICIALS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE BRITISH PLANNED TO LET THE UNITED STATES TAKE OVER PACIFIC PASSENGER SERVICES OPERATED BY ENGLAND. THREE OF THE FOUR CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY LINERS WHICH HAD BEEN OPERATING BETWEEN CANADA, THE WEST COAST OF THE U.S. AND FAR EAST PORTS, HAVE BEEN PLACED IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

THE 21,517-TON EMPRESS OF CANADA IS OPERATING AS A TROOPSHIP BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND EGYPT. THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 16,810 TONS, RECENTLY CANCELLED A SAILING FROM SHANGHAI FOR VANCOUVER, AND THE 26,032-TON EMPRESS OF JAPAN HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THE FOURTH SHIP, THE EMPRESS OF ASIA, 16,909 TONS, WHICH IS DUE AT SHANGHAI FEB. 3, HAS BEEN REQUISITIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT, DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED RECENTLY.

JAPAN'S MERCHANT FLEET HAS BEEN THRIVING SINCE THE WAR AND IS EXPECTED TO PICK UP MUCH OF THE BRITISH BUSINESS.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES IS BUILDING SEVEN PASSENGER LINERS FOR ITS PACIFIC AND ROUND-THE-WORLD TRADE.

NEW YORK,JAN 21-(AP)-MLLE.EVE CURIE, DAUGHTER OF RADIUM DISCOVERERS PIERRE AND MARIE CURIE, SAYS BRITAIN HAS NOT YET RECEIVED ANY "REAL AID" FROM THE UNITED STATES.

UPON HER ARRIVAL FROM LISBON ON THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXCAMBION YESTERDAY, SHE SAID:

"IS THE UNITED STATES GIVING HELP? I DON'T FEEL THAT SELLING GOODS ON A CASH-AND-CARRY BASIS IS HELPING. IT IS SELLING.

"BUT I DO HEAR THAT AID TO BRITAIN IS ABOUT TO START. FROM NOW ON, YOU WILL HAVE TO GIVE WITHOUT BEING SURE OF GETTING PAID."

HERE FOR A LECTURE TOUR AFTER SIX MONTHS IN LONDON, SHE SAID HER OBJECT IS TO "IMPRESS UPON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT FRANCE IS STILL A COUNTRY."

Tobruk Falls, Thousands Taken, Anzacs and Navy Cut Off Escape; Revolt Gains Ground in Rumania

British and Free French Take Libyan Fortress in Fierce 24-Hour Battle

80-Mile Coast Area Now Lost to Italians

Tanks Smash a Path for Yelling Troops; Planes Blast Town Unresisted

By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Jan. 22.—The fall of the Italian Libyan base of Tobruk to the British army in North Africa was announced officially tonight. A military communique said mopping-up operations continued in the town's western defenses, but "the remainder of the defenses are in our hands."

Australian shock troops, which led the forces storming Tobruk, immediately cut off the Italians still holding out to the west of the port.

These advance units—the same Australians who had led the way in a campaign that now has all but consolidated eighty miles of Libyan coastline in British hands—entered Tobruk at noon after more than twenty-four hours of violent attack upon the town and port by British troops, warships and bombers.

Thousands of Italians were captured, but no exact count of prisoners has been made. In the Tobruk fortress was the greater part of an Italian garrison of 30,000, and the fact that units of the British Mediterranean fleet had been able to bombard the town for hours suggested that there could be no hope of retreat by sea.

Above the town smoke rose over the rubble left by the shells pumped into it.

The general attack began early yesterday, with "Free French" troops fighting beside the British and Australians.

Like Bardia, which fell seventeen days ago, Tobruk was ringed by a strong outer arc of defenses about twenty-five miles from the coast which, with the sea, encircled the town. Under cover of general preliminary assaults by British and "Free French" forces, picked regiments of British and Australians were massed outside the eastern and main sector of the defenses.

Tanks Crash Through

At zero hour, soon after dawn yesterday, sappers plunged forward to cut the barbed-wire barriers. British tanks smashed through, followed by shouting British and Australian infantry in steel helmets. They quickly subdued two of the nearest strong points, and the bulk of the attacking troops poured through fanwise.

Other defense points on the borders of the wide gap were sandwiched between the British and surrendered after a short struggle. Other tanks and infantry charged for a second and inner defense line which formed an eleven-mile semicircle. This was broken in similar fashion.

By sunset yesterday, just twelve hours after the attack began, the British were eight miles within the defenses and firmly established on cliffs overlooking the Tobruk harbor three miles away, an official announcement said. The initial gaps in the Italian defense lines had by that time been widened to five miles.

In the western sector of the town's defenses the British also had broken through the perimeter of fortified positions and the Italians there were left in difficult straits.

R. A. F. Dominates the Air

British ground forces were supported by the Royal Air Force, which pounded the western sector, silencing two anti-aircraft batteries. The Italians appeared to have offered little opposition in the air.

On two fronts in East Africa, as far as 2,000 miles from the Libyan conflict, the Italians were withdrawing today, reports reaching British military headquarters here said.

Two Italian divisions which had held Kassala, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and the near-by frontier posts were said to have withdrawn more than forty miles inside Italian Eritrea, with the British still in pursuit.

The other Italian retreat reported was along the southern frontier of Ethiopia. Fascist detachments which had penetrated into British Kenya some months ago are now declared to be moving back under harassment by British patrols.

before a brilliantly executed British and Australian attack.

[This dispatch was written before the capture of Tobruk.]

Once inside the rim, the storming units speedily turned to a cleanup of the area of some one hundred square miles enclosed by it.

Although preparations for the attack went on openly since the investiture of the area two weeks ago, the British apparently took the Italians by surprise. Many were found sleeping in dugouts and marched at bayonet point from their beds to the prisoners' lines.

Mussolini's forces appeared routed at all points of contact. As in Bardia, the Italian artillerymen stood up as long as they could hammer the British from a distance.

Throughout the day's fighting not a single Italian plane appeared overhead, nor did the Italian fleet venture out to aid the trapped and harassed Fascist soldiers.

Tonight (Tuesday), the sky was red over the region as munitions dumps and oil stores exploded and went up in flames. Italian guns still boomed along the coast and to the north but were being gradually put out of action.

Considering the extent of the fighting, casualties have not been high, although on the Italian side they appear to be greater than at Bardia.

Through Monday night I waited at a vantage point on the desert outside the southeastern part of the perimeter. The night was exceedingly cold.

During the last month the Italians had dug a wide ditch along the thirty-mile length of the defense rim, employing thousands of soldiers and using mechanical excavators.

Twelve-Foot-Deep Ditch

This ditch was twelve feet deep except at the southeastern point, where rock formations prevented digging more than two feet.

At 5.40 A. M. a mighty artillery barrage went up and simultaneously British tanks charged over the ditch to the barbed wire, which the Australians, protected by the fire of tanks and cannon, were cutting. Infantry followed the tanks.

Once inside the stronghold the attacking groups split up, some turning to the right and others to the left, folding up the rim of the defenses by lightning attacks from behind. Others went straight ahead and then spread fanwise, mopping up the strong points within.

After them came British artillery units and Australian cavalry units in motor vehicles.

Driven Into Gulches

A drive along the inside of the rim permitted still other Australians to make a second gap two miles to the right. These detachments drove the Italians into gulches along the coast, where they remained tonight, showing diminishing resistance.

At the moment of the initial thrust, Australian units near the seacoast made a feint which attracted the brunt of the Italian artillery fire.

They had the protection of gulleys. The materials moved forward to that region in the past few days as decoys had been quietely withdrawn during the night, so that the bulk of the Italian shells fell on empty desert.

By 8.50 A. M., the first phase of the attack had been completed and the second, which carried the battle on from points gained within the perimeter, began.

Surrender Starts

By this time a sight which has become familiar in this campagin whenever the Italians are in combat—long lines of gray-green clad warriors marching resignedly into captivity—had appeared.

Entering the Tobruk stronghold with a group of Australian correspondents not long after the first troops went through, I found many prisoners already disarmed. Hour by hour the lines grew longer.

They marched upon us from all directions toward hastily thrown-up stockades outside the gap through which we entered.

Shells from the Italian batteries were bursting all around us and a number of the prisoners were killed by them.

Leave Hiding Places

As the lines went by many small groups of Italians jumped from hiding places, waving white handkerchiefs to fall in with their captured comrades.

Many continued to hold their handkerchiefs aloft in the lines in apparent fear that they might be mistaken for an army still in combat.

Toward the close of the morning I saw one line of 4,000 prisoners being marched by remarkably few guards who seemed to have no trouble in handling their charges.

At noon, the attackers took two hours off, lunching heartily on seized Italian rations, the soldiers sprawling on the ground for a rest before the resumption of the fighting.

By Tuesday nightfall, almost half the Tobruk area and most of its strategic points were under British control.

Cut Off Escape

As the British forces which had besieged Tobruk from the south and west attacked, British armored units covered the region to the west to cut off all possible escape.

Naval and air bombardments preceded the land attack and continued in northern and western sectors after land operations had started.

Throughout the battle British aircraft circled over Italian positions, frequently flying through heavy anti-aircraft fire, and returned with marked maps and other data which they dropped to the advancing land forces.

Anzacs' Smashing Of Tobruk Forts Described By Witness

Some Italians Surprised In Bed, Although Two-Week Bombardment Preceded Attack On Libyan Base

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

With the British Forces on Tobruk Battlefield, Jan. 21 (Delayed)— Italy's second stronghold in eastern Libya, the fortified perimeter of the Tobruk area, cracked at dawn today

ROME ADMITS TOBRUK LINES ARE PIERCED

Axis Allies Will Fight Together "Wherever Enemy Is," Press Asserts

Foreign Observers Wonder If Joint Action Applies To Albania

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 22—Indications of further German assistance for the Italian army in Libya appeared tonight after the high command acknowledged that Tobruk's defenses had been punctured by Britain's Army of the Nile.

Premier Benito Mussolini's newspaper, *Il Popolo d'Italia, said the* Italian-German allies were fighting the British "wherever this enemy seeks to strike and offer itself to the blows of the two Axis armies."

This was echoed by *Corriere della Sera*, which said "wherever the enemy is, the Italians and Germans will fight together."

Speculation Over Albania

Foreign observers wondered if such joint warfare also would apply to Albania, where Italians consider the Greek army in the hands of the British. British use of Greek bases has been reported.

The daily war bulletin said Tobruk's lines were pierced after a heavy air, artillery and land bombardment yesterday. The attack was said to have been carried out by three Australian divisions, two armored divisions and a motorized corps of "dissident Frenchmen," all supported by two regiments of heavy artillery.

Port Pounded For Twenty Days

The Libyan port had been circled and pounded daily by artillery and airplanes for twenty days, the high command said, noting "continuous raids by enemy bombing planes."

"At the end of the day, after hard fighting, the enemy succeeded in penetrating the line of strongholds in the ...stern sector of the fortified city,"

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the communique said.

On the East African front, the Italians said British motorized columns were halted with heavy losses at "predetermined points."

[The British reported they were pursuing two Italian divisions retreating on a one hundred-mile front into Eritrea.]

Air Raids On Greece

While land operations in Albania were called "local actions" only, the high command said Italian warplanes bombed the Greek naval base of Preveza, the Ægean ports of Salonika and Volos, the island of Corfu, and Greek supply lines and troops in Albania.

An oil tanker was hit and a steamer attacked in one of the Greek ports bombed, the communique said.

Two Italian Ships Seized.

With the British Mediterranean Fleet, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—A British destroyer recently captured two 400-ton Italian motor schooners off the Libyan coast without a fight, it was disclosed today. The schooners, carrying light guns, were identified as the Maria Giovanna and the Tiberia. Both were used in carrying war supplies between Bardia and Tobruk.

Thirty crewmen were taken prisoners. A British destroyer officer reported those from the Maria Giovanna "said they were fed up with the whole show."

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that "it may well be that while I am speaking Tobruk and its garrison are in our hands." He made no further reference, however, to the fate of that Italian stronghold in Libya.

Tobruk, on the North African coast eighty miles inside Libya from Egypt, has been the objective of the British Army of the Nile since Bardia fell on January 5.

An all-out assault against the town, with its garrison of some 30,000 men, was launched only yesterday.

Rome Admits Line Is Broken.

Rome, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command acknowledged today that Australian troops, supported by Free French forces, had broken through the eastern line of Tobruk's defenses after a heavy air, artillery and naval bombardment. The attack on the Libyan stronghold was carried out by three Australian divisions, re-enforced by two regiments of heavy artillery, two armored divisions and motorized formations of dissident Frenchmen, the communique declared.

The attack on Tobruk began yesterday morning after a night-long naval bombardment, the High Command asserted, and was pressed throughout the day with the support of continuous raids by enemy bombing planes. "At the end of the day, after hard fighting, the enemy succeeded in penetrating the line of strongholds in the eastern sector of the fortified city," the communique said. Tobruk has been "completely encircled and pounded daily by artillery and airplanes for twenty days," the High Command emphasized.

On the East African front, the Italians said, British motorized columns advancing from several directions were halted with heavy losses at predetermined points.

The High Command also said that German bombers attacked the British Mediterranean base at Malta again on Monday night, bombing airports and port facilities.

3 Military Advantages Cited In Fall Of Tobruk

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—The British army's entry into the Italian base of Tobruk, Libya, gives it these three additional strategic advantages in north Africa, a British military source said today:

Tobruk has the only good natural harbor on the long Libyan coast line and will give the navy a chance to supply advancing troops operating more than 200 miles west of the railhead at Matruh, Egypt.

Tobruk is astride a main coastal road and dominates the highway paralleling this fifteen miles inland.

The British army should gain three potentially useful airports at El Adem, Gazala and El Tmimi and a seaplane base at Bomba.

Tobruk lies about sixty-five miles west of Bardia, which fell to the British January 5. It had a population of 4,200, of which normally about ten per cent were Italians and the remainder Arabs and Jews. Italians had erected stucco structures and other symbols of a Colonial military center in the town.

A local water supply was lacking and, after a condensing plant had been found insufficient, water was brought by ship from Derna, to the west. The harbor extends two miles inland and is surrounded by hills.

54,000 Italian Prisoners Are Shipped From Africa

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—The British Admiralty announced tonight that ships of the British Mediterranean fleet, cooperating with the land and air forces in the Libyan campaign, had removed 54,000 Italian prisoners and huge supplies of war booty from the north African war theater.

This work, as well as the job of keeping British troops supplied with large quantities of stores and water during part of the operations, was carried out without loss, the Admiralty said.

SYDNEY,AUSTRALIA,JAN. 22-(AP)-THE FALL OF TOBRUK, LIBYA, APPARENTLY WAS ANNOUNCED ERRONEOUSLY IN AUSTRALIA, FEDERAL TREASURER A.W.FADDEN SAID TONIGHT.

FADDEN SAID ARMY MINISTER P.C.SPENDER MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN GOOD FAITH AND ADDED THAT HE WAS CONFIDENT THE ITALIAN BASE WOULD FALL SOON.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, WHICH WAS FORWARDED AS A NEWS DISPATCH TO LONDON BY REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY), WAS APPARENTLY THE RESULT OF AN UNCONFIRMED WIRELESS MESSAGE PICKED UP BY THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY INTELLIGENCE IN MELBOURNE AND TELEPHONED TO SPENDER.

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30,000 REPORTED FIGHTING ON REBEL SIDE; HUNDREDS SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED

Rioters Claim Upper Hand In Most Of Transylvania—Hungary Calls Up More Troops. Turkish Cabinet Meets

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Bulgaria, *Thursday*, Jan. 23.—Civil war between Rumanian extremists and troops of Dictator General Ion Antonescu spread rapidly throughout Nazi-dominated Rumania today and news dispatches said several hundred persons probably had been killed in bitter fighting.

Bucharest reports said the rebels claimed more than 30,000 were fighting for them. The revolters also were said to be claiming the ascendancy in most cities in Rumanian Transylvania, the remnant of the vast province which the Axis left to Rumania last year in an enforced settlement between Rumania and Hungary.

Hungary Calls Up More Troops

Rumania's neighbors were nervous. Hungary was reported to have called up more troops and the Turkish Cabinet met for three hours to discuss the riots in Rumania and the presence of German troops in the country.

[NBC, in New York, quoted the British radio as saying the Rumanian stations Radio Romania and Radio Bucharest broadcast an order for all Iron Guardists, believed to form the backbone of the rebel movement, to remain at their fighting positions and wait for orders from their chief, Horia Sima. BBC also said a Rumanian army corps was marching toward Bucharest.]

Advices from Brasov, north of Bucharest, said a revolutionary leader, General Dragalina, was marching to Bucharest with troops.

Asks Troops Not To Fire On Rebels

The Bucharest radio, held by the revolters, appealed to troops there not to fire on the rebels. The radio emphasized that the extremists were "ready to die like our captain," meaning Corneliu Codreanu, Iron Guard leader killed in 1938, for whose death Iron Guardists slew scores of Rumanians in a blood purge last November.

General Dragalina was said to have appealed to Sima to assume leadership in a new regime and restore order.

He ended the appeal, it was said, with the cry:

"Long live King Michael and the legionnaire movement."

Extremists in Bucharest were reported holding the post-office, several ministries [illegible] he telephone central. Over the radio they announced [illegible]

Force units at one point had joined in the revolt.

While German troops had been expected to intervene they thus far were reported to have kept clear of the fighting.

Troops Join Revolt

Troops at Craiova, Yashi and Constanza were said to have joined the revolt and at Galatz and Braila extremists overpowered and disarmed regular troops.

The fighting was reported especially bitter after the death of an extremist leader, Victor Silaghi.

Martial law was proclaimed by Chief of State Ion Antonescu, who was reported to have only the support of troops unfriendly to the legionnaires. No estimate of the strength of Antonescu's troops was given, however.

Virtual State Of Siege Is Reported In Rumania

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Jan. 22 (AP)—Bloody street fighting between Rumanian army units and Iron Guard extremists raged unchecked tonight, advices reaching here said, resulting in

a virtual state of siege in Bucharest and other principal cities of that turbulent, German-dominated country.

Numerous casualties, including two deaths, were reported in repeated battles in the streets of the Rumanian capital. Premier General Ion Antonescu's ultimatum last night for order to be restored in twenty-four hours and renewed exhortations today appeared to have little effect.

One diplomatic report received here said that Baron Manfred von Killinger, Nazi Minister to Rumania, was expected to arrive in Bucharest tonight and might become *Gauleiter*—Nazi district leader—of all Rumania, assuming direction of German efforts to quell the strife.

Strict Censorship

A strict Rumanian censorship cloaked direct news of the day's developments. One diplomatic source here said that Franklin Mott Gunther, American Minister in Bucharest, was suddenly broken off in a conversation with Washington when he said: "At this moment the situation is critical."

The Rumanian army, exercising police power upon orders of General Antonescu, was reported to have cleared Guardists from the Bucharest police prefecture, postoffice and railway station where they had barricaded themselves.

Tanks Smash Barricades

Army tanks, it was said, smashed barricades thrown up by the Guardists before the police prefecture. A battle followed in which many on both sides were wounded.

Bucharest advices said the Government charged the revolting elements with using the assassination of a German army staff officer last Monday as a pretext for a mutiny. A 31-year-old Turkish-born Greek citizen named Sarandoz was reported executed yesterday for the killing of the officer, a Major Döring.

Döring Assassin Came From Italy, Greeks Say

Athens, Greece, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Greek Government issued the following statement tonight:

"Demetre Saranto, who assassinated the German Major Döring in Bucharest, is not a Greek subject and is absolutely unknown in Greece.

"The said person was the bearer of a foreign passport with a Greek consular transit visa. He entered Greece from Italy on July 13, 1940, and left July 16."

Donovan Crosses Yugoslav Border Without His Passport

American Observer Denies Rumors Of Loss Of Other Important Documents At Sofia

[*By the Associated Press*]

Belgrade, Jan. 22—Col. William J. Donovan, on a mission from the United States, arrived here tonight for talks with the heads of the Yugoslav Government after crossing the frontier from Bulgaria without his diplomatic passport—which disappeared mysteriously during his visit to Sofia.

The usual passport inspection at the border was waived, the United States legations at Sofia and Belgrade having hurriedly notified the respective governments.

Denies He Lost Portfolio Also

Donovan said on arrival that he had no idea how the passport was lost.

"It may have been misplaced at the Sofia legation," he remarked.

He denied rumors that he had lost a portfolio with other important documents.

The American Minister said Donovan would be given a new passport by the legation here.

Donovan said that upon leaving Belgrade he would return to Athens.

Palace Searched In Vain For Donovan's Passport

Sofia, Jan. 22 (AP)—After an hour-and-twenty-minute chat today with King Boris in the Royal Palace, Col. William J. Donovan, United States observer on a secret mission, found to his dismay—and to the King's—that he had lost his diplomatic passport.

The royal staff searched the palace high and low, in vain. The Orient Express was held up for twenty minutes, then the colonel finally gave up the hunt and boarded the train for Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Legation To The Rescue

It looked as if Donovan might have to stay here a while longer, but the United States legation saved the day by arranging for him to cross the border without his passport.

The colonel discovered his loss as he was about to board the train. He hurriedly probed his pockets, searched his luggage and his hotel room and finally appealed to the palace staff.

U. S. Aid To Britain Stressed

In his talk with the Bulgarian monarch Donovan was said to have emphasized the United States' determination to aid Great Britain in her war against the Axis.

The colonel, still silent publicly on the mission which has carried him to North Africa and many European capitals, commented:

"I leave Bulgaria with the most pleasant impression of the small but beautiful country, her hearty and intelligent people and her courteous, democratic and sincere King."

Bulgaria And Monroe Doctrine

Berlin, Jan. 22 (AP)—Authorized German quarters made this comment today when asked for opinion on the visit of Col. William J. Donovan to Bulgaria:

"We have heard nothing from America to the effect that Bulgaria is an integral part of the Monroe Doctrine."

Berlin Radio Comments

New York, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Berlin radio, in a broadcast heard here, said "Berlin quarters" pointed out that "the matters which Bulgaria has to settle she is settling independently and in accordance with her own sovereign policy, in which she certainly will not permit Mr. Donovan to interfere."

To See Turkey's Big Three

Istanbul, Turkey, Jan. 22 (AP)—It was learned here tonight that Col. William J. Donovan would see the big three of Turkey—President Ismet Inonu, Premier Rebik Saydam and Sukru Saracoglu, Foreign Minister, when he arrives at Ankara.

Turks Study Rumania Riots

ISTANBUL, Jan. 22 (AP).—The Turkish Cabinet met for three hours today to discuss the situation arising from rioting in Rumania and the presence of German troops there.

TURKS WARN AXIS TO AVOID THRACE

Say Their Troops Are Ready to Blast Invaders.

Istanbul, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The official Turkish radio and the press have warned the Axis Powers against any threatening move in the direction of this country's European frontier. Declaring that a great part of the Turkish Army has already been concentrated in Thrace (European Turkey) to await any possible action, the radio last night asserted: "Those who attack our steel fortress of Thrace are doomed to fall in the attempt. Turkey fought on eight fronts in the last war—no one should doubt her ability to fight on one front alone. Those who want to beat their heads on the rock may do so."

The broadcaster, discussing the possibility of a Nazi invasion, expressed doubt that the Germans could muster more than sixteen divisions in Rumania by April, and declared: "They would meet a wide Balkan front. The Balkans can muster more than 100 divisions, and added to these would be the British forces."

The newspaper Tasviri declared that Turkey is not a country to be frightened by threats and said it would meet any attempt at invasion in a way that would open new pages of glory for Turkey.

SOVIET REASSERTS HER NEUTRALITY

Observes 17th Anniversary of Lenin's Death

Moscow, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia took occasion today on the seventeenth anniversary of the death of her first leader—Nicolai Lenin—to proclaim again her policy of neutrality and strong defense.

"The Soviet Union is carrying on infallibly the Lenin and Stalin policy of peace and neutrality," the Communist party organ, declared editorially, and in the same paper, Yemelian Yaroslavsky, a member of the party's Central Committee, wrote that the "Soviet Union guarantees her neutrality by indefatigable strengthening of the economic and defense capacity of the country."

The army organ, the Red Star, said that the army, "led by the direction of Comrade Stalin, is now accomplishing a radical reconstruction of the whole system of military training and education of troops." The "all-victorious, inconquerable spirit of Leninism" was reflected, the Red Star added, in the move to give Russia the best and most capable of all modern armies.

The anniversary of Lenin's death is observed as a national day of mourning, while thousands pass through the Red mausoleum under the Kremlin wall where he lies in state, his small body and bearded face preserved under a glass case. The country also observed today the anniversary of the Bloody Sunday of January 22, 1905, when workers marching toward the Czar's palace with a petition were mowed down by rifle fire.

Berlin Minimizes Disorder

BERLIN, Jan. 22 (AP).—Authorized German sources said today that the situation in Rumania was regarded as in a stage of lessening tension.

The belief was expressed that when great internal changes occur, as in Rumania, some friction is natural.

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, JAN 22-(AP)-A 31-YEAR-OLD TURKISH-BORN GREEK CITIZEN NAMED SARANDOZ WAS EXECUTED YESTERDAY AT BUCHAREST FOR SLAYING A MAJOR DOERING OF THE GERMAN MILITARY MISSION IN RUMANIA, DIPLOMATIC REPORTS FROM THE RUMANIAN CAPITAL SAID TODAY.

HE WAS TRIED BY A MILITARY COURT.

THE KILLING OF THE MAJOR, SHOT FIVE TIMES ON A MAIN THOROUGHFARE ONLY TWO BLOCKS FROM THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF HEADQUARTERS, OCCURRED EARLY THIS WEEK, JUST BEFORE OUTBREAKS OF STREET FIGHTING WHICH SPREAD FROM BUCHAREST TO OTHER RUMANIAN CITIES.

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BELGRADE, NOV. 23--(THURSDAY)--(AP)--HUNGARY WAS REPORTED EARLY TODAY TO BE RAPIDLY CALLING UP ADDITIONAL TROOPS IN CONNECTION WITH THE TURBULENT EVENTS IN RUMANIAN IN ORDER TO BE PREPARED FOR ANY EMERGENCY.

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THE HUNGARIANS WERE SAID TO BE WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS CLOSELY IN RUMANIA.

IN THIS CONNECTION, OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT HUNGARY STILL WAS ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN SOUTHERN TRAYNSYLVANIA AT LEAST TO THE MAROS RIVER--THE AREA WHICH HUNGARY CLAIMED AT THE AXIS ARBITRATION CONFERENCE IN VIENNA WHEN SHE WAS AWARDED THE MAJOR SHARE OF TRANSYLVANIA.

PS830PES

NEW YORK, JAN. 22--(AP)--THE HUNGARIAN RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE TONIGHT BY NBC SAID MUCH INTEREST HAD BEEN AROUSED BY A GERMAN REPORT THAT COLONEL CRESCEANU, DIRECTOR OF THE RUMANIAN STATE RAILWAYS, HAD BEEN SHOT DEAD IN RUMANIA AND THEN ADDED:

"OUR LISTENERS MAY HAVE HEARD THAT MAJOR DOERING, THE GERMAN OFFICER WHO WAS FOUND SHOT TO DEATH IN THE STREETS OF BUCHAREST ON SUNDAY MORNING WAS IN CHARGE OF THE TRANSPORTATION OF GERMAN TROOPS IN RUMANIA."

(A BERLIN DISPATCH QUOTING DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID YESTERDAY THAT COLONEL CRESCEANU WAS WOUNDED.)

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INDICATION IS GIVEN OF DRIVE ON CONTINENT

Prime Minister Sees Great Demand on Man Power for Six Months.

DEFENDS DRAFTING OF LABOR

In Commons Speech He Stresses Need to Equip Troops for Battle at Home and Abroad.

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill disclosed today that behind Great Britain's decision to conscript labor lies an intense demand in the next six months for man and woman power to supply an army on a scale for fighting both overseas and at home.

Before the House of Commons the Prime Minister said the size of the army was settled within a few weeks after war started; that the only change had been to provide equipment for ten more divisions and that the scale of the army is the same as that in November, 1939. . . . "A very large and formidable force both for fighting overseas and defense."

Now, he explained, "this great nation has got into its war stride" and most of wartime munitions and supply plants, planned in 1939 to provide the army "with all the equipment it required in continuous action on the continent of Europe against the German enemy," are coming into production.

Therefore an "intense demand on the man and woman power" in the country" could not be avoided in the next six months, the Prime Minister told the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister spoke in defense of the Government's decision, as announced yesterday, to register industrial man power for work in war factories.

"Counting the home guard, we will have 4,000,000 armed and uniformed men who will all play a part in the defense of our hearths and homes," Mr. Churchill declared.

He observed that "an army that could be taken overseas in the form of military units" would be measured by different standards from those at home.

New Plants Producing.

"All sorts of factories were set up to provide this army with all it would require in continuous action against the Germans," he said. Most of the new plants, he continued, are "just beginning to come into production" and in sixteen months of the war thus far the nation has surpassed by 100,000 workers the number employed in war industries in forty-eight months of the world war.

Now after sixteen months of war, Mr. Churchill said, "between the greatest States armed with the most deadly weapons not more than 60,000 British folk—nearly half of whom are civilians—have lost their lives in enemy action." In the coming six months, he said, "we shall, for the first time, have an intense demand on the man and woman power of this country."

"This," he continued, "was the reason for the far-reaching declaration of which the Minister of Labor (Ernest Bevin) apprised the country and the House yesterday.

Time Now for Full Effort.

"Now is the time when the full war effort will come to be realized.

"I look forward to very considerable combing and scraping in the air force and in the army . . . to reduce their demands upon the manpower market as far as possible during the coming stringent months so that we may be able to man the new factories and shipyards and till the new fields which are coming into production."

"Our army is growing in strength, efficiency and equipment, but it is the munition factories and agriculture which, in the next six months, will make the chief demand on the manpower of our country.

"This great nation is getting into its war stride, but the future contains no evidence which would justify lassitude, despondency or despair."

Mr. Churchill promised the House a chance to vote on the labor conscription plan.

Future Is Not Rosy To Churchill

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill concluded a brief summary of Britain's African victories in addressing the House of Commons today with this sober passage:

"Far be it from me to paint a rosy picture of the present or the future. . . indeed the whole English-speaking world is passing through a dark and deadly valley."

He rebuked critics who a few weeks ago "were crying out at our inaction against Italy and wondering whose was the hidden hand sheltering Mussolini from the British forces."

"I indured these taunts in silence," he went on, "because I knew that large and daring measures had been taken" which made possible the subsequent victories in Egypt and Libya.

Text of Churchill Speech

Following is a partial text of Mr. Churchill's remarks in the House of Commons, as reported by The Associated Press:

At the root of all questions of man power lies the size of the army. The navy and air force make gigantic demands upon us, but the great customer for man power is the army.

The size of the army was settled within a few weeks of the outbreak of the war. We have not altered that decision, except to the extent of providing equipment for ten more divisions. The scale of the army is the same as that in November, 1939. I am not going to say how many divisions it

amounts to, but it is a very large and formidable force both for fighting overseas and for defense.

Counting the Home Guard we have about 4,000,000 armed men. At the time when the scale of the army was settled in 1939 a vast series of factories, plants and establishments were set on foot, sufficient to provide this army of the size set with all the equipment it required in continuous action on the Continent of Europe against the German enemy.

New Plants Producing

The bulk of the new plants are just coming into production. Many are structurally incomplete. As these plants come into operation constructing services, including those who lay on water, light, power and munition workers, have to be assembled. All this takes time, and you cannot go faster than a certain speed.

Perhaps you can go a little faster, but the stages cannot be omitted. It is not possible to make a warship go to sea and fight against the enemy until fires have been lighted and the water in the boilers changed from cold to tepid to warm to hot. The steam is generated and the vast power is given. While this is going on there is no use rushing about uttering alarming cries. It is not a very good thing to do if you happen to be one of the people who did not start warming up the boilers in good time.

I was the Minister of Munitions in July, 1918, and am, therefore, able to measure more or less the intensity of the munitions production then going on. I was greatly encouraged when I learned some weeks ago that in the sixteenth month of this war we have already surpassed by several hundred thousand workers the number of persons employed in munitions and aircraft production in the forty-eighth month of the last war. I knew that productivity per pair of hands was greatly increased in the interval.

I have kept myself constantly informed of the great tide of new factories rising to productive level.

I say that in the next six months we shall have for the first time an intense demand on man power and woman power. This is the problem that lies before us. We are now about to enter for the first time in this war a period of man-power stringency because for the first time we come to have the apparatus and the lay-out which this man power and woman power will be required to handle. That is the reason for the far-reaching declaration of which the Minister of Labor thought it necessary to apprise the House and the country in his statement yesterday.

Full Effort Near

Now is the time when the full war effort will gradually be able to be realized as plants come into being.

It is quite true there are not quite so many women employed as in 1918. There are two reasons—one, that so many more were gainfully employed before the war situation began; the other, that those usually engaged in the shell-filling factories, which are in the front line of munition works, are only just coming into it.

I, of course, am aware that an army mechanized makes an enormous additional drain upon the administrative branches which lie behind the fighting vehicles, but I have thought, nevertheless, for some time that the army and the air force, the navy not so much, have a great need for what I may call combing their tails in order to magnify their teeth.

I have some times thought there was considerable scope for a saving of man power in the rearward and preparatory services.

I look for considerable combings and scrapings in the air force and the army, not to cut them down but in order to reduce their demands on the man-power market during the coming stringent months, so that we shall be able to man the new factories and shipyards and till the new fields which are coming into production.

Both the fighting services engaged in this process at the present time, and the army in particular, are making a great saving in their rearward services in order to forward and sharpen the expansion which is necessary.

In all this the army has been greatly eased because in the mercy of God we had no slaughter or wastage comparable with the last war.

It is amazing that after sixteen months' war with the greatest state, armed with the most deadly weapons, not more than 60,000 British folk, nearly half of which were civilians, have lost their life by enemy action.

That is a terrible figure, but it is far less than the lives lost in a single protracted battle on the western front in 1916, 1917 or 1918 and, therefore, while our army is growing every week in power, strength, efficiency and equipment, and a decided expansion is in progress, it is the munition factories and agriculture, rather than the fighting services, which will in the next five or six months make the chief demand for man power on the public. It is to these problems and tasks that we are now addressing ourselves.

Criticism is easy; achievement more difficult. I do not pretend that there is no room for improvement and acceleration even apart from the methodical expansion which is going on.

It is certain the peak of our war effort has not yet been reached, cannot be reached, until plants are all working. But my mind goes back to a few weeks ago when our critics were crying out about our inaction against Italy and wondering whose was the hidden hand that was shielding Mussolini from British wrath.

Hints at Other Drives

At the time, I endured these taunts in silence because I knew the large and daring measures which had already been taken by which it has been since rendered possible to gain the splendid victories in Libya, Sidi Barrani and Bardia. And it may well be that while I am speaking, Tobruk and all it contains are in our hands. Apart from the Libyan victories, extremely important developments are taking place on both frontiers of Abyssinia and Eritrea which may in themselves be productive of fruitful and extremely pregnant results.

Far be it from me to paint a rosy picture of the future. I do not think we should be justified in using any but somber tones and colors while our people and our empire and indeed the whole English-speaking world are passing through the dark and deadly valley. But I should be failing in my duty on the other side if I were not to convey to the House a true impression, namely that this great nation has got into its war stride.

It is accomplishing the transition from days of peace and comfort to those of supreme, organized, indomitable exertion.

Still more should I fail in my duty if I were to suggest that the future with all its horrors contained any element which justified lassitude, despondency and despair.

His Majesty's government welcome all the impulse which the House of Commons and the press and public opinion of this island can give us in driving forward our war effort and trying to gain an earlier inch or a more fruitful hour wherever it may be possible. But I have no doubt that the House in its overwhelming majority will wish to give its tribute of encouragement as well as its dose of correction and will lend its own heave of loyal strength to the forward surges that now have begun.

2 NAZI BOMBERS FALL IN COMBAT OVER ENGLAND

Raiders Stab At Various Areas, But No Casualties Are Reported

British Destroyer Hyperion Sunk By Sister Ships After Blast

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Jan. 22—German bombers made relatively minor stabs at the southeast coast and over Yorkshire today and two were reported shot down in aerial combat.

Nowhere in Britain were raid casualties reported during the day. Six bombs fell in a town on the Kent coast — harmlessly, the Government said, and a Yorkshire area was reported bombed with similar negligible effect.

German planes also appeared over a northeast coast town and over East Anglia, but no incident of consequence was reported from those areas.

Appeal Made To Motorists

As part of the program to keep British planes well supplied, Geoffrey Lloyd, the Government's petroleum administrator, urged motorists tonight to be "more careful than ever" in their consumption of gasoline.

"Every ship, every plane, every mechanized vehicle that is added to the nation's growing strength from our own industry and from the United States must and shall have waiting for it supplies of fuel to enable it to strike at the enemy," he said in a broadcast.

London Announces Loss Of Destroyer Hyperion

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Admiralty announced tonight the British destroyer Hyperion has been lost.

The announcement said the Hyperion was damaged by a mine or torpedo, which rendered her incapable of steaming and that it was necessary for other British ships to sink her. The locale and date were withheld.

Southampton Similarly Sunk

The 9,100-ton cruiser Southampton, damaged in the Sicilian channel January 10 by Nazi dive bombers, also had to be sunk by sister ships.

The Hyperion was one of eight destroyers of the 1,340-ton Hero class built under the program of 1934. She carried a normal complement of 145 men, four 4.7-inch guns, six smaller ones and eight torpedo tubes. She was under the command of Commander H. St. L. Nicholson, D. S. O., R. N.

Cornered The Columbus

The Hyperion was the vessel that cornered the German liner Columbus December 19, 1939, off the Virginia coast, causing the Nazi crew to scuttle the 32,581-ton vessel.

The Columbus had left Vera Cruz, Mexico, in an attempt to reach Germany through the British blockade.

According to unofficial tabulation, the Hyperion was the thirty-seventh destroyer lost by the British since the war began.

GERMANS REPORT TWO VESSELS SUNK

Say Third Was Abandoned After Aerial Attack.

Berlin, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Nazi bombers damaged a British merchant ship so badly that she was abandoned by her crew west of Ireland, and then sank a tug rushing to the vessel's aid, the German High Command reported today.

In reconnaissance flight's over England yesterday, the communique said, German fighting planes "successfully bombed war vital targets in London and the southeast of England, such as a flyers' camp."

Informed spokesmen said earlier that a German submarine had torpedoed and sunk a 4,000-ton freighter north of Ireland.

A combat flying group was credited by the High Command with sinking 145,200 tons of shipping in attacks during an unspecified period on British merchant vessels. The group commander, Col. Daser, alone accounted for 57,000 tons of the total, it was said. "Furthermore, this group damaged a large number of merchant ships," the communique added.

COMBAT PLANE RAIDS MARGATE

Lone Wolf Reported to Have Set Off Harbor Blasts.

Berlin, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Bombs dropped by a German combat plane today on Margate, at the entrance of the Thames Estuary, caused spreading fires and big explosions on the quayside and harbor buildings, informed German spokesmen reported. The attacking plane was said to have dropped its explosives from the lowest altitude.

Two Nazis Shot Down.

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—British fighter planes downed two German bombers in air fights today as the Nazi air force stabbed at the Kent coast "hell corner" and the East Riding district of Yorkshire, the Government announced tonight. It was said there were no casualties and only a little damage in either of the Nazi attacks.

A town on the Kent coast was bombed in a pre-dawn attack and six bombs were said to have fallen harmlessly there. Later in the morning a single raider unloosed bombs on a place in East Riding, reportedly with but little effect. A lifeboat and a house were machined-gunned in the Kent attack.

Ground machine gunners answered the fire and the plane was last seen heading out to sea, losing altitude and trailing black smoke.

One bomb damaged a lorry and broke windows in a shop and house.

German planes were also reported over a northeast of England coastal town and in the vicinity of an East Anglian town. The Strait of Dover was swept by a strong southwest wind, meanwhile, and the sky was overcast.

Hopkins Sees Parliament in Action

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, saw both houses of the British Parliment in session today.

Mr. Hopkins heard Prime Minister Churchill speak in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords he witnessed the colorful pageantry of the introduction of two members, Lord Cranbourne, Dominions Minister, under the title of Baron Cecil, and Lord Wolmer under the title of Baron Selborne.

Meat Rations Cut In British Army

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The daily meat ration of British troops at home was reduced from ten to eight ounces on January 6, the War Minister, H. D. R. Margesson, disclosed today.

The soldiers' bread ration will be cut from twelve to ten ounces and flour from two and a half to two ounces daily, effective February 1, Mr. Margesson said.

Red Newspaper Fights British Ban

LONDON, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The outlawed Daily Worker, communist newspaper, appealed to its readers today to demand the removal of a Government ban on its publication. The appeal was issued in the form of a single mimeographed sheet containing the story of a police raid on its offices yesterday and an editorial urging workers to "protest in your factory today!"

The news sheet, headed, "Daily Worker No. 3431," was issued while a guard of Scotland Yard detectives was posted in the paper's offices. The ban on the publication was issued yesterday by the Home Secretary, Herbert Morrison, on the ground that it has printed stories designed to foment opposition to Britain's war effort.

30.24 — 7103

30.24 — 7103

Says Nazis Attacked Pilots in Parachutes

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, told the House of Commons today there was firm evidence to show that at least twelve attacks have been made by German planes on British pilots descending by parachute.

He added, however, that there was no international convention forbidding such action; hence Britain was not protesting to Germany.

BERLIN, JAN.23--(THURSDAY)--(AP)--BRITISH WARPLANES DROPPED "A SMALL NUMBER" OF BOMBS IN WESTERN GERMANY LAST NIGHT, CAUSING MINOR DAMAGE TO PRIVATE PROPERTY AND SMALL FIRES WHICH WERE QUICKLY EXTINGUISHED, THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DNB, REPORTED TODAY.

ONLY A FEW PLANES PARTICIPATED IN THE RAIDS, WHICH APPARENTLY CAUSED NO CASUALTIES, THE NEWS AGENCY SAID.

JL120AES

LONDON, JAN.23--(THURSDAY)--(AP)--ROYAL AIR FORCE PLANES ATTACKED TARGETS IN THE DUESSELDORF REGION IN WESTERN GERMANY LAST NIGHT, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY.

JL158AES

Carrot To Curb Sweet Tooth

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—British children soon will buy raw carrots instead of candies at the corner store if plans of the Government are successful.

Harcourt Johnstone, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, told the House of Commons today that the fruit and vegetable trade is being "encouraged to sell carrots singly to children now that certain fruits and sweets may not be plentiful."

LONDON, JAN 22-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF FOOD SAID TODAY THERE WAS A SHORTAGE OF MILK IN VARIOUS PARTS OF BRITAIN BECAUSE OF TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES.

BA230PES

Dutch Agency To Buy Food In This Country

Refugee Government To Open New York Office—Queen Names Commissioner

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Netherlands refugee government announced tonight it would open a New York office for the purchase and storage of food for the "replenishment of the Netherlands at the first moment possible."

Queen Wilhelmina appointed C. Van Stolk as commissioner and purchasing agent and directed him to buy in the open market. He is now en route to the United States.

The announcement said that "large stocks" had been accumulated in the Netherlands before the war but, due to "Nazi exploitation," the people were experiencing "serious hardship."

NAZIS CLAIM HALF OF WAR COST PAID

Economics Expert Points To Sacrifices Cutting Future Burden

Declares Aim Of Reich Is To Avoid Post-War Inflation Peril

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 22—The German high command's economics expert told foreign correspondents today that the German taxpayer had paid for about half the cost of German rearmament and the cost of the war to date.

In Germany, future generations won't be saddled with the terrific war cost because of the manner of German financing, he said. The expert added that inflation probably would be a post-war development "but not on our side."

The rearmament cost was estimated at 90,000,000,000 marks (about $36,000,000,000).

Debt Up 35 Billions

Cost of the war to date has not been disclosed because it is a military secret, but since the war started the German national debt has increased 35,000,000,000 marks.

About half the rearmament cost and increase in debt already has been paid by the taxpayer, the expert said, and on comparatively long-term loans covering the rest, the interest has dropped from 4.5 to 3.5 per cent. since hostilities started.

The tax revenue for next year was estimated at about 27,000,000,000 marks.

Says Sacrifices Made

A war economics commentator said any people could pay for wars by only two feasible methods—passing the bill on to future generations and through sacrifice by the wartime civilian population. The German population, it was added, are long on sacrifice.

He said that saving food under the rationing system amounted almost to 5,000,000,000 marks annually and that doing without new clothing, machines, etc., accounts for another 9,000,000,000 saving. Curtailment of capital investments and holding repairs and replacements to a minimum account for another 6,000,000,000.

Thus there is a total of about 20,000,000,000 marks which German economy frees for the war effort without passing anything on to future taxpayers, the expert asserted.

Inflation Trend Denied

He denied that the increase in German money circulation was a forerunner of inflation. It is due entirely, he said, to the fact that the mark now is used over a much greater geographical area and so is obliged to keep a much larger economic machine going.

Thus the mark is used in Danzig, Memel, the Sudeten region, the annexed portion of Poland and Alsace-Lorraine as exclusive currency and finds some circulation in all occupied territories. The mark circulation before the war was about 8,000,000,000; last November it was 10,500,000,000, and now is about 13,000,000,000.

Malta Again Raided, Says Rome

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP)—The High Command said today that German bombers attacked the British Mediterranean base at Malta again Monday night.

Elbasani Blasted by R. A. F.

Fire Bombs and Explosives Dropped in Albania—Greeks Advance Near Tepeleni.

Athens, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The British air force today reported a punishing raid on Italian military buildings and railway communications in Elbasani, vital central Albanian town.

Planes of the Royal Air Force Bomber Command roared over the town yesterday and unloaded high explosive and fire bombs, the communique declared, while the Greeks reported the capture of additional positions in the Tepeleni sector, coupled with new gains on the northern front, where lively fighting was reported after a recent weather-enforced stalemate.

The British said all their planes returned safely from Elbasani despite an anti-aircraft barrage and the active opposition of Italian fighter planes.

Improved weather was reported around Tepeleni, but large-scale operations were still hampered. Here, the Greeks said, their forces continued to maintain the initiative, with their big guns pouring a steady stream of shells into the Fascist positions.

Last night a Greek Government spokesman declared that the Italian Julia Division had suffered such severe losses in recent engagements that it was compelled to withdraw from the Albanian battlefront.

Without specifying where the fighting occurred, the spokesman added that Greek advance units pursued their advance and that the objectives in this operation have been completely attained. "The whole region we occupied has been completely cleaned up," he added, "and all enemy resistance overcome."

Preveza and Salonika Bombed.

Rome, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Italian warplanes were reported by the Italian High Command today to have carried out bombing attacks on the Greek naval base of Preveza, the Ægean ports of Salonika and Volos and the island of Corfu. Land operations on the Albanian war front were limited to local actions in the southern sector, the communique added.

Greek supply lines, troop concentrations, anti-aircraft batteries and artillery emplacements were reported dive-bombed with the greatest intensity.

The Italians were said to have attacked steamships in one of the ports, and an oil tanker was reported hit.

Greek Bombers Destroy Convoy Of 100 Trucks

Dislodged Bowlder Traps Italians on Hill Road in Central Albanian Sector

By The Associated Press

ATHENS, Jan. 22.—The Greek air force reported tonight the destruction by bombers of an entire Italian convoy of more than 100 trucks on the central Albanian front. Italian troops also were bombed and machine-gunned in repeated attacks, it was stated.

The transport column was said to have been smashed after a Greek bomb had dislodged a great bowlder, which rolled into the road, blocking a narrow mountain pass and enabling the Greek planes to pour bombs upon the trapped trucks.

In this sector Greek infantry was reported far enough advanced to permit the transfer of artillery to new forward positions. At one point 200 Italian prisoners were taken, a Greek government spokesman said.

Four Italian counter-attacks along

the central front, he added, had been easily repulsed with "heavy losses" to the Fascists.

Gains in the Tepelini sector of the southern Albanian front after the capture of additional Italian positions were reported by the Greek Army. Spokesmen said Greek guns poured a steady stream of shells into other Fascist defenses, enabling their troops to keep the initiative.

British flyers blasted yesterday at Elbasani, in central Albania, it was announced today, unloading explosive and fire bombs on Italian military buildings and railway communications.

Say 18 New Divisions Landed

STRUGA, Yugoslavia, (on the Albanian border), Jan. 22 (AP).—Reports from the Albanian front today said the Greeks were fortifying their lines in expectation of an Italian counter-offensive as a result of the reported arrival of eighteen new Italian divisions.

Greek sources said their information indicated the new divisions were light units of 7,000 or 8,000 men each, ferried to Albania in the last twenty-five days in planes and ships.

ATHENS, JAN 22-(AP)-THE ITALIAN "JULIA" DIVISION SUFFERED SUCH SEVERE LOSSES IN RECENT ENGAGEMENTS IT WAS COMPELLED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE ALBANIAN BATTLEFRONT, A GREEK GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DECLARED LAST NIGHT.

WITHOUT SPECIFYING THE LOCALITIES IN WHICH THE FIGHTING OCCURRED, THE SPOKESMAN SAID GREEK ADVANCE UNITS "PURSUED THEIR ADVANCE" AND "OBJECTIVES IN THIS OPERATION HAVE BEEN FULLY ATTAINED."

"THE WHOLE REGION WE OCCUPIED HAS BEEN COMPLETELY CLEANED UP," HE SAID, "AND ALL ENEMY RESISTANCE OVERCOME."

(REPORTS FROM THE YUGOSLAV BORDER TOWN OF STRUGA SAID LAST NIGHT 18 FRESH DIVISIONS OF ITALIAN TROOPS HAD MOVED INTO ALBANIA WITHIN THE PAST WEEK AND WERE MASSED BEHIND LINES BEING FORTIFIED IN PREPARATION FOR A NEW STAND.)

MQ 537AES

SCORES SPECULATORS

Gayda Says Stocks Are Sold Above Value in Italy.

Rome, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, writing in Il Giornale d'Italia, accused stock market speculators today of artificially increasing the value of industrial shares to circumvent the Government order which limits dividends to 7 per cent.

The editor, regarded as a spokesman for Premier Mussolini, cited instances in which textile stocks and shares of metal, mining, electric and other industries had sold far above nominal values.

Speculators, he implied, were holding back shares to "create an artificial situation and to stimulate a shortage of shares in the face of a growing demand."

Ambassador Phillips Talks With Ciano

Rome, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador William Phillips visited Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano today, presumably to obtain information concerning the week end meeting of Premier Mussolini and Adolf Hitler.

AXIS RECOGNITION OF NANKING URGED

Tokio Newspaper Asks Why It Is Not Forthcoming.

Tokio, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The newspaper Asahi today requested a Government explanation of the failure of Japan's Axis partners, Germany and Italy, to recognize the Japanese-sponsored Nanking regime in China. Asahi contended that through the tripartite alliance, Germany and Italy recognized Japan's leadership in Eastern Asia. It then asked whether, on the basis of that recognition, the Axis partners should not formally recognize the Wang Ching-wei regime at Nanking and whether such recognition had been requested of Rome and Berlin.

The request came amid a general chorus of praise in the Japanese press of Monday's address in Parliament by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, who called upon the United States to avoid an attitude that might lead to war, and who predicted that the Axis military alliance would lead to a new world order.

Hongkong, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported today that the Japanese Consul-General had presented four demands to the Kulangsu Municipal Council following the wounding on January 17 of Huang Chung-kang, president of the Japanese-controlled Amoy District Court, who was shot by an unidentified assailant in the International Settlement at Kulangsu.

The four demands, as reported by Domei, were: Immediate employment of six Japanese as police chiefs; the stationing of policemen in districts where the most reactionary groups are found; the limitation of embarkation and debarkation from ships in the harbor, and restrictions on the arrival and departure of junks.

RAIDS ON CAMBODIA GROW IN INTENSITY

Two Key Cities On Border Supply Routes Bombed By Thai Planes

Governor-General Of Indo-China Cancels Inspection Trip—Goes To Saigon

[By the Associated Press]

Pnom-Penh, French Indo-China, Jan. 22—Thailand forces increased their attacks tonight on two important cities in the Cambodia section of French Indo-China.

Sisophon and Mongkol-Borey, key points on the border supply routes, were bombed by Thai planes, Rear Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of Indo-China, announced. He also said Samrong and Cheomkhsan were holding out against Thai assaults.

Decoux Leaves For Saigon

As the Thai attacks were stepped up, Admiral Decoux suddenly canceled an inspection trip through Cambodia and left for Saigon, Cochin-China. The reason was not given.

The Governor General made no announcement regarding a reported Japanese offer to mediate the undeclared war.

Many French Wounded Arrive

Domei said the offer had been made to the Governor General's representative at Hanoi by the Japanese consul general and the acting head of a Japanese mission, who stressed Japan's view that the conflict is inimical to the immediate establishment of peace and new order in East Asia and the disposal of the China incident.

Many French wounded were in this city, the third largest in Indo-China. It is crowded also with reinforcements and supplies moving west and north to Cambodia fronts in hundreds of Government and commandeered trucks.

Other wounded soldiers have been sent to Saigon by boat.

French Warships At Beirut

Beirut, Lebanon, Jan. 22 (AP)—Several units of the French Fleet returned today to Beirut after extensive maneuvers along the coast of Lebanon in cooperation with the French army in Syria.

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30.24— 7105

30.24— 7105

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

SINGAPORE, JAN 22-(AP)-REPORTS FROM BANGKOK AND HANOI TODAY WERE INTERPRETED HERE AS INDICATING READINESS BY LEADERS OF THAILAND (SIAM) AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA TO SEEK A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL DISPUTE BEHIND THEIR UNDECLARED WAR.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID BOTH THE THAI AND THE FRENCH STILL MAINTAIN THE JUSTICE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE ATTITUDES, BUT WERE BEING DRAWN TOGETHER BY FEAR THE FRONTIER STRIFE WAS DEVELOPING INTO A GENERAL CONFLICT.

A GENERAL OUTBREAK, THESE QUARTERS EXPLAINED, MIGHT ENABLE JAPAN TO ENTER THE CONTROVERSY AS A PACIFIER, BUT THEN TO REMAIN AS A STRATEGICALLY-STRENGTHENED MENACE TO ALL STATES AROUND THE CHINA SEA.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT FROM HANOI SAID OFFICIAL INFORMATION FROM BANGKOK "ENVISAGED RESUMPTION OF DIRECT DIPLOMATIC CONTACT WITH INDO-CHINA," WHICH WAS INTERRUPTED IN NOVEMBER.

BANGKOK REPORTS SAID THE FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES THERE, ROGER GARREAU, HAD CONFERRED THREE TIMES WITH THAI PREMIER LUANG PIBULA SONGGRAM. THEIR CONVERSATIONS, IT WAS REPORTED, BROUGHT NO CONCRETE RESULTS, BUT WERE EVIDENCE OF WILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE THAI GOVERNMENT HAS INSISTED UPON DIRECT DEALINGS WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, RATHER THAN THE INDO-CHINA COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION, AND UPON FRENCH ACCEPTANCE, IN PRINCIPLE AT LEAST, OF THAI DEMANDS FOR TWO AREAS IN THE INDO-CHINA STATE OF LAOS.

INFORMED CIRCLES SAID GARREAU INDICATED FRENCH WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE MINOR FRONTIER MODIFICATIONS, BUT DETERMINATION TO LEAVE TERRITORIAL CLAIMS IN ABEYANCE UNTIL CONCLUSION OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WERE REPORTED BY AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES TO BE ENCOURAGING AN EARLY PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE. BRITISH-AMERICAN INFLUENCE ALREADY WAS CREDITED, THEY SAID, WITH DISSUADING THAILAND FROM CARRYING OUT AN EXPRESSED INTENTION OF BOMBING SAIGON AND OTHER INDO-CHINA POPULATION CENTERS.

AN EARLY AND "HONORABLE" SETTLEMENT, IT WAS SAID, WOULD HELP THAILAND RESTRAIN HER PRO-JAPANESE FACTIONS, WHOSE INFLUENCE WAS STRENGTHENED BY JAPAN'S READINESS TO SUPPLY THAT COUNTRY WITH ARMAMENTS AFTER UNITED STATES SUPPLIES WERE CUT OFF.

RELIABLE REPORTS FROM BANGKOK SAID 60 WARPLANES, TOGETHER WITH ARTILLERY AND MUNITIONS, HAD ARRIVED THERE FROM JAPAN. SIXTY MORE PLANES AND ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES ARE EXPECTED THIS WEEK. FRENCH QUARTERS SAID INDO-CHINA HAD RECEIVED NOTHING FROM JAPAN.

MQ 5

BANGKOK,THAILAND,JAN 22-(AP)-HOPE OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE UNDECLARED BORDER WARFARE BETWEEN THAILAND (SIAM) AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA APPEARED TO HAVE FADED TODAY FOLLOWING INCONCLUSIVE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN FRENCH AND THAI AUTHORITIES.

FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES ROGER GARREAU CONFERRED IN THE PAST WEEK WITH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER NAI DIRK JAINAM OF THAILAND, BUT HE WAS UNDERSTOOD NOT TO BE EMPOWERED TO AGREE ON A BASIS.

A THAI HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE TODAY ANNOUNCED THE THAI ARMY HAD OCCUPIED MUANGKAO, THE FIRST LARGE FRENCH INDO-CHINA TOWN TO FALL INTO ITS HANDS, AFTER DEFEAT OF FRENCH FORCES NORTH OF SIEMRATH. MUANGKAO IS ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE MEKONG RIVER OPPOSITE PAKSE, IN NORTH CAMBODIA.

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RANGOON, JAN. 23-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-RESPONSIBLE OBSERVERS ARRIVING IN BURMA FROM CHINA BY WAY OF THE BURMA ROAD TODAY REPORTED ALL TRAFFIC IN BOTH DIRECTIONS WAS REACHING ITS DESTINATION WITHOUT GREAT DIFFICULTY DESPITE JAPANESE BOMBINGS AT KUNMING AND OTHER POINTS ALONG THE ROUTE.

JAPANESE RAIDS HAVE BECOME MORE INFREQUENT, THEY SAID, AND ALTHOUGH BRIDGES OCCASIONALLY WAS DAMAGED, WELL-ORGANIZED CHINESE LABOR GANGS QUICKLY REPAIRED THEM BY PRIMITIVE BUT EFFECTIVE ENGINEERING METHODS.

PS1225AES

Londoners Fashion Comfort And Convenience In Shelters

Now Normal Way Of Life For Million Persons Termed Improved Steadily Since September, 1939

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, Jan. 22—London's air-raid shelters, now the normal way of life for more than a million persons, have improved steadily since the fear-ridden chaos of September, 1939.

An Associated Press survey of ten public shelters, ten semi-public shelters—beneath apartment houses and hotels—and in ten private shelters for individual families demonstrated how a nation of improvisers fashioned some comfort and convenience out of the drab caverns.

This does not mean the dangers of disease and mass melancholia are banished. They are diminishing, but still present. Any reporter would be impressed, however, by the manner in which the people and the Government are battling the problems of life underground.

New Form Of Community Living

From now to the end of the war, some millions in London and Britain expect to spend half their hours in a new form of community living.

Many observers feel the nation's ability to resist the dangers of this new way of life is more important than post-war reconstruction.

"If we can live through this winter unshaken and unafraid," one British politician said, "the rest will be money for jam."

The best estimates are that the public shelters accommodate up to 250,000 persons nightly in London, perhaps 50,000 more on a bad night. Apartments and hotel shelters accommodate 150,000 more. There is no estimate of the number who camp out nightly in steel Anderson shelters, but a police official said they must "run well over a million."

Public Situation Most Serious

The public shelter situation, because it affects the classes most open to epidemic, is the most serious. Here is the way they look—and one little man commented: "Don't bar no holds when you write about us."

Since the Government issued tickets for bunks, the women no longer line up outside in the early afternoon. But by 5 o'clock they are inside spreading suppers for their men folk—cold food, cooked at home in the afternoon, if they are able to turn on the gas.

By 6 the men come in after a couple of beers at the local pub. Until 9, when the early risers go to bed, community life is lively. There are dances and games.

Some workers reap a harvest of pennies and sixpences during these idle hours. In one shelter, blond helpers from hairdressing establishments give finger waves and manicures to Cockney matrons.

Two Do Cleaning Business

Two brothers set up a cleaning establishment in another shelter. While bombs fall overhead they labor over neighbors' clothes and regret they "can't get that bloomin' press down 'ere." The press is all that's left of their pre-war business.

It must be remembered that no two public shelters are alike. They range from intelligently planned refuges under City office buildings to indescribable holes under ancient edifices. The first problem in each is sanitation.

Eighty per cent. of the shelter dwellers now accept throat spraying as necessary and inspection by a physician who comes around every other night as a diversion in an otherwise dull evening.

Diseased Are Segregated

Persons suffering from pulmonary or venereal diseases are segregated.

The Ministry of Health preached a war against rats. In sections near the river rodents were a serious problem. Poison and the efforts of small boys have cut their numbers.

Bunks are better than the stone floors on which a great majority of the shelter population slept early in the *Blitz*. But steel bunks are better than wooden ones, which retain lice. Wooden bunks outnumber steel two to one.

Food is supplied by a canteen run by teams of women from the shelter. They offer tea throughout the night, have it ready for bread winners starting to work in the morning. The tea is hot, dark and potent.

Frown On Beer Drinking

Beer is frowned on during the night, because, as one shelter dweller put it, "Get a couple of pints in 'em and they want to sing 'There'll Always Be An England' at 2 in the morning."

The shelter police are marshals chosen from among the older men.

Standards of semi-public apartment house and hotel shelters have improved out of recognition. With money and time, the inhabitants have turned these into real living rooms. Each resident has his own bed, can be sure the linen has been aired, and leaves a call for a morning shake exactly as he would wind his alarm clock.

Diminution of the *Blitz* hasn't affected the population, because, as a society woman asserted, "We still hear those dreadful guns in our own apartments, and they keep us awake."

Curved Steel, Set In Ground

The average shelter adjoining the private home is a piece of steel curved and set in the ground. Industrious home owners fortify it with sandbags and loose earth. Then, says the Government, it is proof against anything except a direct hit.

The morale of these people is solid. They have enough food. They seem ready for six months, a year, or two years of this living.

None is joyous about it, none is heroic for publication, but the truth is each one seems to be grasping some sort of pleasure from the return to the life of cavemen. --

Top-Ranking Nazi Ace Arrives In Canada As Prisoner Of War

Description Indicates He May Be Major Helmuth Wick, Credited With Bagging 56 Planes

[By the Associated Press]

An East Canadian Port, Jan. 22—A Nazi air ace, ranked as one of Germany's most deadly, and hundreds of other shot-down airmen and captured seamen were brought here from England for internment today.

Two escaped within a few hours after they trudged down the gangplank from a camouflaged prison ship. The escape of the unidentified pair was announced by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police just after the exploits of the ace prisoner were detailed.

Internment officials said the German ace is a 25-year-old fighter pilot who was credited in Berlin with shooting down fifty-six planes since the start of the Spanish civil war in which he flew for the Franco forces.

His name was withheld by regulations barring the identification of prisoners.

After the Spanish civil war he fought over France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Britain and was awarded oak leaves added to the Iron Cross, the highest German decoration.

A British pilot shot him down over the English Channel.

Anonymous now, he trudged down the gangplank and headed with the rest of the prisoners for the interior of Canada, to stay for the duration of the war.

Between lines of imperial and Canadian soldiers, the prisoners moved to special trains. Some walked stolidly, others grinned. A few raised their arms in the Nazi salute.

Officials said there were no serious incidents aboard the boat which brought the prisoners.

The Canadian description of the German ace fits that of Major Helmuth Wick, commander of the famous Richtofen Squadron, who was believed in Berlin to have been killed over the English Channel. He was 25 years old and was credited in Berlin with shooting down fifty-six planes.

Missing Since Dec. 4

A German high command communique December 4 reporting Wick's failure to return, said "the German air force thus has lost one of its most audacious and successful pursuit pilots. . . . He will live on as an example among German people and German youth."

Two other pilots who wear the highest German decoration—the oak leaves—are Major Werner Moelders who, on October 25, was credited with his fifty-third plane, and General Dietz, commander in the Narvik, Norway, campaign last spring.

Fellow-pilots had reported seeing Wick bail out and descend to the water off the Isle of Wight after bagging his fifty-sixth plane.

WARNS ON SABOTAGE

Dutch Mayor Asks People Not to Annoy Nazis.

Amsterdam (via Berlin) Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Mayor W. De Vlugt pleaded with the citizens of Amsterdam today to refrain from acts of sabotage against the German occupation forces, lest "one wrong act by one individual have serious consequences for all of us."

The Mayor made his plea through posters and the city's newspapers. He referred to the German ruling that a whole community or all members of an organization could be held responsible. Mayors of Rotterdam and The Hague have made similar appeals.

Maj. Burgess at Guayaquil

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 22 (AP).—Maj. alter K. Burgess, chief of the United States aviation mission to Ecuador, arrived here today following an inspection of provincial airports. Ministry of Defense officials said Maj. Burgess, after completing his inspection of air facilities, would reorganize the country's air force and start a program of pilot training.

Brazilian Sails For N. Y. On Air-Motor Mission

Colonel Muniz Empowered To Buy Machinery Here To Manufacture Engines

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 22 (AP)—Col. Antonio Guedes Muniz sailed aboard the liner Brazil today for New York, commissioned by the Brazilian Government to purchase $2,000,000 worth of machinery for making airplane motors here.

A factory is scheduled to begin operations in 1942, employing 700 workers and directed by American technicians and Brazilians trained in United States factories.

Reliable sources said Brazil will manufacture Wright motors for which the Government is understood to have patent rights.

Brazil Seeks Reaction To Mendoza Seizure

Asks Panama To Consult With Other American Republics Regarding Possible Protest

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 22 (AP)—Brazil asked the Panama Government today to consult with the other American republics to determine whether they desire to protest jointly to Great Britain against seizure of the French ship, Mendoza, which occurred within the Pan-American neutrality zone.

Brazil described it as "an act of hostility" within the zone.

The British cruiser Asturias seized the Mendoza, laden with a cargo of food for France, January 18 off the Brazil coast. The British asserted the ship, which three times had attempted to run the British blockade, was outside territorial waters when taken.

Brazil, in asking if the other republics desired to join in the protest, followed precedure established at the Panama conference.

Bermuda Leases 2 Isles To U. S. for Plane Base

Deal Called Separate From Naval Station Project

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 22 (AP).—The House of Assembly was informed in a message from the Governor today that an agreement had been reached by which Morgan's Island and Tucker's Island, in Great Sound, were leased to the United States for ninety-nine years for construction of a defense base.

Morgan's Island is a favorite picnic ground for Bermudians. Tucker's Island is the site of the estate of Mrs. Wooley Hart.

30.24 — 7107

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U. S. GETS FREE ENTRY

Bermuda Exempts Supplies Pending Passage of Bill.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Prompt Assembly passage of a bill exempting from import duty certain supplies for the new United States bases in Bermuda was expected today in official circles. Passage has thus far been delayed by a revision of its wording to make its intention more specific.

Major Donald White, engineer in charge of the United States Base Surveys in Bermuda, described as idle gossip a report that the delay was causing friction or holding up work on the bases.

"I have no complaints," he said. "As a matter of fact, the Bermuda Government charged no duty on my office furniture and personal equipment."

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 22-(AP)-THE BRAZILIAN CONSULATE POSTED WITHOUT EXPLANATION TODAY A NOTICE STATING THAT PASSPORT VISAS TO ENTER BRAZIL ARE TO BE GRANTED NOW ONLY TO CITIZENS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND PORTUGAL.

INFORMED PERSONS SAID ALL OTHER APPLICANTS FOR VISAS ARE BEING REJECTED UNDER WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A MOVE TO PROHIBIT THE ENTRANCE OF "UNDESIRABLES" INTO BRAZIL.

THEY SAID THAT A CONSIDERABLE PROPORTION OF RECENT IMMIGRATION INTO BRAZIL CONSISTED OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES, LARGELY JEWS.

RQ206PES

McNary, Thomas Oppose F.D. Bill; Lindbergh Called

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—Senator McNary, 1940 Republican nominee for Vice President, and Norman Thomas, perennial Socialist candidate for President, spoke out today against giving President Roosevelt broad authority under the British aid bill while Senator Barkley, the majority leader, expressed the hope the measure could be disposed of by Congress within 60 days.

Senator Barkley made his statement after a conference with the President.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee arranged to hear Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Hugh S. Johnson tomorrow, and decided to conclude its hearings on the lend-lease bill Saturday with testimony by William C. Bullitt, and to begin consideration of amendments Monday.

On Monday also, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will start its hearings, with Secretary of State Hull and other Cabinet members leading the parade of witnesses.

While Thomas was denouncing the legislation before the House group today, qualified support for the bill came from Senator Norris (Ind.-Neb.). Back in Washington after recovering from an illness, he said he favored the principle of the bill, but believed a time-limit should be placed on the powers it would confer on the President.

The day also brought an endorsement of the measure from Jesse M. Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator.

McNary of Oregon, the Senate's minority leader, returned to the Capital after a long siege of Pneumonia and promptly told reporters that he opposed the measure in its present form because it grants "extraordinary and total power to one person."

In taking that stand, he differed somewhat from his Republican running mate, Wendell L. Willkie, who is supporting the bill's principles on the ground that authority must be concentrated to hasten help to England.

McNary said:

"This is not the democratic way of life and I earnestly hope the bill may be modified by appropriate committees, or after debate in Congress.

"During the Fall months, the President was advocating aid to Great Britain short of war. That policy became a national anthem. There was unity of thought. I favored that plan and shall support an all-out policy of aid to the democracies by every method short of war. My great concern is to keep our country out of the conflicts of mass murder in Europe, Asia and Africa."

The tall, snowy-haired Thomas, speaking in his customary rapid-fire manner, testified he would not give the authority contained in the bill "to any living man unless and until the people, through Congress, had decided on war."

"It is a bill to set the clock of history back and give power over war and peace to the Executive, who by that very fact, becomes a dictator in that vast field," he shouted.

Thomas was followed as a witness against the legislation by Hanford MacNider of Mason City, Ia., former Asistant Secretary of War and an unsuccessful contender last June for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Speaking in a deep, resonant voice, MacNider described the bill as "a direct scuttling of our form of government and betrayal of the American people." Its passage, he said, "would be hoisting the white flag of surrender for free men everywhere."

As the afternoon hearing began, Chairman Bloom (D.-N. Y.) made public a letter from Secretary Morgenthau saying British dollar and gold assets available to pay for American supplies had increased $36,000,000 since information on the subject was given out Jan. 15.

NORRIS URGES COMPLETE AID TO BRITAIN

Veteran Nebraskan Backs Lease-Lend Bill With Modifications

Doesn't Think U. S. Will Get Into War Because Axis Doesn't Want Us In

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 22—Voicing confidence that "England can whip Hitler," Senator George W. Norris, the veteran Nebraska Independent, returned to the Capital today to lend his support to the British-aid program, with some modifications.

"I don't think we are going to get into this war," the 79-year-old Senator said. "The dictator nations don't want us in. I think we can go a long way toward helping Britain without getting in."

Norris is the only living Senator who voted against this country's participation in the last World War.

Favors Limitation On Powers

Although he expressed approval of the principle of the lease-lend legislation, the Nebraskan said he believed a time limitation should be placed on the powers it confers on the President. He also indicated that he might support other modifications.

"I want to see every 'i' dotted in this legislation," he said. "We don't want to follow the dictatorships.

"England will win if we can supply airplanes, ships and munitions. Not even England and Greece, our friends, are asking us to send men at this time."

More Aid, Less Danger

He added, however, that there was some risk that the United States might become involved "if Germany, Italy and Japan decide they want us in."

"The more aid we can give England, especially in bombing planes, the less chance there is of us actually getting in," he said. "I want to keep this country out of war, but the choice will not be ours.

"We are doing many things now that violate the old rules of international law, but the dictators have paid no attention to them. They want war and we must not underestimate their powers."

Says Hitler Wants Us To Stay Out

The veteran Senator said that the person "most anxious to keep the United States out of the war now is Hitler," adding, "he can't win if we get in and nobody knows that better than Hitler."

Norris, who voted against the military conscription bill, said he still believed he was right because we "do not need a large army."

"What we need now is production of ships, airplanes, munitions and the things that England needs to win," he said.

The Senate veteran sported a wide-brimmed tan felt hat which he said he got from Jack Dempsey in a trade for his own hat. The former heavyweight boxer visited Norris at his home in McCook, Neb.

Illness delayed the Senator's return to Washington.

McNary Opposes Power Grant

Senator McNary, of Oregon, the 1940 Republican Vice-Presidential nominee

returned to the capital after a long illness from pneumonia, expressed opposition to giving the Chief Executive broad authority under the British-aid bill.

McNary, the Senate's minority leader, said he opposed the measure in its present form because it grants "extraordinary and total power to one person."

In taking that stand, he differed somewhat from his Republican running mate, Wendell L. Willkie, who is supporting the bill's principles on the ground that authority must be concentrated to hasten help to England.

McNary said he would support earnestly "an all-out policy of aid to the democracies by every method short of war," but declared that the Presidential grants in the Administration measure were "not the democratic way of life."

"I earnestly hope," he said, "that the bill may be modified by appropriate committees or after debate in the Congress."

Pepper Calls Kennedy Appeasement Advocate

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Senator Pepper (Dem., Fla.) said in a radio broadcast tonight that Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to England, had "sat at the door of the British Cabinet in those terrible days of Munich and aided the policy of appeasement apparently by his counsel."

Kennedy testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday that he was opposed to the Administration's lend-lease bill in its present form, but favored aid to Britain.

Not Like His "Genius"

Speaking further of Kennedy, Pepper said:

"It is unlike his great genius and his striking career of action for him now to preach indecision to a people whom he should be warning every minute of the day and night, and whom he should be counseling to bold, daring, vigorous action.

"If war shall come to this country," he said, "I lay it squarely before the door of those who brought war to England—the appeasers and the obstructionists."

Would Place Credit

"If peace shall continue our blessing," he added, "I place the credit for it squarely where the credit belongs, to those who have had the wisdom and the courage to aviod war.

"I now declare that it is the counsel and the obstruction of those who decry the President's present proposal, known as the lease-lend bill. . . . That, if anything, is leading this country to war."

Knox Denies British Ask For American Warships

Announces Rear Admiral King Will Be Promoted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said at a press conference today that it was untrue that the British were asking for American cruisers of the Wichita type—9,200 tons—and added that "as a matter of fact they are not asking for any of our ships," apparently referring to warships.

Command of the newly created Atlantic fleet will be vested in a full admiral, Mr. Knox said, in announcing that Rear Admiral Ernest J. King would be promoted. Admiral King was made commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet when it was created several weeks ago as one unit of the three-fleet navy. The other units are the Pacific and the Asiatic fleets. His promotion will be effective about Feb. 1, Mr. Knox said, and two other changes which he described as "routine" will be effective at the same time.

Admiral Charles P. Snyder will be relieved from duty as commander of the battle force to become a member of the general board of the Navy. Vice-Admiral William S. Pye, commander of battleships of the battle force, will succeed Admiral Snyder and continue his present rank of vice-admiral.

Admiral Snyder is a native of Charleston, W. Va., and Admiral Pye was born in Minneapolis and now makes his home in Baltimore.

List Of British Assets Undergoes Revision

Net Increase Of $36,000,000 In Reserve Available To Pay For War Supplies Reported

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau notified the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that there recently had been a net increase of $36,000,000 in British dollar and gold assets available to pay for war supplies in the United States.

"The figure the British had previously submitted to me of their total gold holdings (as of January 1, 1941) was $238,000,000; the revised figure is $292,000,000, or $54,000,000 greater," he wrote Representative Bloom (N. Y.), committee chairman.

"The earlier British table included $33,000,000 of gold scattered in various parts of the world, and not available for payments here; the new table makes this figure only $30,000,000, which means that $3,000,000 more are available for use."

This raised the total of additional available assets to $57,00,000, but Morgenthau said that, "on the other hand, the British Treasury has submitted to me an additional debit item of $21,000,000, representing commitments already made on account of forward exchange contracts."

7,000 Quit In Defense Plant Row

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22 (AP).—Work on $26,000,000 worth of Army and Navy defense orders ceased today at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., largest industrial plant in Wisconsin, when members of the CIO United Automobile Workers Union went on strike.

All shop departments closed, directly affecting about 7,000 production workers. Another 2,000 employes, including the office staff, draftsmen and supervisors, did not join the walkout.

The company produces turbines for warships, generators, shafts, pumps and gun mounts in addition to many specialized jobs for the Navy. It is one of the nation's largest units in the capital goods industry.

In addition to the defense work now in the shop, plans for more, running into millions, are in the drafting rooms.

Production Curtailed At 2 Gulf Shipyards

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 22 (AP)—Production was curtailed today at two Gulf Coast shipyards engaged in defense work, where workers are seeking increased wages by the expedient of stopping work without striking.

A Federal conciliator, Bryce P. Holcombe, arrived and went into conference late today at the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company to discuss the demands of the men.

Meanwhile, more than a score of engineers and crane operators quit work at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation yard in Pascagoula, Miss., to attend a "special meeting," and seventy-seven "burners" have been off the job and holding meetings since last Wedensday.

$75,000,000 In Contracts

The Ingalls corporation has about $75,000,000 worth of naval and Maritime Commission construction work under contract.

Work at the Alabama dry docks, a navy destroyer repair base, was halted for two hours yesterday. J. W. Atkins, regional director of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO), announced the 3,400 workers affected would cease work for a period each day.

Work, however, was not suspended today after the arrival of the Federal conciliator.

HULL EXPLAINS PLANE BAN END

Denies Move Is to Keep Russia Neutral.

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today that the removal of the moral embargo on airplanes and other equipment to Soviet Russia represents an effort to iron out relatively small difficulties in relation between the United States and that country.

In reply to questions at his press conference as to whether it was part of a move to keep Russia neutral in the war, Mr. Hull asserted with emphasis that this question had not been raised in the diplomatic talks which have been in progress here for several months.

He refused to discuss what concessions the United States might receive in return for the lifting of the moral embargo or to say what effect it might have on the granting of export licenses for materials sought by Soviet Russia in the United States.

The embargo's end, however, appeared to be largely a diplomatic gesture, for there were no signs that it would mean a sudden export flood of these items to Soviet ports.

American plane factories already are working night and day to fill urgent orders for this nation's own defense forces, and for export to Great Britain. No surplus planes for Russian purchase were in sight, nor did there seem any likelihood that aluminum and molybdenum, vital war metals, could be spared in any quantity.

In addition, all such materials are covered by the export control license system which was established after the moral embargo to assure the United States of supplies necessary to its own defense.

However, the administration's action yesterday in lifting the aviation export ban seemed calculated to place relations between the two nations on a more friendly basis, and remove the diplomatic stigma attached to the moral embargo.

Conversations looking to improved Russo-American relations have been in progress for several months.

Secretary of State Hull in his letter yesterday to Constantine Oumansky, the Russian Ambassador, wrote he was happy to announce that the embargo no longer applied to the U. S. S. R., and that interested American manufacturers and exporters were being notified.

There was speculation in some quarters that whether lifting of the Russian embagro might also have the oblique purpose of driving a wedge between Moscow and the Berlin-Rome-Tokio partners. The State Department was silent on this point.

NEW YORK, JAN. 22--(AP) -A GROUP OF SOCIALISTS DECLARED TONIGHT THAT NORMAN THOMAS REPRESENTED ONLY ONE SECTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN HIS OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED BRITISH AID BILL AND ASKED THAT A PARTY REPRESENTATIVE FAVORING THE BILL BE HEARD BY THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

A TELEGRAM TO THAT EFFECT, SENT TO REPRESENTATIVE SOL BLOOM, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, WAS SIGNED BY FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, ALFRED BAKER LEWIS, MURRAY GROSS, DR. REINHOLD NEIBUHR, GUS TYLER, LAZAR BECKER AND JACK ALTMAN.

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NEW YORK, JAN 22-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC TONIGHT, SAID THE LIFTING BY THE UNITED STATES OF THE "MORAL EMBARGO" AGAINST RUSSIA "SHOWS THERE IS NO INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLE TO FRIENDLY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER STATES WHICH HAVE BEEN TERMED AUTHORITARIAN, UNDEMOCRATIC, TOTALITARIAN AND AGGRESSORS BY THE AMERICAN PRESS."

THE GERMAN RADIO POINTED OUT THAT RUSSIA AND GERMANY ARE BOUND IN TREATIES OF TRADE AND FRIENDSHIP AND THAT GERMANS THUS ARE INTERESTED IN SEEING THE UNITED STATES TAKE OFFICIAL STEPS TOWARD REESTABLISHMENT OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET.

"THIS GESTURE IS ALL THE MORE SIGNIFICANT SINCE IT IMPLIES THE APPROVAL OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE POLISH PROBLEM AND THE OTHER EASTERN EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS AT WHICH THE SOVIET ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED," THE RADIO ADDED.

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WENDELL WILLKIE REACHES BERMUDA

Eager To Get To England, He Hopes To Return Home By February 18

Opinion Of Those On Clipper On Chances Of Nazi Invasion Of Britain Sought

[By the Associated Press]

Aboard the Transatlantic Yankee Clipper, Jan. 22—This Pan American clipper carrying Wendell L. Willkie to Europe for a first-hand study of conditions in England arrived at Bermuda today after a smooth five-hour flight from New York.

"If I felt better I would be dangerous," Willkie said as the ship landed.

He appeared as eager to reach England as a boy adventurer.

"The Presidential campaign plus England in the space of twelve months is a lot in a man's life," he said. "I feel mine is as rich as any man alive."

Book Of Verse And Prose

The man who was the Republican Presidential candidate in the November election chatted with those on board the plane, asking all their opinion on the chances of a Nazi invasion of England.

He spent part of the time reading a "knapsack" book of verse and prose such as the British soldiers carry. It includes, Willkie observed, everything from "Dover Beach" to the "Proverbs of Hell."

"I hope to return to America before my birthday, February 18," he said, "but I may have to spend it in England. I must see everything possible. Churchill will be the first man."

To Call On Churchill

He carried a letter of introduction from President Roosevelt to Churchill and has been invited by the latter to call on him as soon as he reaches England, probably Friday.

Due in Lisbon tomorrow, Willkie will board a British Overseas Airways plane for London.

He reiterated at the New York airport that he was not an envoy of any kind, but "an individual determined to find out what is going on."

He said he expected to be on the go sixteen to eighteen hours a day while in England, in an attempt to get a complete and accurate picture of wartime conditions there.

"I am going on this trip," he said, "because I believe so strongly in the survival of Britain, and I am convinced that a victory for England is the only thing that will keep us out of war.

". . . When I come back I hope to be able to make a frank, honest statement to the American people of what I saw and what I learned of conditions in England."

Willkie was accompanied by John Cowles, publisher of the Minneapolis *Star-Journal*, and Landon Thorne, retired New York investment banker.

Willkie toured Great Sound of Bermuda in a private motor launch with the Col ial Secretary, who showed him the base site originally leased to the United States and the newly leased Morgan's and Tucker's islands.

National City Bank To Close Its Harbin Branch In Manchoukuo

New York, Jan. 22 (AP)—The National City Bank of New York announced today its Harbin branch in Manchoukuo would close on February 15.

Bank officials said the importance of Harbin as a trade center had declined substantially since the branch was established 12 years ago. Harbin was formerly a large distribution center for goods going into the maritime provinces of Siberia and parts of Mongolia.

A Domei (Japanese news agency) wireless broadcast said that the Harbin (Manchoukuo) branch of the chartered Bank of India, Australia and China today applied to the economic Ministry of the Manchoukuo Government for permission to cease business. Preparations for withdrawal were started immediately.

Similar steps were expected to be taken by the Hongkong-Shanghai banking group.

Representatives of the chartered bank and the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank help direct the British-Chinese currency stabilization fund. The Chinese currency has declined sharply in relation to the United States dollar recently because of rumors the fund is near exhaustion.

In the War Zone

Fall of Tobruk Means End Of Italy's Trap in Mediterranean

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Anglo-allied forces are striking fiercely and successfully at the Fascist armies in Africa as a counter to the Axis efforts to gain control of the Mediterranean and smash Britain before American help can make her safe.

The important Italian naval base of Tobruk on the Libyan coast has been stormed by the Army of the Nile and is reported in their hands, a victory of far-reaching consequence.

It means a further devastating blow at the already badly manhandled Fascist army under Marshall Graziani—cream of Mussolini's African fighters. This greatly adds to the threat that Italy's whole African empire may be lost to her in the operations now proceeding. But that isn't the whole story.

Tobruk has represented one-half of a nasty trap which the Italians had laid across Britain's life-line to and from the Suez Canal in the eastern Mediterranian. The other half lay on Leros, Dodecanese Islands.

These naval bases formed a great pair of pincers over a narrow part of the Mediterranean through which British shipping had to pass.

Crete Canceled Leros.

The effectiveness of Leros was nullified when the British occupied the island of Crete as a naval and air base at the outset of the Italian invasion of Greece. Now Tobruk has fallen and Tobruk Tom, the big naval gun which was wont to harrass British land forces and allied shipping at sea, is silent aboard the cruiser Giorgio, which lies a wreck on the hot sands of the harbor beach.

Should the British continue their conquests along Mussolini's military highway, which follows the Libyan coast for more than 1,100 miles clear to Tripoli, they will have erected a mighty barrier to Axis ambitions, for the Italians will have been deprived of all access to Africa by sea.

If the British decide to continue their offensive, the Italians may make a stand at Derna, some ninety miles to the west. However, the naval and air base of Bengasi, still farther west, is the next important strategic point.

One would expect Graziani to organize strong resistance there, since the fall of Bengasi would open up the road to Tripoli.

Relation to Rumania.

It would seem to be a far reach from Libya to the Rumanian upheaval, but the potentialities of this Balkan affair are such that we scarcely can dissociate it from the battle of the Mediterranean. The exact position in Rumania is obscure, but it appears that there have been disorders in which the radical Iron Guard has been involved and that the country now is under military rule, supported by German troops.

That is the simplest explanation of the position. We might guess that the trouble is part of a Nazi maneuver which contemplates the taking over of Rumania lock, stock and barrel by the Reich and that this roundabout method is employed to avoid an open break with Russia.

We shall be wise to wait for more facts, however, before dwelling on such a line of speculation.

Anyway, the point of immediate importance is that any disorder in the Balkans is bad for Hitler's program and contrary to his wishes. His game is to keep these fiery little States tranquil until such time as he may be impelled to make a military move himself.

His great need of the moment is to pave the way for spring agricultural production in this rich area, to feed a Europe which already is suffering hunger in many places.

War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Jan. 22 (AP).—A special communique tonight from British general headquarters:

Shortly after mid-day today, Australian troops entered Tobruk.

Mopping-up operations in the western section of the perimeter (of fortifications) are proceeding.

The remainder of the defenses are in our hands.

An earlier general headquarters communique:

Libya: By dusk yesterday evening our attack had penetrated the defenses of Tobruk to a depth of eight miles and our forward troops had firmly established themselves in positions directly

overlooking and within three miles of the town of Tobruk itself. Today operations are again developing satisfactorily.

Sudan: In the Kassala sector our pursuit continued of Italian forces, which now have withdrawn over forty miles eastward of the frontier. East of Metemma, the enemy is also steadily giving ground in the face of our continued pressure.

Kenya: Enemy detachments which have been established on our side of the frontier since the outbreak of hostilities are everywhere being driven back by intensive patrol activities.

A Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

In support of the army attack, bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. raided Tobruk during the night of Jan. 20-21. Bombs were dropped on anti-aircraft batteries, two of which ceased firing. Other bombs fell on the crossroads northeast of El Gubbi landing ground and violent explosions occurred among the buildings.

Our fighter patrols were very active throughout the day, but no contact was made with the enemy.

(Here a paragraph duplicated an R. A. F. communique from Athens concerning a raid on Elbasani.)

In Italian East Africa during the night of Jan. 20-21, Massaua was raided, the particular target being the power station and a large factory. The railway station at Aisha was attacked yesterday, bombs straddling the track and one direct hit being registered on a large building. Lorries containing troops near Adad were machine gunned. Several fires were started at Burye during a night raid on the camps and forts.

Aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron machine-gunned enemy motor transports on the road between Keru and Bishia, causing considerable damage, while aircraft of the South African air force carried out a successful raid on Iavello, where direct hits on enemy bombers were registered.

From all operations, including numerous reconnaissance flights, our aircraft returned safely.

Regarding the raid on Malta on Jan. 19 referred to in our communique of Jan. 20, it is now confirmed that the enemy losses were nine Junkers 87s, eight Junkers 88s, one CR42 and one Cant 506, making a total of nineteen planes.

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

Units of the Mediterranean Fleet have continued actively to co-operate with our victorious army in the western desert. This co-operation has consisted not only of frequent bombardments of enemy positions, but also of the supply of large quanties of stores to our forward troops and of the removal by sea of prisoners and booty.

Prior to the occupation of Bardia, our forward troops were kept supplied with water landed from naval vessels. During one short period more than 3,000 tons of water were landed for use of our army in the Bardia area.

The capture of Bardia provided our army with a forward water supply, but transport problems of our troops continued to be very largely solved by naval co-operation. Large quantities of stores of all kinds and materials for our land and air forces have been landed daily on the Libyan coast.

More than 54,000 prisoners and many captured tanks in repairable condition have been taken back to our main bases by naval units.

These difficult operations, requiring careful organization and a high standard of seamanship on the part of the naval personnel, have been carried out without loss to our naval forces.

Units of the Royal Australian Navy have played a conspicuously successful part in these operations.

ATHENS, Jan. 22 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

Military objectives at Elbasani (Albania) were attacked by bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. yesterday. High explosives and incendiary bombs fell in the target area, military buildings and railway lines being hit, while violent explosions were observed near the latter. Anti-aircraft opposition was encountered and enemy fighters were active. All our aircraft returned safely.

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

The Board of the Admiralty regret to announce that H. M. Destroyer Hyperion (Com. H. St. L. Nicholson, D. S. O., R. N.) has been lost.

H. M. S. Hyperion sustained damage by a torpedo or a mine which rendered her incapable of steaming and she subsequently had to be sunk by our forces. The next of kin of the casualties have been informed.

Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

Shortly before dawn this morning, enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a place on the coast of Kent. Very little damage was done and there were no casualties.

Later in the morning bombs were dropped by a single enemy aircraft at a place in the East Riding of Yorkshire. These also did little damage and no casualties are reported.

Two enemy bombers have been destroyed by fighters of the R. A.F. today.

This morning's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry's communique:

There is nothing to report.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 22 (AP).—Tonight's Greek command communique:

There were local successful operations. One hundred and fifty prisoners and much war material have fallen into our hands. Our aviation successfully bombed targets on the battlefields. All our planes returned to their bases.

A communique of the Ministry of Home Security:

Enemy aviation bombed a rural district of Ioannina. There were no casualties and no damage.

According to a supplementary report from the police authorities, among those abducted by the Italians as hostages during their flight from Delvino are seventeen Greek notables, all inhabitants of Delvino. Their fate is unknown.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front there were local actions in the 11th Army's sector. Numerous formations of bombing and dive-dombing planes pounded military preparations, roads, bridges and anti-aircraft and artillery emplacements with the greatest intensity. Military objectives at Salonika, Volos, Preveza and Corfu also were bombed effectively.

During the night of Jan. 20, bombing squadrons of the German Air Corps carried out raids on airports and port works of the base at Malta.

Enemy attack against the fortified City of Tobruk, which was completely encircled and pounded daily by artillery and airplanes for twenty days, began yesterday morning. It was preceded in the night by a naval bombardment which lasted until dawn, and was supported during the day by continuous raids by enemy bombing planes.

Three Australian divisions, reinforced by two regiments of heavy artillery, two armored divisions and one motorized formation of so-called dissident Frenchmen, were identified as taking part in the attack.

At the end of the day, after hard fighting, the enemy succeeded in penetrating the line of strongholds in the eastern sector of the fortified city.

In East Africa, the enemy sent out motorized forces in several directions which our detachments halted at predetermined points, inflicting considerable losses. Our air force participated actively in the fighting, bombing enemy motorized columns.

In the Aegean Sea, our bombing planes attacked steamers in the bay of one base. An oil tanker was hit.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 22 (AP).—The German high command communique:

Air reconnaissance over England and the Atlantic continued yesterday.

In this action, fighting planes successfully bombed war-vital targets at London and in southeastern England, such as a flyers' camp.

One enemy merchant ship was so badly bombed west of Ireland that the crew abandoned ship. A tugboat coming to her aid was sunk.

One of our planes is missing.

During the attacks on British merchant shipping, the combat group of Col. Daser sank 145,200 tons. Col. Daser himself was credited with 57,000 tons. Furthermore, this group damaged a large number of merchant vessels.

Winthrop Rockefeller Enters Army—At Head Of Procession

Photographed And Interviewed Before Disappearing Into Anonymity Of Draftee's Life

[By the Associated Press]

Fort Dix, N. J., Jan. 22—Winthrop Rockefeller, 28-year-old son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., arrived here by train this afternoon to begin the year of United States Army duty for which he volunteered.

Aboard the train were about 500 other trainees from New York.

After a three-minute interview—granted by special permission of military authorities—Rockefeller marched to the initial receiving point where he disappeared into the life of an ordinary army recruit.

Marches At Head

On the short walk from the train to the receiving point young Rockefeller marched at the head of the column of trainees "for convenience sake," one officer said. This was to allow photographers to get pictures of him in his new life.

Tomorrow, post headquarters announced, he will be allowed to pose in uniform for photographers. After that he will be just another soldier for the next year, officials said.

"It's a little tough," said MacGuire, who was married last month, "but I'm in the army now and it will be fine training."

Strebeigh said nothing.

At 5.45 A. M. Rockefeller pulled his 6 feet and 2 inches out of bed, breakfasted, shook hands with the doorman of his apartment house and taxied to the army board headquarters. Promptly he became serial number 32,002,756, which he will retain through army life.

In Oil Business

"Occupation? I guess you might call it the oil business," he said, answering routine questions. "I am single . . . send my identification card to J. D. Rockefeller, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, please."

Then he got down to the bare facts of a rigid physical examination. At 10.17 A. M., he took the oath of allegiance.

He sat in a large leather chair to talk to newspapermen before leaving. Above the chair was a framed sign on the wall.

Sign Over Chair

It read:

Worry chair.
Time limit: Four minutes.
Seating capacity: One troubled soul.
Line forms on the right.
Rockefeller was in the army.

Three Scions Of Wealth Join Army In One Day

New York, Jan. 22 (AP)—Three scions of the wealthy—a Rockefeller, a Butler and a relative of the Bonapartes—took on new jobs today at which they'll never get rich. They joined the army.

Winthrop Rockefeller, 28, heir to oil millions, passed his medical exams and headed for Fort Dix, N. J., with just enough cash to buy "cigarettes and a beer." He quit an $88-a-week job to volunteer.

"I think I'm doing the right thing," he said, adding, "I'll be very grateful for the army's long underwear."

Heir To Fortune

Undergoing the tests with him were James Butler MacGuire, 25, heir to a grocery fortune, and Lefferts Strebeigh, nephew of Mrs. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, a New York society leader.

Topping Takes Physical, Ready To Go If Wanted

Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 22 (AP)—Dan Topping, 29-year-old Greenwich millionaire sportsman and husband of Sonja Henie, today was among seventeen draftees who took physical examinations here ordered by army selective service officials.

Topping, owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers professional football club, said later, "If they want me, they can have me."

Henry Ford 2d Makes Out Draft Questionnaire

Detroit, Jan. 22 (AP)—Henry Ford 2d, 23-year-old grandson of Henry Ford, has filled out his draft questionnaire, Charles E. Briggs, chief clerk of board No. 57, said today, but he has not yet been classified.

The automobile manufacturer's namesake, son of Edsel Ford, holds local order No. 409. The board is to supply fifteen men in February and thirty in March. At the present rate Ford's name will not be reached for some months.

Ford is a director of the Ford Motor Company. He was married last July to Anne McDonnell, of New York city, following his graduation from Yale University.

leave
Blank

30.24 — 7111

30.24 — 7111

GENEVA,SWITZERLAND,JAN 22-(AP)-JOHN P.THORN, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AT GENEVA, LEFT FOR GREECE TODAY TO SUPERVISE DISTRIBUTION OF RED CROSS SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES WHICH ARE EXPECTED THERE SOON. ONE SHIPMENT WAS SENT FROM NEW YORK JAN.18.

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VICHY,FRANCE,JAN. 22-(AP)-DESPITE CHIEF OF STATE MARSHAL PETAIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HIS "MISUNDERSTANDING" WITH PIERRE LAVAL HAS BEEN DISSIPATED, INFORMED SOURCES HERE QUESTIONED THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE FORMER VICE-PREMIER WOULD BE INCLUDED IN A NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED SOON.

NO OFFICIAL VERSION WAS OBTAINABLE OF WHAT TOOK PLACE BETWEEN THE TWO MEN IN THEIR MEETING JAN. 18 IN A RAILROAD CAR NEAR THE GERMAN OCCUPATION LINE, BUT SOURCES USUALLY AUTHORITATIVE INSISTED THE MARSHAL TOLD LAVAL HE WOULD NOT BE TAKEN INTO THE GOVERNMENT UNLESS GERMANY SO INSISTED.

INDICATIONS OF THIS INSISTANCE WERE CONTAINED IN REPORTS FROM PARIS YESTERDAY THAT ADOLF HITLER'S REPLY TO PETAIN'S CHRISTMAS EVE PROPOSALS FOR GERMAN-FRENCH COLLABORATION INCLUDED A DEMAND THAT LAVAL RETURN TO THE VICHY GOVERNMENT.

IN THE EVENT THAT HE IS, INFORMED PERSONS SAID, HE WOULD BE CONSIDERED A KIND OF "MINISTER FOR GERMANY" IN THE CABINET.

BEFORE HIS OUSTER ON DEC. 13, LAVAL WAS FOREIGN MINISTER AS WELL AS VICE-PREMIER AND HAD BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE ELDERLY MARSHAL AS HIS SUCCESSOR.

ONE VERSION OF THE LAVAL-PETAIN MEETING SAID THE FORMER THANKED PETAIN FOR COMING AND THE MARSHAL REPLIED THAT HE CAME ONLY AT THE REQUEST OF HIGH GERMAN OFFICIALS AND TO CHECK GROWTH OF FACTIONS FORMING AMONG FRENCHMEN.

IN ANSWER TO LAVAL'S DISCUSSION OF HIS POSSIBLE COLLABORATION WITH THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, PETAIN IS SAID TO HAVE DECLARED HE HAD LOST CONFIDENCE IN THE FORMER VICE-PREMIER AND TO HAVE TAKEN THE POSITION THAT HIS RETURN TO THE GOVERNMENT WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

THERE SEEMED ALMOST UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT IN INFORMED CIRCLES THAT THE PETAIN-LAVAL MEETING DID NOT CONCERN EITHER THE FRENCH FLEET OR FRENCH COLONIES.

PERSONS IN A POSITION TO KNOW SAID THAT, CONTRARY TO REPORTS ABROAD, EVEN THE GERMANS HAVE NEVER RAISED THE QUESTION OF TURNING OVER THE FLEET OR NAVAL BASES IN AFRICA TO THE AXIS.

WD-KA835PES

NEW YORK, JAN. 22-(AP)-BRITISH PASSENGER SHIP SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND NEW YORK HAS BEEN CUT OFF BY SEA-RANGING BOMBERS AND SUBMARINES OF THE AXIS FORCES.

MARINE SOURCES, WHICH DISCLOSED THIS YESTERDAY, SAID BRITISH PASSENGER SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC, ALREADY CURTAILED, MAY BE HALTED ALTOGETHER AS MORE AND MORE LINERS ARE CONVERTED INTO TROOPSHIPS AND ARMED MERCHANT CRUISERS.

WHILE FREIGHTERS FLYING THE UNION JACK CONTINUE TO PLY THE ATLANTIC, THE LAST PASSENGER VESSEL UNDER THAT FLAG TO REACH NEW YORK WAS THE 19,557-TON SAMARIA, WHICH ARRIVED LAST NOV. 18 AND DEPARTED 9 DAYS LATER.

MQ516AES

CAIRO, EGYPT, JAN 22-AP-INFORMED CIRCLES SAID TODAY THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT "OWING TO THE PRESENT STATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION" HAD REJECTED A REQUEST BY JAPAN FOR PERMISSION TO APPOINT A MILITARY ATTACHE TO HER LEGATION HERE. THE LEGATION REFUSED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE REPORT. ---

PUNTA DEL ESTE, URUGUAY, JAN. 22-AP-A BRITISH NAVAL SEAPLANE WHICH ALIGHTED IN MALDONADO BAY LAST WEEK FOR LACK OF FUEL, TOOK OFF EASTWARD TODAY FOR AN UNANNOUNCED DESTINATION.

THE PLANE HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE SEARCH FOR THE FRENCH MERCHANT SHIP MENDOZA, WHICH LATER WAS REPORTED CAPTURED BY A BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER OFF THE BRAZILIAN COAST.

FOREIGN MINISTER GUANI DRAFTED NEW REGULATIONS CONTEMPLATING THE INTERNMENT OF PLANES BELONGING TO WARRING NATIONS WHICHC LAND IN URUGUAYAN TERRITORY.

LONDON, JAN.22-AP-AN AUTORITATIVE STATEMENT SAID TONIGHT THAT IT WAS UNLIKELY THAT THE ENTIRE BRITISH HOME GUARD OF 1,700,000 MEN WOULD BE CALLED OUT AT ONCE IN THE EVENT OF INVASION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

USE OF THE HOME GUARD WOULD DEPEND ENTIRELY ON THE FORM THE INVASION MIGHT TAKE, THE STATEMENT DECLARED, AND IF THE THREAT WERE ONLY LOCAL EFFORTS WOULD BE MADE TO ENSURE THAT CALLING UP OF GUARD UNITS DID NOT INTERFERE WITH WAR PRODUCTION. ---

UNDATE IRON GUARD-SIMA

TERRORISM LONG HAS BEEN THE ESTABLISHED POLICY OF THE RUMANIAN IRON GUARD WHICH IS THE CORE OF THE REVOLT AGAINST THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT NOW SWEEPING THAT BALKAN KINGDOM.

TH GUARD SURVIVED DISSOLUTION AND MASS SLAYINGS DURING KING CAROL'S REGIME IN AN ATTEMPT TO PURGE IT FROM RUMANIA. IT HAS HAD A HAND IN MANY KILLINGS OF ITS OWN IN RUMANIA AND ONLY LAST NOVEMBER EXACTED BLOODY REVENGE FOR THE DEATH OF ITS MARTYRED FOUNDER CORNELIU ZELEA CODREANU.

THE BASE OF THE PARTY, WHICH NOW IS REPORTED TO NUMBER APPROIMATELY 200,000 PERSONS, MANY SELF-APPOINTED, IS A VAST NUMBER OF TINY "CELLS" OF 10 TO 20 MEMBERS.

IT WAS RECRUITED LARGELY FROM AMONG DISPOSSESSED BOYARS (ARISTOCRATIC LAND-OWNERS), FROM BUCHARSART HIGH SOCIETY, AND FROM YOUNG PEOPLE, MANY UNEMPLOYED.

IT WAS THE ONLY PARTY THROUGH THE YEARS SINCE 1930 WHICH ADVOCATED CLOSE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY INSTEAD OF FRANCE.

ONE OF ITS MEMBERS ASSASSINATED PREMIER ION G. DUCA IN 1933 SOON AFTER DUCA ORDERED THE PARTY DISSOLVED. INTENSELY ANTI-SEMITIC, IT QUICKLY REAPPEARED AS THE "ALL FOR THE FATHERLAND" PARTY, AND LATER REGAINED ITS IRON GUARD IDENTITY.

IN NOVEMBER, 1938, FLORY S. GOANGA, RECTOR OF CLUJ UNIVERSITY WAS WOUNDED IN AN ATTACK ATTRIBUTED TO THE IRON GUARD AND SUPPRESSIVE MEASURES TOOK THE FORM OF MASS KILLING. THE GOANGA ATTACK WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN INTENDED AS THE SPARK FOR REBELLION.

CODREANU AND 13 COLLEAGUES WERE IN PRISON THEN, SERVING SENTENCES ON TREASON CONVICTIONS GROWING OUT OF THE DUCA ASSASSINATION AND THE KILLING OF AN IRON GUARDIST ACCUSED OF BETRAYING THE MOVEMENT.

CODREANU WAS ACCUSED OF DIRECTING THE ALLEGED REBELLION FROM HIS CELL AND ON NOV. 30 1938, CODREANU AND THE OTHERS WERE KILLED THE OFFICIAL VERSION WAS THAT THEY DIED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE BUT THE COMON STORY WAS THAT THEY WERE STRANGLED IN PRISON.

ON SEPT. 21, 1939, THE GUARDISTS ASSASSINATED THEIR RELENTLESS FOE, PREMIER ARMAND CALINESCU.

IN RETALIATION, IRON GUARDS WERE EXECUTED." THE NUMBER WAS GIVEN OFFICIALLY AS 320 BUT OTHER FIGURES RAN TO NEARLY 2,000.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22.)

"WESTERN AIRLANE SOLIDARITY"

U.S. HOLDS ADVANTAGE
IN AIR COMMUNICATION
TO THE SOUTH

GERMAN COMPETITION DROPS SOMEWHAT (NO. 1. 920)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: AMERICAN AIRLINES ARE PLAYING AN EVER INCREASING PART IN THE EFFORTS TO BRING CLOSER COOPERATION BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA. THE FOLLOWING IS THE FIRST OF THREE STORIES BY AVIATION EDITOR DEVON FRANCIS, OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, GIVING INTERESTING PHASES OF THE DEVELOPMENT. THE OTHER TWO STORIES WILL APPEAR IN (THE NAME OF YOUR NEWSPAPER) THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.)

BY DEVON FRANCIS
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

(ADVANCE)-MIAMI, FLA., JAN 22--THROUGH THIS SEMI-TROPICAL PORTAL BETWEEN THE TWO VAST CONTINENTS OF THE WESTERN WORLD ARE PASSING TODAY THE MEN AND INFORMATION BEING EMPLOYED BY THE UNITED STATES IN AN EFFORT TO WIN OVER THE PEOPLES OF LATIN AMERICA TO A NEW CONCEPTION OF HEMISPHERE SOLIDARITY.

IT IS NO EASY JOB.

IDENTIFY YOURSELF AS AN "AMERICAN" TO ANY ONE OF THE 124,000,000 PERSONS LIVING IN THE AREA OF THE CARIBBEAN SOUTH TO CAPE HORN, AND YOU ARE LIKELY TO DRAW THE POLITE REPLY THAT THE HEMISPHERE IS DIVIDED.

THERE IS NORTH AMERICA AND THERE IS SOUTH AMERICA.

THE LATIN SAYS, "I, TOO, AM AN AMERICAN."

PROUD AND SENSITIVE, THE LATIN IS BOUND BY TIES OF LANGUAGE, CUSTOMS AND ECONOMY TO EUROPE.

THE EASTERNMOST POINTS IN SOUTH AMERICA, NATAL AND RECIFE, IN BRAZIL, ARE 2,600 MILES EAST OF NEW YORK CITY. THEY ARE ONLY 1,600

30.24—7113

MILES FROM BATHURST, FRENCH WEST AFRICA, AND 2,800 FROM LISBON. NEW YORK IS SEPARATED FROM LISBON BY 3,300 MILES, AND FROM BUENOS AIRES BY 4,600 MILES AS THE CROW FLIES.

A YOUNGSTER BROUGHT INTO MIAMI BY AN AIRLINE COMPANY FOR HANDYWORK AROUND THE OFFICE FROM A CARIBBEAN ISLAND ONLY A FEW HUNDRED MILES AWAY IS UNHAPPY AND OCCASIONALLY FRIGHTENED. HE FINDS IT HARD TO BRIDGE THE GULF OF LANGUAGE AND CUSTOMS BETWEEN TWO PEOPLES.

A LAD FROM SEATTLE, 2,600 MILES AWAY, WOULD BE MORE AT HOME HERE.

SOUTH AMERICA, PREDOMINANTLY AGRICULTURAL, REGULARLY WENT TO EUROPE BEFORE THE WAR STARTED TO FIND MARKETS FOR A TIDY PORTION OF ITS PRODUCTS, TAKING EUROPE'S MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS IN RETURN.

BRAZILIAN AND ARGENTINIAN MONEYED MEN SPENT THEIR VACATION MILREIS AND PESOS IN PARIS.

PLAYS PRESENTED IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN RIO DE JANEIRO, SETTLED BY THE PORTUGUESE, DREW PACKED HOUSES.

BUT TODAY OFFICIAL WASHINGTON IS BENDING EVERY EFFORT TO CONSOLIDATE HEMISPHERE DEFENSE AND TO SOLVE THE KNOTTY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE CONTINENT TO THE SOUTH.

MIAMI IS A GATEWAY FOR SUCH A STREAM OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS MEN THAT AIRLINE RESERVATIONS MUST OFTEN BE MADE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

THAT THE VISITS ARE BEING REPAID IN KIND BY LATIN AMERICANS IS INDICATED BY THE RECORDS OF THE CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION OFFICES.

IF, AS WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN, DIRECTOR OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT, HAS SAID, TIME IS THE ESSENCE OF THE UNITED STATES REARMAMENT JOB, IT IS ALSO THE ESSENCE OF THE JOB BEING DONE TO BRING THE NATIONS OF BOTH THE AMERICAS INTO CLOSER WORKING AGREEMENTS.

HENCE, THE TRAVEL BY AIR.

IT IS 18 DAYS BY BOAT FROM NEW YORK TO BUENOS AIRES AND 12 DAYS NEW YORK TO RIO DE JANEIRO. SAN FRANCISCO IS 20 DAYS FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

BUT BOTH SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK ARE ONLY FOUR DAYS FROM BUENOS AIRES BY AIR AND THREE DAYS FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

IT IS ON THE SPEED OF THE AIRPLANE FOR QUICK COMMUNICATION, AND ON THE ARTIFICIAL RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE WITH EUROPE IMPOSED BY THE WAR, THAT THE CURRENT--AND PERHAPS TEMPORARY--ADVANTAGE ENJOYED BY THE UNITED STATES IN LATIN AMERICA RESTS.

OF ALL EUROPE, ONLY GREAT BRITAIN, TRADITIONALLY A BIG CUSTOMER, CONTINUES TO LAY COINS ON THE TRADING COUNTERS OF LATIN AMERICA.

OUR ADVANTAGE IN COMMUNICATION IS STRIKING.

BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN PLANES REGULARLY PLIED BETWEEN BRAZIL AND EUROPE, VIA WEST AFRICA. THEIR PASSENGER TRAFFIC WAS INCONSEQUENTIAL, BUT THEY DID CARRY THE MAILS. AFTER FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN WENT TO WAR WITH GERMANY, BUT BEFORE ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE CONFLICT, THE ITALIAN AIRLINE ALA LITTORIA BEGAN SERVICE ACROSS THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

TODAY IT IS FLYING THE ROUTE ONCE A WEEK.

THE GERMANS AND FRENCH HAVE NO SCHEDULED AIR TRAFFIC TO SOUTH AMERICA. THE GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL ONLY LATELY HAS TURNED DOWN A REQUEST BY THE GERMANS THAT THEY BE PERMITTED TO RE-ESTABLISH SERVICE.

THE UNITED STATES FLIES 6)AIRLINE TRIPS A WEEK TO LAT

THE UNITED STATES FLIES 24 AIRLINE TRIPS A WEEK TO LATIN AMERICA APART FROM THE COMMUTER SERVICE TO HAVANA AND THE AMERICAN-FLAG PLANES FLYING FROM LOS ANGELES AND BROWNSVILLE INTO MEXICO.

THE 70 PLANES DEPARTING FOR AND ARRIVING FROM HAVANA EACH WEEK MAKE THAT ROUTE THE WORLD'S BUSIEST INTERNATIONAL LINE.

THREE PLANES LEAVE LOS ANGELES, AND EIGHT LEAVE BROWNSVILLE, EACH WEEK BOUND FOR MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, THE ONLY UNITED STATES COMPANY WHICH, UP TO NOW, OPERATES AIRLINERS BETWEEN THE TWO CONTINENTS, HAS WITH ITS AFFILIATED COMPANIES 37,340 MILES OF ROUTES TO, AROUND AND WITHIN LATIN AMERICA. THAT INCLUDES BOTH MEXICO AND THE CARIBBEAN LINES.

THROUGH THE MIAMI GATEWAY ALONE IN 1940 THERE PASSED 77,000 AIR PASSENGERS. THAT WAS AN INCREASE OF 25 PER CENT OVER 1939.

A COMPETITIVE UNITED STATES COMPANY, AMERICAN EXPORT AIRLINES, FORMED ORIGINALLY TO FLY THE ATLANTIC, NOW IS KNOCKING AT THE DOORS OF SEVERAL LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS FOR ADMITTANCE.

UNLIKE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, AN AIRLINE CANNOT ESTABLISH A SERVICE SIMPLY BY BUYING DOCKING FACILITIES IN THE PORT OF A FOREIGN NATION. IT MUST HAVE LANDING RIGHTS, ESTABLISHED BY HEMISPHERE AGREEMENT, IN ADDITION.

MEANTIME, PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, FIRMLY ENTRENCHED AS AN AIR CARRIER IN LATIN AMERICA BY FOURTEEN YEARS OF OPERATIONS WHICH BEGAN WITH A 90-MILE ROUTE BETWEEN KEY WEST AND HAVANA, IS ADDING FRESH SCHEDULES AND FASTER PLANES TO SPEED COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE TWO CONTINENTS.

AT LEAST 16 INTER-AMERIC

CES ARE SCHEDULED N CTT EIT

AT LEAST 16 INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCES ARE SCHEDULED FOR THE YEAR 1941. AMONG THE CITIES WHICH WILL BE HOSTS TO THEM ARE MONTEVIDEO, BOGOTA, LIMA, MEXICO CITY, SANTIAGO, QUITO, HAVANA, WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS. THE TRANSPORT PLANE WILL CARRY MOST OF THE DELEGATES.

THE LATE WILL ROGERS ONCE REMARKED, "MIAMI IS THE SPRINGBOARD TO LATIN AMERICA."

A WORLD SITUATION WHICH FINDS THE UNITED STATES MARSHALLING BOTH ITS INDUSTRY AND ITS DIPLOMACY FOR A COLOSSAL JOB OF DEFENSE GIVES ADDED SIGNIFICANCE TO THE STATEMENT.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22 -- SENT JAN. 21)

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LINDBERGH SEES STALEMATE, SO URGES NEGOTIATED PEACE; DOUBTS AIR INVASION OF U. S.

HOPES NEITHER SIDE WILL BE VICTORIOUS

Terms Nazi Rule of Europe Unshakable at Present Even if We Enter Fight—Decries British Aid Policy.

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh asserted flatly today that even a combination of the United States and Great Britain could not win the European war on the present basis and he urged a negotiated peace. The flyer told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that he did not believe that "anything short of war or beyond war" would win the struggle unless there was a collapse behind the lines of one side or the other.

Col. Lindbergh asserted today that the European war probably would not have developed if the United States had given advance notice to Britain and France that she would not participate in any way. If both those countries had known that policy would be adhered to, he told the committee, "the chances were fairly good that an adjustment would have been made in Europe and the present war would not have taken place."

Prolonging War.

He claimed also that "our aid has prolonged the war" and added:

"I don't believe that a peace satisfactory to us can be worked out at present, but an attempt to bring it about would be a better alternative than prolonging the war."

Col. Lindbergh testified in opposition to the administration's lease-lend bill. Calling aid to Britain a mistake and urging a negotiated peace, he said that even a combination of the United States and Great Britain could not win the war on the present basis.

The combined forces of the two nations, he said, could not achieve victory by invading the European Continent—unless Germany first collapsed internally—and he declared it very doubtful that a blockade would force German submission.

Desire For Peace.

He declared his opposition to the bill because it was "a step away from democracy and one more step closer to war." Previously he had scoffed at transoceanic aerial invasion, accompanied by the landing of troops, as "utterly impossible."

Representative Eaton, Republican, of New Jersey, asked what position the United States might do toward bringing peace under present conditions. Col. Lindbergh said he was not prepared to answer, adding that the first step was to "create a desire for peace."

Mr. Eaton asked how there could be a negotiated peace since Hitler and his allies "propose to place their race in control of us" and create a new world order.

"I believe that we are strong enough to maintain our way of life regardless of what happens on the other side," the witness replied. "The only way for our system of life is defense at home and not to enter war abroad, where I doubt we could have much effect upon it."

No Economic Expert.

The Colonel said that while he was not an economic expert, he believed that "this nation and this hemisphere would be able to take care of itself economically and militarily—even in a devastated world—but less advantageously in a devasted world." He lacked up-to-date information about present German aviation resources, he said, but Germany could produce 20,000 planes of all types annually in 1938 and "this rate probably has been increased several-fold now."

Replying to a question by Representative Bolton, Republican, of Ohio, Col. Lindbergh said that he would be surprised if Germany had not by this time increased her airplane production capacity to at least 5,000 a month.

"It would take us several years to overtake German production," he added. Thus, entrance into any foreign war, Col. Lindbergh said, should be avoided, for regardless of what happened abroad this country and this hemisphere are strong enough to protect the New World.

He advocated the establishment of a string of air bases by this country and the creation of an air force of about 10,000 first-line planes and an equal number of reserves, exclusive of trainers. Such a force, he said, would "insure American security." Later it might be necessary to change the number, he said, bu that would depend on circumstances.

Mistake to Send Planes.

He told inquiring committeemen that the United States has nowhere near Germany's air force. It is a mistake to export warplanes when this country has such a lack of them, he added.

A share of fighting craft, estimated at 50 to 60 per cent or more, is going to Britain as fast as the ships are produced.

Col. Lindbergh also told Representative Vorys, Republican, of Ohio, that military planes would not become obsolete in the future as rapidly as they have in the past because they are approaching what appears to be an airplane's probably top speed—500 miles an hour. Mr. Vorys asked the witness if this country's policy of partial help had made it an object of contempt in England.

Col. Lindbergh replied that he thought this view was "partially true" and added that "we encouraged England to declare war to a partial extent."

For Negotiated Peace.

The flyer was asked by Representative Luther A. Johnson, Democrat, of Texas, if he ever had expressed sympathy "for one side or another."

"I prefer to see neither side win," the aviator replied quickly. "I prefer a negotiated peace; a victory on either side would result in prostration of Europe of a type we've never seen."

"It would be one of the worst things that could happen," he declared.

"Are you in sympathy with England against Hitler?" Mr. Johnson asked. "I'm in sympathy with the people—not their aims," Col. Lindbergh replied.

As for a transoceanic air invasion, accompanied by the landing of troops, Col. Lindbergh said that was "utterly impossible." Further, he said that while bombing raids from across the Atlantic could do "considerable damage on peacetime standards," in time of war the cost would be tremendous, "enemy losses would be large and the effect on our military position negligible."

Trans-Atlantic Raids.

Col. Lindbergh added that if an enemy planned the invasion of America, the route over Greenland was "one of the last he would consider." His survey of Greenland's coasts in 1933, the witness said, convinced him that one over Greenland would be the of "all the possible air routes between America and Europe, the most difficult to establish and operate."

In connection with transoceanic bombing, he said:

"Not only is such bombing ineffective theoretically, but from a practical standpoint it is interesting to note that not a single squadron of transoceanic bombing planes exists anywhere in the world today."

Col. Lindbergh said that he did not believe that it would be possible for either America or Europe to invade the other successfully "by air, or even by a combination of air, land and sea, unless an internal collapse precedes invasion."

Requested to elaborate this point, Col. Lindbergh reiterated that he did not believe that Germany could invade England unless there had been a previous collapse behind the lines and neither did he believe that England could invade the German-dominated European Continent—even with the United States as an ally—unless there had been a collapse in Germany. He said:

"That aviation will have a great effect on the future relationship of nations is beyond question, but we in America are possibly the most fortunate of all peoples in this respect. We have a country and climate well suited to the development of aircraft. We have natural resources, great industries, and a national psychology ideally adapted to the tempo of the air."

Size of Air Corps.

Discussing the size of his air force recommendation, Col. Lindbergh said:

"This number would, I believe, be adequate to insure American security regardless of the outcome of the present European war. Whether our air force should be increased or decreased in the more distant future will be decided by circumstances which we cannot foresee, but an industry capable of building and maintaining a 10,000-plane air force would, I believe, have adequate flexibility to meet any emergency with which we might be confronted in this hemisphere."

It is necessary, he declared, to establish clearly the difference between an air invasion where troops are landed and bombing raids where no attempts are made to establish bases on enemy territory. He called the two problems entirely different.

Defense of Alaska.

"There has never been an invasion of enemy territory by air alone," Col. Lindbergh said. "The two outstanding examples of what might be called a partial invasion were furnished by the German occupations of Norway and Holland, but in each of these instances, the landing of troops by air was carried on simultaneously with a ground army invasion on a major scale."

Col. Lindbergh asserted that if air invasion alone could be successful, "it would have been used by the Germans against England many months ago."

Though he emphatically declared air invasion of this country was impossible "at this time or any predictable future," Col. Lindbergh asserted that he believed that the United States should "wage war with all of our resources if an invasion of Alaska or any other portion of America were attempted, but a sudden air invasion of this country by way of Alaska is out of the question," he said.

"The conquest of Alaska would necessitate the movement of troops and supplies by ground and sea, the defeat of our own forces and the establishment of enemy bases. Even if that could be accomplished, there is little likelihood that the wilds of Canada could be crossed and the United States invaded by an army based upon remote Alaskan outposts of Asiatic or European Powers."

Pressed for amplification of his view on the number of planes which the United States should have, Col. Lindbergh explained that the 10,000 first-line fighting planes he mentioned would have to be bolstered by reserves of almost the same number, exclusive of trainers. When Representative Kee, Democrat, of West Virginia, asked if the United States should not match Germany's production, Col. Lindbergh replied: "Not unless we intend to invade other countries. Germany's program was preliminary to a major war."

After characterizing American aid to Britain as a mistake, Col. Lindbergh continued: "I think it is vital for us to bring about an end to the war as soon as possible. I don't think it would be possible for England to invade the continent and win the war. I think it would be impossible that England and the United States could invade the continent together unless an internal collapse came."

Insufficient Help.

"Our aid is not going to be sufficient," he said at another point, "and I believe we have encouraged a war in Europe that is not going to be successful."

Representative Shanley, Democrat, of Connecticut, asked if the lease-lend bill would not mean that the United States would "go into rewriting the map of Europe."

"It would be a step in that direction," Col. Lindbergh replied.

"Encouragement of the European war leaves us morally responsible for the loss of life in Europe."

Squirms at Question.

The tall, blond Lindbergh was settled comfortably in the witness chair as he responded to most questions. Sometimes he bent forward and put his lightly clasped hands on the table before him, talking earnestly.

Occasionally he would consider a reply extremely carefully, squirming a bit in his chair. That was the case when Representative Pfeifer, Democrat, of New York, asked if this country had not neglected Col. Lindbergh's reports several years ago that Germany was preparing a great air force.

Col. Lindbergh answered finally, haltingly, that "this country did not construct an air force as rapidly as advisable." The aviator said that he had thought from the start that the war would not "be successful on the basis on which it started."

When he asserted again that the United States and England together could not successfully invade the Continent unless a collapse preceded it, Mr. Pfeifer asked:

"Then Germany is sure to win?"

"She already controls the Con-

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tinent," he replied.

Why Not 'Our War.'

Col. Lindbergh gave four reason for his expressed view that "this is not our war":

1. The United States was given no opportunity to "take part in declaring this war."

2. European wars have continued for many years.

3. When the United States left Europe after the last war, "we logically took the stand that we would never participate in another."

4. Participation now would mean being a party to any peace discussions and "we would be taking part in European policies permanently."

Defense of Hemisphere.

Col. Lindbergh said that he believed it so essential for South American nations to be defended that it would be asy for the United States to get bases in the northern nations of South America. "It would be pretty poor for our diplomacy if we couldn't," he added.

"We can make any invasion practically impossible over a period of years," he said, "and there is no danger now." As to the danger of a European Power gaining a foothold in Brazil, endangering this country, Col. Lindbergh said that this raised the question of the degree of co-operation between this country and South America.

The United States, he continued, should make North America and the Panama Canal area impregnable and outlying air bases should extend as far south as the Amazon valley. He added that it would be desirable to have bases in Venezuela and Colombia and urged an air strength sufficient to raid the supply lines which any power might establish to South America.

Two-Ocean Navy.

In answer to another question by Representative Shanley, Col. Lindbergh said that even if Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and other lands were in the hands of Germany, Italy, and Japan, "this hemisphere could defend itself.' He expressed favor for a two-ocean fleet and a continued national defense effort over a period of several years.

Representative Rogers, Republican, of Massachussets, inquired if Col. Lindbergh thought the nation was "well organized on national defense."

"I don't believe we are," he replied.

"For many years," he elaborated, "the nation had lived at peace with the world, when other nations began preparing for war, we were not preparing ourselves." Then, he said, "we woke up very suddenly," but the necessary changes for defense could not be made suddenly.

"The people have been divided or the question of a foreign war," he continued. "We are trying to keep out of the European war when that question should not have been brought before us.

"If there was no question of wars abroad, our defenses would have gone forward very much faster."

Against Sending Warships.

Col. Lindbergh said that he was opposed to this country sending any more of its navy to Britain, but he reiterated that he did not believe that the United States could arbitrarily cut off all further aid. Asked by Representative Pfeifer, Democrat, of New York, what this country should do in the present situation, Col. Lindbergh said:

"We should try to create an attitude of reception to a negotiated peace; stop shouting down any talk of peace, as we have been doing, and be open-minded on it." He said he thought that more objective information on actual conditions in Europe would eradicate a great deal of the fear of war current in this country.

In response to questions by Representative Eaton, Republican, of New Jersey, Col. Lindbergh told the committee that he was opposed to the lend-lease bill for two reasons:

"First, because I believe it a step away from democracy; second, because it's one more step closer to war and I don't know how many more we can take, short of war."

Asked point blank if he favored continued aid to Britain, he said that was "a very difficult" question, but he expressed the belief that inasmuch as the country had taken the stand on the issue, "we cannot very well justify" merely dropping that policy. The flyer then predicted that aid to Britain would "add to bloodshed" in Europe and expressed a doubt that it would greatly affect the outcome.

His 10,000-warplane figure compared with the approximately 25,000 planes of all types the army has on hand or on order and the 10,000-plane goal toward which the navy alone is working. President Roosevelt has announced a goal of 50,000 modern fighting planes, together with a production capacity of 50,000 a year.

Half an hour before the tall, blond aviator entered, the big hearing room was packed with people eager to see the man who made aviation history by flying alone from New York to Paris in 1927. When Col. Lindbergh concluded his statement, Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, said that it was one of the clearest he ever had heard.

Lindbergh's Views Win Big Headlines in London

No Editorial Comment Yet on His Opposition to Aid

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"The Daily Herald" headline read: "'Should Regret British Win'—Lindbergh."

Over a double-column story, "The Daily Mirror" said: "Lindbergh Again."

"The News Chronicle" featured the testimony of the newspaper columnist, Hugh S. Johnson, with a headline: "U. S. May Be in War in 90 Days," giving secondary place to Col. Lindbergh's testimony.

"The Times" headline said: "Colonel Lindbergh Wants Draw."

"The Daily Mail," first British newspaper to carry a report of Col Lindbergh's statement, put the story on the back page today under the three-column headline: "Lindbergh's 'No' to British Aid."

Nazis Have No Story

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (Friday) (AP).—Up to last midnight, no German newspaper carried anything about Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's statement. D. N. B., German news agency, had distributed nothing.

Question Put to Attlee On Kennedy's Views

Envoy 'Had No Earthly Idea' of Britain's Aims

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP).—Maj Clement Richard Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, was asked in the House of Commons today by Sir Francis Fremantle, Conservative, if he had seen reports in the papers of Mr. Joseph Kennedy's speech which showed he had no earthly idea what our war aims were"

[Fremantle apparently referred to the recent testimony by Mr. Kennedy, retiring American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.]

Ben Smith, Laborite, interjected, "That's why he talks so much."

Attlee said he was answering questions "dealing with the war effort, not the war aims."

Lindbergh's Statement on Bill

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The text of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's statement before the House Foreign Affairs Committee today follows:

I understand that I have been asked to appear before this committee to discuss the effect of aviation upon America's position in time of war. I believe that this effect can be summed up briefly by saying that our position is greatly strengthened for defense and greatly weakened for attack.

I base this statement upon two facts: first, that an invading army and its supplies must still be transported by sea; second, that aviation makes it more difficult than ever before for a navy to approach a hostile shore.

In support of these facts, I cite, for the first, the minute carrying capacity of aircraft in relation to the weight of equipment and supplies required for a major expeditionary force; and for the second, the experience of the British Navy off the Norwegian coast and in the North Sea.

I do not believe there is any danger of an invasion of this continent, either by sea or by air, as long as we maintain an army, navy and air force of reasonable size and in modern condition, and provided we establish the bases essential for defense.

For 10,000 Modern Planes

How large our air force should be in actual numbers depends, of course, upon conditions in other parts of the world. Because of the existing European crisis, I should say that we would be wise to construct as rapidly as possible a total air force of about 10,000 thoroughly modern fighting planes plus reserves.

This number would, I believe, be adequate to insure American security regardless of the outcome of the present European war. Whether our air force should be increased or decreased in the more distant future will be decided by circumstances which we cannot now foresee. But an industry capable of building and maintaining a 10,000-plane air force would, I believe, have adequate flexibility to meet any emergency with which we might be confronted in this hemisphere.

Accompanying this expansion of our air force should be the construction of aviation bases in Newfoundland, Canada, the West Indies, parts of South America, Central America, the Galapagos Islands, the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska. Secondary bases might be placed in parts of Greenland but, in my opinion, Greenland is not of primary importance from the standpoint of aviation bases.

Since many people are discussing the possibility of an air invasion of America, I would like permission to bring a few points to your attention in this connection. It is first necessary to establish clearly the difference between an air invasion where troops are landed and a bombing raid where there is no attempt to establish a base on enemy territory. I will treat these two problems separately, for they are entirely different.

There has never been an invasion of enemy territory by air alone. The two outstanding examples of what might be called a partial air invasion were furnished by the German occupations of Norway and Holland. But in each of these instances, the landing of troops by air was carried on simultaneously with a ground army invasion on a major scale. The maximum number of troops that could have been transported and supplied by air would have been ineffective without the immediate support of a ground army. If air invasion alone could be successful it would have been used by the Germans against England many months ago.

Air Invasion Dismissed

It is important to note that the transport of troops by air in Europe has been over a distance of a few hundred miles at most. An air invasion across the ocean is, I believe, absolutely impossible at this time, or in any predictable future. To be effective in America, enemy aircraft would have to operate from bases in America, and those bases would have to be established and supplied by sea. Aircraft alone are not capable of carrying a sufficient quantity of material.

Claims have been made that America might be subject to air invasion by way of Alaska or Greenland, where the distance between land is short. But such claims overlook the difficulties of climate and terrain in these semi-Arctic areas. If air routes to Asia and Europe through the north were preferable to the greater over-water distances farther south, they would have been used years ago by commercial air lines.

It is, of course, essential for us to maintain defense basis in Alaska. I believe that we should wage war with all of our resources if an invasion of Alaska or any other portion of America were attempted. But a sudden air invasion of this country by way of Alaska is out of the question. The conquest of Alaska would necessitate the movement of troops and supplies by ground and sea, the defeat of our own forces and the establishment of enemy bases. Even if that could be accomplished, there is little likelihood that the wilds of Canada could be crossed and the United States invaded by an army based upon remote Alaskan outposts of Asiatic or European powers.

If an enemy were planning on an invasion of America, I believe that the route over Greenland is one of the last he would consider. I spent several weeks in Greenland in the summer of 1933, surveying the coasts for air bases and studying the conditions that would be encountered in operating a northern air route. I came to the conclusion that of all the possible air routes between America and Europe, the one over Greenland would be the most difficult to establish and operate. Except for a rugged and mountainous strip around the coast, Greenland is covered with ice. The climate is uncertain and severe, the summer season is short and the seas are filled with ice during the entire year.

The question of transoceanic bombing is, as I have said, entirely different from that of air invasion. It is, of course, perfectly possible, today, to build bombing planes that could cross the ocean, drop several tons of bombs and return to their starting point. Transoceanic bombing raids could do considerable damage on peacetime standards, but they would have very little effectiveness on war-time standards. The cost of transoceanic bombing would be extremely high, enemy losses would be large, and the effect on our military position negligible. Such bombing could not begin to prepare the way for an invasion of this continent. If England is able to live at all with bases of the German air force less than an hour's flight away, the United States is not in great danger across the Atlantic Ocean. Not only is such bombing ineffective theoretically, but from a practical standpoint it is interesting to note that not a single squadron of transoceanic bombing planes exists anywhere in the world today.

I have, up to this point, attempted to show that aviation strengthens the defensive position of America, first, because it is impossible for an enemy to invade this continent by means of aircraft alone; second, because transoceanic bombing is indecisive; third, because our own air force makes it more difficult than ever before for an enemy to approach our shores. However, I believe we are faced with the reverse situation when we contemplate sending our military forces abroad. Almost every advantage we have in defense would be a disadvantage to us in attack. It would then be our problem to cross the sea in ships and force a landing against the established air bases of our enemy.

If one studies the situation objectively it becomes obvious that there are three great centers of air strength in the world today: the United States, Germany and Japan. Up to the present time we have led in the development of commercial aviation; Germany has led in the development of military aviation, and Japan has led in the development of aviation in the Orient.

Orient Far Behind

Since Oriental aviation is far behind that of Western nations, one might say that there are two great aviation powers, one in America and one in Europe. Personally I do not believe it is possible for either America or Europe to invade the other successfully by air or even by a combination of air, land and sea unless an internal collapse precedes

invasion. In this sense aviation has added to America's security against Europe and to Europe's security against America. One might sum the matter up by saying that aviation decreases the security of nations within a continent against each other, but increases the security of the continent as a whole against foreign invasion.

That aviation will have a great effect on the future relationship of nations is beyond question. But we in America are possibly the most fortunate of all peoples in this respect. We have a country and climate well suited to the development of aircraft. We have natural resources, great industries and a national psychology ideally adapted to the tempo of the air.

In conclusion I would like to say that aviation is to us unquestionably an asset. It greatly strengthens our position and increases the security of this entire hemisphere from foreign attack.

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Gen. Arnold Says U. S. Will Have 10,000 Planes

Comments on Lindbergh's Defense Statement

BOSTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—American "national air defense contemplates a force of about 10,000 planes to be reached at some future date," Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold said today after he was informed of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's statement that 10,000 first-line planes and equal reserves were needed for American "security."

Gen. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff of the United States Army, would not specify the date.

Asked during an interview whether he agreed with Col. Lindbergh's testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the lend-lease bill that such a number of planes would insure "security," Gen. Arnold replied that he was not prepared to say what constituted national security with respect to air defense.

Commencing on Col. Lindbergh's advocacy of an American "string of air bases," Gen. Arnold said: "The present national policy for Western Hemisphere defense contemplates an air defense extending from Newfoundland to North and South America, to the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska."

GEN. JOHNSON CALLS US SAFE

Terms Two Oceans Wider Than 22 Miles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Hugh S. Johnson, columnist, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee late today that he was opposed to the administration's lend-lease bill because it constituted a "defensive and offensive alliance" with Great Britain. The former chief of NRA testified after Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had completed more than four hours' testimony.

Gen. Johnson told Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, he believed that no nation could attack the United States.

"I don't see why the people should begin to turn up their noses at 3,000 miles in the Atlantic and 5,000 in the Pacific," he said, "when we see the trouble Mr. Hitler has been having with twenty-two miles. Our position should be one of strengthening ourselves and not plunging into a situation that we couldn't control in the future."

At one point, Gen. Johnson told the committee that "if we're not careful, we're going to be in this war in thirty to ninety days—possibly on the north coast of Africa or the West Coast."

Taft Has Substitute.

While the hearing went forward, Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, at the other side of the Capitol, proposed substitute legislation for the aid-to-Britain bill under which this country would lend Britain $1,000,000,000, Canada $500,000,000 and Greece $50,000,000. Another substitute measure was proposed by Senator Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado.

It would permit the Government to lend $2,000,000,000 worth of war materials to Britain and receive in return only periodic reports as to how the equipment functioned under battle conditions. Senator Johnson said that such an arrangement would give the army and navy valuable information.

Senator Taft's bill would eliminate all extraordinary powers which would be granted to the President under the lease-lend measure and would give the Reconstruction Finance Corporation authority, on the request of the President and the Federal Loan Administration, to make the designated loans to Britain, Canada and Greece. Senator Taft said that the security should be required unless the loan administration "finds it is not practical for the borrower to give it."

The bill would authorize repayments in ships or other property instead of dollars.

The House committee will begin private consideration of amendments Monday, the same day the similar Senate group starts its hearings. In preparation for the Senate hearings, Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia, and a sub-committee asked Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau, Stimson and Knox to a strategy conference this afternoon.

Those four officials told the House committee last week that the measure was essential not only to rush help to the British Isles but as a defense precaution for the United States.

As the time drew nearer for congressional debate on the legislation, it appeared that critics would make one of their greatest efforts in trying to limit the proposed presidential authority to a certain period, perhaps two years.

Senator Norris, Independent, of Nebraska, was among those advocating such a restriction.

OUR POLICY SUICIDE, HUTCHINS DECLARES

Country Drifting Into War With President 'Reconciled' to It, He Asserts in Radio Talk

WARNS US TO REMAIN OUT

Meanwhile, 125 of the Chicago Faculty Back Lease-Lend Bill and Roosevelt Power

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, said tonight that he believed "the American people are about to commit suicide" by drifting into a war for which they were "morally and intellectually unprepared."

"The conclusion is inescapable," he said, "that the President is reconciled to active military intervention if such intervention is needed to defeat the Axis in this war.

"I have supported Mr. Roosevelt since he first went to the White House. I have never questioned his integrity or his good-will. But under the pressure of great responsibilities, in the heat of controversy, in the international game of bluff, the President's speeches and recommendations are committing us to obligations abroad which we cannot perform.

"The effort to perform them will prevent the achievement of the aims for which the President stands at home."

The educator, speaking over the National Broadcasting Company's Red network, cited recent utterances of President Roosevelt defining the American goal as "a world founded on freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear." He added:

"I hold that the United States can better serve suffering humanity everywhere by staying out" of the wars in Europe and Asia.

Criticizes Lease-Lend Bill

"We used to hear of 'all aid short of war.' The words 'short of war' are ominously missing from the President's recent speeches. The lease-lend bill contains provisions that we should have regarded as acts of war up to last week."

Dr. Hutchins emphasized that in this, his "first public questioning" of President Roosevelt, he was speaking "simply as an American citizen, and said that he wished to dissociate himself from "all Nazis, Fascists and appeasers." He added:

"I regard the doctrine of all totalitarian regimes as wrong in theory, evil in execution and incompatible with the right of man. I wish to dissociate myself from those who want us to stay out of war to save our own skins or our own property," he went on. "National selfishness should not determine national policy."

"We are told that we are going to have to fight the Axis some time. Why not fight it now, when we have Britain to help us?

"We cannot assume that any combination of powers can successfully invade this hemisphere if we are prepared to defend ourselves and determined to be free. There is no such inevitability about war with the Axis as to prevent us from asking ourselves whether we shall serve suffering humanity better everywhere by going into this war or by staying out.

Sees Help to Humanity at Stake

"The chances of accomplishing the high moral purpose which the President has stated for America, even if we stay out of war, are not bright, but we have a chance to help humanity if we do not go into this war. If we do go into it, we have no chance at all.

"The reason why we have no chance to help humanity if we go into this war is that we are not prepared. I do not mean, primarily, that we are unprepared in a military sense. I means that we are morally and intellectually unprepared to execute the moral mission to which the President calls us.

"If we stay out of war, we may perhaps some day understand and practice freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear. We may even be able to comprehend and support justice, democracy, the moral order and the supremacy of human rights. Today we have barely begun to grasp the meaning of the words."

125 of Faculty Back Roosevelt

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—A statement issued tonight by 125 members of the faculty of the University of Chicago urged the immediate enactment of President Roosevelt's lease-lend bill. The statement came a short time before Dr. Hutchins, the university president, made a radio address opposing our entry into the war.

Made public by the Chicago Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, the statement asserted that the bill "will empower our democratically elected Chief Executive to take all necessary measures to prevent the national disaster which threatens us as long as Hitler remains undefeated."

Many Americans, the statement said, "refuse to realize that should we permit Britain to perish, the Nazi tyranny would threaten our world, too."

"The Nazis know that the triumph of fascism remains incomplete as long as the existence of a free America can give the lie to Hitler's boast that democracy is dead," the statement said.

14,000 Taken By British in Tobruk's Fall

Captives Swell Total in Drive to 99,000; New Thrust Menaces Derna

Nazis Get Warning On African Landing

De Gaulle Says Empire Will Revolt if Germans Try to Seize Bizerte

By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Jan. 23.—Great Britain's armies sent patrols farther into Italian Libya today, testing the prospects for a continuation of the spectacular desert offensive, and reported more than 14,000 prisoners taken in the capture of the Italian base of Tobruk.

The fall of Tobruk was described by the British as a major Fascist disaster. The town, with the only good natural harbor in Libya, now becomes a base to supply their advancing troops. The Italian casualties there were said to be at least thirty-two times those of the British.

Aside from the Italian prisoners taken—and in listing these as above 14,000 the British command used the qualifying term "so far"—2,000 Italian wounded were being removed today, a general headquarters communique said. These Italian losses did not include an undetermined number of killed in action. The British put their own casualties as "under 500."

Among the Italian prisoners were listed four generals, including a corps commander and a division commander; an admiral and "a number" of senior army and navy staff officers. About 200 Italian guns were reported captured, along with a vast quantity of other war material.

Sixteen Generals Captured

British sources said sixteen Italian generals in all and at least 99,000 other Italian prisoners had been taken since the present offensive began and that the Italian dead, wounded and missing would total about 10,000.

While the main British forces were completing consolidation work at Tobruk motorized units darted beyond, making the same sort of reconnaissance as preceded the general attack Tuesday on Tobruk itself. They were reported to have reached positions in the region of Derna, next important Fascist base to the west and ninety-five miles from Tobruk.

Heavy raids on Derna were reported by the Royal Air Force. Barracks and "other military targets" were declared to have been struck by tons of bombs. In other R. A. F. operations, last night and early today, the British were said to have bombed airdromes at four points in Sicily, including the supposed main German dive-bomber base at Catania.

In Italian Eritrea, British headquarters here said, British troops were "in contact" with the Italian forces already driven back from the frontier of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The Italians were declared to be attempting to hold two major positions, at Viscia and Varentu, but, the British command asserted, "operations continue to develop successfully."

On the Ethiopian front British imperial troops maintained their "pressure" on the Italians, it was said, and from Kenya Colony British patrols continued their offensive.

Patrols In Derna Area.

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—With Tobruk wrested from the Italians, military sources here declined today to speculate on the future course of the Libyan offensive, but said that advanced British patrols already had advanced to positions in the Derna-Mekili area, west of Tobruk. Derna is located on the coast about ninety-five miles west of Tobruk.

The British also were reported to have command of airports at El Adem, El Gazala and El Tmimi.

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and the seaplane base at Bomba. All these can be used as British bases after some clearing up has been done, it was said.

With the advance of the mechanized units operating in the vicinity of Mekili, the British could take a short cut across an inland road along the coast, it was said, and attempt to isolate Derna, Apollonia and other towns on the coastal hump.

There was no indication here of how strong the Italian forces holding Mekili are, but military observers said that the force was believed nothing like as large as were those at Tobruk. Mekili is at the junction of highways, one of which cuts across the hump inland to Bengasi and others lead to Derna and Apollonia.

The British military reported that more than two divisions of Italian troops had been captured at Tobruk, together with a large amount of booty, bringing to about 100,000 the total number of prisoners taken so far in the North African campaign.

May Even Exceed 100,000.

It was said that, with the fall of Tobruk, the British had "captured, destroyed or disintegrated" eleven Italian divisions in the desert campaign. It was made plain that the estimate of 100,000 prisoners "is merely an estimate and the number may run higher or lower." Italian divisions ordinarily average about 12,000 men.

In occupying Tobruk, the British said, their forces captured the headquarters of the Twenty-second Italian Army Corps and the commanding general, as well as the general commanding the fixed defenses of the town. This brought to fourteen the total number of Italian generals so far reported captured in the North African offensive.

When the British got into Tobruk, it was said, they found three ships burning in the harbor, one of them a large liner. Booty seized was said to have included tanks, motor vehicles and large quantities of ammunition.

25,000 Reported Captured

London, *Friday*, Jan 24 (AP)—Percy C. Spender, Australian army minister, said he had received a cable from Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Blamey saying 25,000 Italian prisoners had been taken at Tobruk, Libya, an exchange telegraph dispatch from Sydney said today. It was said Australian casualties "would not exceed 300."

Heavy Blasts Reported After Bombings In Sicily

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 23 (AP)—R. A. F. bombers last night attacked the airdrome at Catania, Sicily, where German dive bombers are based, and heavy explosions and fires occurred near the runway and hangars, a communique said.

At Comiso, the communique said, "a quantity of incendiary and explosive bombs was dropped, causing explosions which continued for twenty minutes. Bombs were also dropped on Augusta airdrome, but the results were not fully observed, owing to low clouds. Several large explosions occurred in Syracuse and fires were started south of the bay.

"Other aircraft attacked the airdrome at Catania and several fires and explosions took place near the runway and hangars.

"One stick of bombs landed in the middle of the railway junction north of the airdrome. A particularly heavy explosion occurred, followed by fires with heavy black smoke.

"All our aircraft returned safely."

Foe Five Times As Strong, Is Alibi Given By Rome

Rome, Jan. 23 (AP)—Italians were told today that their broken garrison at Tobruk had to face "the maximum active weight of the English and French imperialist forces" and that the defenders of the fortified Libyan seaport were outnumbered almost 5 to 1.

The high command acknowledged that the British had entered Tobruk from the east, but said some Italians still were fighting at the western edge of the town. The attackers were declared to have suffered "especially severe losses."

Italians said they had scuttled the 35-year-old cruiser San Giorgio, which had been serving in the harbor as a floating anti-aircraft battery. The ship was blown up with dynamite by its crew.

Gayda Stresses French Role

The Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, stressed the part he said was played by "Free French" detachments in the assault. He also asserted: "The events of Tobruk were foreseen" by the Italian high command and "they cannot substantially change the course of the war."

He identified the French participants as a unit first sent to Cyprus, later to Syria and finally to the Tobruk front under Gen. Georges Catroux, whom the Vichy Government has ordered stripped of French citizenship because of his allegiance to the "Free French" cause.

The high command asserted that the attackers used five full divisions against a garrison containing but one division plus sailors and frontier guards; that there was "very bitter fighting," and that, when Australian shock troops broke through to inhabited parts of Tobruk, "everything was aflame."

Anzacs Knock Down Bars, March In And Take Tobruk

Attackers, Prepared For Bitter Battle, Are Surprised At Ease With Which Italian Base Finally Falls

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Tobruk, Libya, Jan. 22 (Delayed)—The unexpectedly early capitulation of Tobruk today made it unnecessary for the British to carry out their elaborate plan of attacking the base from three directions.

Tobruk fell without real resistance after yesterday's fierce and well organized fighting by the British and Australians had broken outer defenses.

When the attackers approached, prepared for bitter fighting, all they found before them—outside of two rattles of machine-gun fire which died away as though from lack of interest—was a barricaded road.

Simply Knock Down Bars

The British and Australians got down from their vehicles, knocked down the bars and entered the strangely quiet city where many men were waiting to be captured, bringing the haul of prisoners in the Tobruk region to about 20,000.

The real fight took place yesterday when the Australians opened a gap in the strongly fortified perimeter and British tanks and Australian infantry charged in, braving heavy artillery fire.

Tobruk, a pleasant town sandwiched between the desert and the Mediterranean, was choked by a dense pall of smoke as the Australians entered.

By Tuesday night a large part of the hundred-square-mile area within the perimeter had been occupied, more than 10,000 prisoners taken and Tobruk had surrendered.

Guns Remain In Action

Italian guns of the town and port and the outlying sections remained in action through the night, however.

Whether the Italian command gave the order for surrender or the Italian soldiers did so on their own account was uncertain.

At any rate, the Italians began to prepare for the fall earlier by destroying property of military value. This was the chief cause of a great fire and most of the damage to the city.

Cruiser Set Afire

The old cruiser San Giorgio, which had been run ashore and used as a harbor fort since it was damaged in a British air raid early in the war, was set afire, its boilers blown up, and tonight it was still blazing.

The big liner Marco Polo, formerly in the China service, likewise was blazing in the harbor. A submarine was sunk, the victim of British bombs, and a score of smaller ships were either submerged or in flames.

Oil belching from pipes running down to the harbor also was flaming.

The radio station was wrecked.

Among the prisoners were the admiral commanding the port and four generals, three of whom were found with several hundred officers and men in a big air-raid shelter under Tobruk's main square.

Among the prisoners were 1,500 naval men from the San Giorgio or from Tobruk's big guns and coast defenses.

Like 80,000 Italians previously captured in this campaign, most of the men appeared resigned, but the naval men seemed more affected. Some wept as they were marched away.

Many started off with heavy luggage, but soon dropped it at the roadside.

British Care For Wounded

There were many Italian wounded on the ground being cared for by the British as quickly as facilities would permit, but the task was staggering considering that the British railhead is almost 200 miles away and that the desert roads are bad.

This correspondent tried to help one badly wounded man. He feebly waved me away, intent on dying in peace. I saw him shortly afterward dead, his blue fingers clutching a crucifix.

Every British soldier has a steel helmet but in all this campaign it was not until Tobruk that Italian helmets were seen.

Ride Scooters In Parade

This afternoon the Australians paraded the streets of Tobruk, relaxed after their battle. Some rode captured bicycles and scooters.

British tanks rolled through the main streets, flying captured Italian flags. Italian officers, marching by in prisoners' lines, saluted the flags.

But there was no flag on the main staff of the town. Hanging from it, instead, was the brim-bent hat of an Australian soldier.

Surrender To U. S. Reporter

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Tobruk, Libya, Jan. 22 (Delayed)—So many Italian prisoners have been taken in the capture of Tobruk that handling them is a serious problem.

I am the only American covering the campaign, but in a war correspondent's uniform I am mistaken for a British officer. Consequently dozens of Italians have surrendered to me.

This poses a question as to whether under the Neutrality Act an American is allowed to capture prisoners.

Usually I have solved the problem by turning them over to a British colleague or directing them to the spot where they may be officially captured.

HAILE SELASSIE REPORTED BACK INSIDE ETHIOPIA

Coordinates Activity Of His Men With British Military Mission

Emperor Without Empire Had Directed Resistance To Italians

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 23—Haile Selassie has been inside his old Ethiopian kingdom since January 15, it was officially disclosed tonight.

The Ethiopian Emperor, without an empire for five years since the Italians invaded his country, previously was reported at Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

There at an improvised court he received Ethiopian chieftains who slipped across the border to meet him. There, it was said, he took a hand in directing native resistance to the Italians in his former kingdom.

British Raising Army

A small British mission has been deep in the interior of Ethiopia for months raising a black army and drilling it despite efforts by the Italians to locate and destroy the group.

Wearing the uniform of a field marshal of the Ethiopian army, the Negus drove across the Sudan border into Ethiopia and is somewhere in the heart of his country coordinating the activities of its patriots with the work of the British military mission.

By The Associated Press

SOMEWHERE IN ETHIOPIA, Jan. 15 (via Khartum, delayed).—Former Emperor Haile Selassie, accompanied by Ras Kassa, an Ethiopian chieftain, by the highest dignitary of the Ethiopian Church and by a British liaison officer, arrived here today from his Sudan headquarters for his great adventure—an effort to regain the throne that he lost to Italy five years ago.

Haile Selassie's enthusiasm was apparent as he caught the first view of his native land. He showed a keen interest in official papers and discussion of last-minute plans with the liaison officer as his airplane reached the frontier, where a representative unit of his growing Ethiopian army awaited his arrival, ready to accompany him to an advance headquarters in the interior.

A British staff major greeted the Emperor and his party when they landed at a secret landing ground prepared by Ethiopian troops. British military missions already are established in various Ethiopian sectors.

In response to a message read by the liaison officer in the presence of Ethiopian leaders Haile Selassie asserted: "I am entering Ethiopia with the full confidence of assistance from the British government and allied forces in order to crush a common enemy. I am undertaking a very great task, which I hope to carry out successfully with the aid of my allies and forces."

THEN, WITH THE CROWN PRINCE AT HIS SIDE, HE RAISED THE RED, YELLOW AND GREEN FLAG OF HIS KINGDOM AND A BUGLER BLEW THE ROYAL SALUTE.

AFTER A HURRIED MEAL BENEATH THE TREES HE SET OUT INTO THE INTERIOR TO ASSUME ACTIVE LEADERSHIP OF FORCES WHICH WILL FIGHT AGAINST THE ITALIANS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSIONS ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN VARIOUS CENTERS DEEP IN THE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.

WD1AES

ROME, JAN. 23-(AP)-SEVERE LOSSES WERE INFLICTED ON GREEK FORCES DURING LOCAL ACTIONS IN ALBANIA, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY, WHILE ITALIAN PLANES BOMBED GREEK TROOPS FROM THE AIR AND SHOT DOWN AN "ENEMY" PLANE WHICH ATTEMPTED TO RAID AN ALBANIAN TOWN.

THE DAILY COMMUNIQUE SAID ONE ITALIAN CHASER OVERTOOK THE RADING PLANES, "SHOOTING DOWN ONE AND PUTTING THE REST TO FLIGHT.

2706AES

Greeks Resume Drive on Valona As Snow Ceases

Italian Attacks Beaten Off and New Ground Won in Hot Battle Near Klisura

ATHENS, Jan. 23 (AP).—Intense fighting was reported tonight north of Klisura, in the central Albanian sector, where improved weather permitted the Greeks to resume their offensive against Valona, last big southern Albanian port held by the Italians.

The Greeks said they repulsed heavy Italian counter-attacks in the Klisura area and attacked in turn, taking new positions by heavy fighting.

The official Greek spokesman said the Greeks had occupied a series of positions, seized a number of villages and captured 250 prisoners, including officers. He added that they took large quantities of mortars, machine guns, rifles and other war materiel.

Both sides resumed activity as the weather improved. For days operations in Albania had been hampered by snowstorms and intense cold. Bombs and machine-gun bullets figured in the fray as each side attacked opposing positions.

Of the fighting in one sector the spokesman said: "The enemy attempted to check the Greek offensive action, but eventually retreated in a hurry after suffering heavy losses."

Naval Mission a Mystery

ROME, Jan. 23 (AP).—"La Tribuna" reported today that Italian warships had carried out a mysterious mission in "enemy waters" last night under cover of air bombardment of an "enemy base." They remained in the "enemy waters" for more than an hour, and then returned to their own base, it was stated.

Nothing more was divulged, but observers speculated on the possibility that the ships were laying mines in Greek waters.

All Clearance Sales Are Forbidden In Italy

Rome Says Purchase Of Goods Not "Indispensable Must Absolutely Be Avoided"

Rome, Jan. 23 (AP)—Clearance sales—dear to the hearts of most women shoppers—were prohibited by the Italian Government today with the explanation that "in the present conditions the purchase by the public of merchandise which is not indispensable must absolutely be avoided."

The Ministry of Guilds also warned merchants against high-pressure advertising campaigns.

Virginio Gayda, editor of *Il Giornale d'Italia*, called for Government action against a small group of stock market speculators. He accused the speculators of being unpatriotic.

CBS Rome Reporter Is Barred From Air

ROME, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—A reliable informant said tonight that the Italian Government had issued an order permanently ruling Cecil Brown of the Columbia Broadcasting System off the air because of the "general attitude" of his broadcasts.

An appeal has been filed through the United States embassy.

RUMANIA SAYS IT HAS QUELLED ARMED REVOLT

Bucharest Declares Rebels Have Been Put Out of Public Buildings.

PREMIER'S OFFICE ATTACKED

Both Belgrade and Sofia Hear Fight Continues Despite the Official Announcement.

Budapest, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The Rumanian Government announced today through its Budapest legation that it had quelled a rebellion by "notorious communists" and young Iron Guard extremists after many had been killed throughout the country.

Public buildings in various parts of Rumania were reported cleared of the rebels under orders from Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu after his tolerance had been taxed by a machine-gun attack yesterday on the Bucharest building housing his office.

It was then, according to a statement issued through the Budapest legation, that Gen. Antonescu "instructed the army and police to re-establish order."

Attack Led by Petrovicescu.

The machine-gun attack on the Premier's office was said in the official statement to have been organized with 600 Iron Guard Legionnaires by Gen. George Petrovicescu, who is reported to have been ousted Tuesday as Minister of the Interior.

The statement did not disclose what had become of Gen. Petrovicescu, but those under his alleged leadership were said to have "surrendered in a body, weeping and openly expressing disgust with themselves."

The legation statement said that Gen. Antonescu thus had become "complete master" of the situation.

Advices from the Rumanian General Staff, the legation said, declared that "not a single soldier or officer" had joined rebellious Iron Guardsmen who were blamed for the disorders.

Army Fires Into Crowd.

"These rebels occupied the Bucharest and Brasov radio stations, the Bucharest post office and several public institutions in Bucharest, Ploesti and Braila," the legation said.

"Yesterday 600 Legionnaires, organized by Gen. George Petrovicescu, massed in front of the Premier's office and started firing at the building with machine guns.

"Antonescu decided that was sufficient. He instructed the army and police to re-establish order. They quickly cleaned out public buildings throughout the country.

"The Bucharest government informed us at noon that Antonescu's authority had been supremely restored throughout Rumania.

"It admitted that there are many dead throughout the country. At Braila, the army, in self-defense, was forced to fire into crowds which threatened the soldiers."

General Joins Iron Guard.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Although Rumanian legations in southeastern Europe declared today that Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu had mastered Rumania's rebellion, diplomatic sources here expressed belief that some disorders were still in progress. They pointed out that at least one high general had joined dissident Iron Guardists.

Similar statements on behalf of the Bucharest Government, issued at Budapest and Sofia, said in part that Gen. George Petrovicescu, former Minister of Interior under Gen. Antonescu, had organized a machine-gun attack on the Premier's office. The attack was said to have been broken, but the statements did not say what had become of Gen. Petrovicescu.

According to a legation statement, Gen. Antonescu claimed continued collaboration with "the majority and responsible element" of the nationalistic Iron Guard.

Hundreds Reported Killed.

Before the statements were issued hundreds were reported to have been killed in the civil strife within the German-dominated nation. The rebels were said earlier to be holding several ministries, the telephone headquarters and the post office at Bucharest. At one time rebels claimed to hold the upper hand in most cities in Rumanian Transylvania.

Hungary, which won a big slice of the province of Transylvania in an Axis-dictated settlement last fall, was reported today in Belgrade to be hurriedly calling up additional troops in connection with the disorders in Rumania, and observers in the Yugoslav capital pointed out that Hungary wants still more of Transylvania.

The Turkish Cabinet held a three-hour meeting to discuss the turbulence in Rumania and the presence of hundreds of thousands of German troops there. These troops had been expected to intervene in the strife, but apparently they were steering clear of it. In any case, censored dispatches made no mention of them.

The rebels were said to claim that more than 30,000 men were fighting on their side. The strength of the forces on Gen. Antonescu's side was not known here, but some reports said he had only the support of troops unfriendly to the Legionnaires.

While martial law prevailed throughout the nation, by proclamation of Gen. Antonescu, a revolutionary leader, Gen. Dragalina, was reported marching on Bucharest with troops, and was said to have appealed to Vice-Premier Horia Sima, the Iron Guard leader, to assume the leadership of the nation and restore order. He was said to have ended the appeal with the words:

"Long live King Michael and the legionnaire movement."

The Bucharest radio, held by the rebels, appealed to the troops already in the capital not to fire on the revolters. The broadcast was said to have emphasized that they were "ready to die like our captain"—a reference to Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, the Iron Guard leader who was slain in prison in 1938 and whose death the Iron Guardists avenged in a blood purge last November.

The revolutionaries also announced that an air force unit had joined them, as well as troops at Craiova, Yashi and Constanta. Extremists were reported to have overpowered and disarmed regular troops at Galati and Braila.

Belgrade Hears Fight Goes On.

Belgrade, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—A bloody struggle for power in Rumania was reported to be continuing today in Bucharest and the provinces after Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu sought fruitlessly overnight to compromise with rampaging Iron Guard extremists.

The German position in the dispute was not clarified here, although Nazi troops were reported without confirmation to have assisted Government forces in supporting the Antonescu regime.

[Authorized sources in Berlin said the German military was taking no hand in the situation.]

The Iron Guard was understood to have concentrated 30,000 men in Bucharest and fifteen Guardists leaders were reported to have been jailed by the army. Guardist radio announcers said that many of their organization had been slain in fighting.

Sailors Reported Joining Revolt.

Iron Guard legionnaires were said to have recaptured the Bucharest post office and radio station after having been ejected once by the army. Rumania's most modern military airport at Tecuci was reported to be in the hands of the Guard.

Some army commanders were

understood to have joined the revolt, as well as some sailors at Constanta. Troops at the army corps of Brasov were understood to have revolted and headed for Bucharest in trucks to join the 30,000 Guard adherents.

Both sides professed loyalty to the throne.

The Brasov and Bucharest radios, both reported in Iron Guard hands, announced that "people must know the death of every legionnaire means a great loss for Rumania, for if the Iron Guard is beaten power will fall into the hands of the Jews."

Nazis Keep Hands Off.

Berlin, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The German military is taking no hand whatever in the Rumanian strife, authorized spokesmen asserted today. When asked if the situation might become such that German intervention might be necessary, they declined to comment, stating that the question was hypothetical.

They said that the Rumanian Vice-Premier, Horia Sima, who also is the leader of the pro-Fascist Iron Guard, was not en route to Berlin.

RUMANIAN REBELS SHELLED IN CAPITAL

2,000 Dead Reported in Pitched Civil Warfare—Government Claims Upper Hand

By The Associated Press.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Friday, Jan. 24—The official Bucharest radio said in a broadcast early today that the last of the rebels holding the police barracks and City Hall in the Rumanian capital had agreed to end hostilities. Some border reports estimated the dead at 2,000 throughout the country. Total casualties were estimated at 6,000.

It was not clear whether all fighting had ceased in Bucharest between dissident Iron Guards and the government backed by the Rumanian Army, but border dispatches said the revolt still was proceeding outside the capital, especially in Transylvania.

An air traveler reaching here said that Rumanian troops turned their artillery on rebels holding the Bucharest police barracks, firing at a distance of 300 yards. He put the minimum dead in the capital in the hundreds. Some reports said there were more than 2,000 dead in Bucharest morgues, including many Jews taken from their homes and killed along with Iron Guards.

It was reported the City Hall and police barracks were being vacated. Between 700 and 800 rebels were said to have barricaded themselves in the barracks during the disturbances.

The air traveler said Bucharest was "like a military camp, with fighting in the streets following all rules of modern warfare, with tanks, machine guns and artillery."

"The Legionaries, mostly young people," he said, "usually marched onto the streets in the first few days in big crowds, with almost mystic disdain of fear in going against these forces."

The traveler said that while fighting continued yesterday morning it was not of such intensity as in the first days of the disturbances. He said several hundred persons probably were killed, many around the police barracks.

"What the Legionaries want is full power, with the government led by [Vice Premier and Iron Guard leader] Horia Sima," he said. "Crowds of Legionaries moved in the streets singing and continually shouting 'Horia Sima!'

"The Legionaries charged Antonescu sold out to persons of the old regime who were influencing him. The army holds the railways but traffic has practically stopped.

"If Horia Sima asks for peace, that means the movement has failed and his only chance is gone. It is generally believed that German troops finally will have to establish order."

There was one report that General Antonescu already had issued an order to "liquidate" all captured rebels. It was also reported that he was planning an extensive purge of all extremist elements to prevent any possibility of a return of the revolt.

Orders Weapons Surrendered

The new Rumanian Minister of the Interior, General Dimitru Popescu, ordered all civilians to yield all weapons to their local authorities within twenty-four hours, threatening death to those refusing. This announcement on the official radio in Bucharest was heard here. He also announced that the Mayor of every town and village must be replaced within thirty-eight hours by men who had not participated in the widespread disorders.

"The misled elements of the Legionaries [Iron Guards]," he said, "have been defeated. If there are still such elements in some sectors they will be arrested and tried by the military."

In another radio appeal to the army, Premier General Ion Antonescu declared the Rumanian State was "in a critical condition, which threatens its existence."

"People who were misled by Communists have attempted to take over the government by force," the Premier declared.

The general made his appeal to the people and the army at three-minute intervals after the government apparently regained control of the Bucharest radio station last night. At that time what sounded like revolver shots broke off a rebel Iron Guard broadcast.

Hints No Quarter Will Be Given

"I will continue," said Premier Antonescu, "to fight for the existence and security of the State—at no matter what sacrifice. I appeal to you [the army] for your devotion to the nation. In the last twenty-four hours you have risked your blood for restoration of order in the country. Long live Rumania! Long live the King!"

Although the Rumanian Legation at Sofia issued a statement that Premier Antonescu was "master," the reiterative broadcasts were taken as an indication that the revolt was not yet quelled.

An Iron Guard announcement was being read over the air at 11 P. M. Wednesday when loud reports were heard. The broadcaster halted immediately and then without any explanation of the noises or the sudden change of sponsors, a statement by General Antonescu was broadcast.

There were reports that Communist and other Leftist elements were involved in some of the Transylvanian fighting, but whether in collaboration with Iron Guards or as a separate group was not clear. Arad, Timisoara and four other small towns of Transylvania were said still to be held by Iron Guards.

The Bucharest radio announced last night "that negotiations" were under way between Vice Premier Sima, who represents the more conservative faction of the Iron Guard, and groups supporting Premier Antonescu. Whether the announcement had been authorized by M. Sima was not known here, since it was broadcast over the government radio and the whereabouts of M. Sima were uncertain.

Some foreign observers, noting that the fighting began generally after a German officer had been killed, expressed the belief that the plan for a general revolt had been made with great care. Even anti-Iron Guard elements were said to be willing to cooperate with Iron Guards because of dissatisfaction with the government.

Some travelers crossing the Danube brought unconfirmed rumors that an effort was made to establish a Communist regime in the Moldavia region.

The rebels seemingly belonged to almost all factions, including Communists, pro-Germans and anti-Germans, some sections of the army and a large number of peasants, it was said.

Rebellion Called "Crushed"

BUDAPEST, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Antonescu government of Rumania, describing itself as "complete master" of the situation, announced today that a rebellion officially attributed to "notorious Communists" and young hot-heads of the Iron Guard had been crushed.

The Rumanian legations at Budapest and Sofia issued a statement on behalf of Premier Antonescu saying that "not a single soldier or officer" of the Rumanian Army had joined in the uprising, which, it was acknowledged, left "many" dead.

The statement, however, mentioned the leading role in the civil strife played by Gen. George Petrovicescu, who was reported only two days ago to have been ousted as Antonescu's Minister of Interior. Presumably he is not considered an active officer.

"Yesterday 600 Legionaires, organized by Gen. Petrovicescu, massed in front of the Premier's office (in Bucharest) and started firing at the building with machine guns," the legation statement said.

"Antonescu decided that was sufficient. He instructed the army and police to re-establish order. They quickly cleaned out public buildings throughout the country.

"These Communists and very young Legionaries (Iron Guardists) surrendered in a body, weeping and openly expressing their disgust with themselves.

"The Bucharest government informed us at noon that Antonescu's authority had been supremely restored throughout Rumania.

"They admitted that there are many dead throughout the country. At Braila, the army, in self-defense, was forced to fire into crowds which threatened the soldiers."

The statement acknowledged that the rebels occupied the Bucharest and Brasov radio stations, the Bucharest Post Office and several other public institutions at the capital, Ploesti and Braila.

It did not say what had happened to Gen. Petrovicescu.

Donovan in Yugoslavia, Calls First on Premier

Plans to Skip Axis Capitals, Go Next to Athens

BELGRADE, Jan. 23 (AP).—Col. William J. Donovan, unofficial American observer on a secret mission, talked today with Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich in starting a round of conferences with Yugoslav government leaders. He came here after similar talks at Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria.

At Sofia, King Boris III ordered an intensive search for a missing wallet belonging to Col. Donovan. Its loss was discovered yesterday. It was at first assumed that the wallet might have been mislaid, but today's continuing search led increasingly to the conclusion that it had been stolen.

Asked at the American Legation at Belgrade whether he had lost important documents, Col. Donovan replied: "I have no documents, I have it here," and he pointed to his head.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 23 (AP)—Some Turkish newspapers expressed the opinion today that the United States might be urging Bulgaria to resist any Axis demands that might spread the war, and suggested that it was for this reason that Colonel William J. Donovan had gone to Sofia.

Said Iksdam:

"The Axis would never have the courage to open a new front in the Balkans if they were sure that the Balkan countries all intended to defend their homelands. * * * There is no doubt that Mr. Donovan's visit to Bulgaria is made for more than just to gather information. He must also have carried a message to King Boris not to yield to Axis provocation. * * *

"The one road to safety for Bulgaria is resistance. All the Balkans and Britain and even the United States are behind Bulgaria if she resists."

600 Americans Leave Nazi-occupied France

Vichy, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Embassy circles estimated today that at least 600 Americans had returned home from the German-occupied zone of France in the last month. Those remaining are almost exclusively persons with imperative official business or family connections.

FRANCE TURNS INDO-CHINA WAR OVER TO JAPAN

Accepts Tokyo's Offer To Mediate In Conflict With Siam

Move Believed Instigated By Nazis To Avert U. S. Intervention

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Jan. 23—The French Government announced tonight it had accepted the offer of Japan to mediate in the four-months' Asiatic border conflict which has led to large-scale invasion of French Indo-China by Thailand's army, air bombing of cities on both sides and a pitched naval battle.

An authoritative source said that back of Vichy's readiness to accept Japan's good offices was a German "suggestion" which sprang from a desire to exclude any possibility of United States intervention.

French colonial leaders here were said to have pressed for an invitation to Washington to mediate; the turn to Tokyo was described as intended to forestall this.

Favored U. S. Mediation

Furthermore, French officials in Indo-China, it was learned, favored asking United States mediation and considered the fairest arbiter the American Minister to Thailand, Hugh Gladney Grant.

It was emphasized, however, that this was only a suggestion and that no official communication ever indicated the French Government considered such a step.

American circles in Vichy said there had been no diplomatic approach on the matter.

French circles in Indo-China had pointed out that recent naval successes of the Indo-Chinese forces had placed the colony in a favorable position to negotiate.

Communique From Flandin

The communique announcing the mediation came from Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin's office, which previously had taken the position that the British were behind the Thailand attacks on Indo-China.

Tokyo's formal offer of mediation was made Tuesday, the Vichy announcement said, and was accepted "in view of the existing friendly relations between France and Japan." Charles Arsene Henry, Ambassador to Tokyo, was intrusted with arranging details.

The reference to "existing friendly relations" was at variance with charges made by informed French sources on several occasions that Japan was supporting Thailand in the border situation.

Japan's Influence Grows

Vichy's action marks another step in the extension of Japan's influence over southeastern Asia.

Japan began pressure on French Indo-China, rice granary of southeastern Asia, shortly after the Nazi triumph in Europe made France helpless to protect her colony. The Indo-China Government had to permit Japan to place garrisons in Hanoi, the capital, and Haiphong, chief northern port, and establish air bases along the northern border whence planes could raid South China industries and communications—especially the Burma road.

(A big French Indo-China mission is in Tokyo now negotiating an accord which may fix Japanese economic domination on the French colony.)

Tokyo Keeps Silent

Tokyo, *Friday*, Jan. 24 (AP)—Koh Ishii, director of the Japanese Board of Information, declined today to confirm or deny reports that Japan had offered to mediate the Thailand-French Indo-China difficulties but said Japan was "seriously concerned at hostilities within the east Asiatic sphere."

More Officials Dismissed By Vichy

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Jan. 23 — Sixty-one municipal councils were dissolved by Government decree today and thirty-eight Mayors and other municipal officials were ousted in a program designed to "clean up" France's city governments.

The municipal councils were replaced by special delegations. Department prefects will replace municipal officials dismissed.

Reasons Cited

Thirty-two changes in the councils were made because "the composition of the council cannot give efficacious aid to national recovery," the Government said.

Other dismissals were attributed to a hostile majority to national recovery negligence, lack of authority, partiality, disinterestedness, inertia and incompetence in housing refugees.

Hostility Charged

Other charges included hostility to the Government of Chief of State Philippe Petain. The departmental prefect suspended the mayor of a village near Digne for insulting remarks about Petain.

A municipal reform program was announced by the Vichy Government December 11, 1940. The dismissals announced today were the most numerous made since adoption of that program.

France-Belgium In Clearing Pact

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, France, Jan. 23.—The Petain government announced today a French-Belgian clearing arrangement, fixing the rate of exchange at 12.50 Belgian francs to the mark and permitting exchanges through Berlin.

The French franc already has been established at 20 to the mark.

The accord was signed Jan. 11 at Wiesbaden, headquarters of the German-French Armistice Commission, by French firms. It will be transmitted to the Deutsche Verrechnungskasse (reckoning office) at Berlin, which will carry separate reichsmark accounts for French firms in occupied and unoccupied French territory.

The clearing was limited to eight types of transactions, including merchandise export and import, payment for services, payment for intellectual activity such as writing, movie production, insurance and soldiers' pay.

BRITAIN PUTS FOOT ON ARMY SNOBBERY

Suspends Colonel Who Gave Vent To Crack About "The Old School Tie"

Etonian Had Belittled Military Officers From Working Classes

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 23—The British War Office cracked down hard today on the "Colonel Blimp" school of thought in its modern army and relieved of his command Lieut. Col. R. G. Bingham, who wrote a letter to the *Times* saying British officers unblessed by "the old school tie" had fallen down on the job.

Colonel Bingham, who wears the tie of Eton himself, commanded an officers' cadet training unit. His letter complained that new officers drawn from the working classes, as contrasted with the "old aristocratic and feudal (almost) classes who led the old army," thought only of themselves.

Tie "More Justified"

He added: "Never was an old school tie and the best it stands for more justified than today."

This aroused bitter comment in Parliament and elsewhere.

Today the new Secretary for War, Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, demonstrated that he intends to rule the War Office with the same iron hand he used so effectively in nine years as chief Government whip in the House of Commons.

He told the House he had asked Bingham for a report and had determined that the colonel committed a breach of the King's regulations. These forbid officers and men to communicate to the press their views on military subjects.

Displeasure Expressed

"An expression of the Army Council's severe displeasure has been conveyed to Colonel Bingham," said Margesson. "In addition, I have decided that this officer is no longer suitable for command of an officers' cadet training unit. . . ."

The House cheered and the Secretary added ". . . and I have given instructions for him to be relieved of his command."

Given First Break

Officers from other than the aristocratic schools were given their first major break several years ago when Leslie Hore-Belisha, then Secretary for War, shook up the army command from top to bottom to eliminate "deadwood" and inject new and vigorous blood.

Colonel Bingham won the D. S. C. and the Italian Silver Medal in the last war as a regimental commander of Royal Fusiliers. He is 55.

THRILL FOR THRILL WRITER

E. Phillips Oppenheim Has "Rough Time" On Trip From France

London, *Friday*, Jan. 24 (AP)—E. Phillips Oppenheim, author of many thrillers, arrived in England yesterday after an adventurous journey from South France with his wife and maid.

The 74-year-old author said he had a "rough time" and added the French were showing a "definite change of feeling"—against the Germans.

DUESSELDORF HIT BY NEW R. A. F. RAID

British Flyers Machine-gun Nazi Troops in France.

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—British warplanes pounded at the Duesseldorf area in Germany's industrial Ruhr Valley last night, the Government announced today, thus ending several nights of inactivity caused by bad weather. The attack, said to have been the twenty-first aimed at Duesseldorf's steel, oil and munitions works, was described as concentrated but of only medium scope because of the still unfavorable weather over the Continent.

The Air Ministry stated earlier today that Royal Air Force fighter planes, with six Polish flyers among their crews, launched two machine-gun attacks by daylight yesterday on German aircraft at landing fields and on troops and ground defenses in occupied France from the channel coast to the River Somme.

On the first trip, the Air Ministry News Service said one of the pilots began by diving and firing at a number of small motor boats off the French coast, later machine-gunned five Messerschmitt planes grounded at Le Touquet airdrome and then, on the way home, ran into anti-aircraft fire and "stopped long enough to send all his remaining ammunition spattering among the guns' crews." The British fighters were not engaged by the enemy and all returned safely, the communique added.

Berlin, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that British raiders last night "dropped a few incendiaries and explosives on western Germany," but that no war essential targets were hit, although one civilian was killed and three were injured. Slight property damage was admitted, and it was stated that three British planes were brought down yesterday, while one German plane was listed as missing.

Ships Attacked Off Ireland

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (AP).—Long-range German bombers attacked two steamers west of Ireland so effectively today that "their loss must be assumed," it was reported tonight. The crews of the Nazi sea scouting planes said sailors on the two ships were taking to lifeboats as they flew away.

The official German news agency, D. N. B., reported tonight that a German light bomber had attacked a 12,000-ton merchantman today east of Felixstowe, on the English east coast, and that flames were seen to rise about the vessel.

Earlier the agency reported a long-range bomber sank a 3,500-ton merchant ship in the Atlantic 125 miles west of Ireland yesterday, a single bomb sending the ship down in twenty minutes.

In another phase of the counter-blockade against England, the high command said a "warship" operating in overseas waters had added 31,000 tons of "enemy merchant ships" to its previous total of more than 100,000 tons. Informed sources identified the "warship" as a submarine.

A single German combat plane dropped explosives and fire bombs today on targets in Great Yarmouth on the English east coast, and big fires and explosions were observed, D. N. B. reported.

The high command said "war vital objectives on the British east coast" were attacked by individual planes last night, while British raiders "dropped a few incendiaries and explosives on western Germany." A communique said no "war essential targets were hit," although one civilian was killed and three injured. "Slight property damage" was reported. Three British planes were said to have been brought down during the day, while one German plane was listed as missing.

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Destroyer losses of the British fleet mounted to an unofficial total of thirty-seven with yesterday's announcement by the Admiralty that the 1,340-ton Hyperion had been sunk by other British warcraft after being left helpless by a mine or torpedo. There was no mention of date or place.

It was the Hyperion that ran down the 32,581-ton German liner Columbus in the western Atlantic on December 19, 1939. The Nazi crew scuttled their ship.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PIANO

Brings $220 at Sale at Late Prime Minister's Home.

Birmingham, England, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Some of the possessions of the late Neville Chamberlain were sold today at his suburban home, Westbourne. A grand piano went for the equivalent of $220 and a gold buttonhole flower holder, once owned by Mr. Chamberlain's father, the great Joseph Chamberlain, brought $100. A number of possessions that Neville Chamberlain cherished—his fishing gear, for instance—were distributed among friends.

The collection of butterflies which he amassed, wielding his net with angular agility in the lush fields of England, went to the Birmingham Art Gallery. What has happened to the ever-rolled umbrellas which were carried on his journeys of appeasement to Munich has not been told.

LONDON, JAN 24--(FRIDAY)--(AP)--LONDON EARLY TODAY SEEMED DUE FOR THE FOURTH NIGHT IN SUCCESSION WITHOUT AN AIR RAID, WITH THICK WEATHER OVER THE DOVER STRAIT APPARENTLY HOLDING GERMAN BOMBERS TO THE GROUND.

THE DARK SKIES WERE FREE OF ARIS RAIDERS UP TO JUST BEFORE MIDNIGHT.

MIST AND DRIZZLING RAIN IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL RESTRICTED VISIBILITY.

THE SEA WAS CALM.

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ITALY TO REPLY ON INFLATION

Fascist Papers Advance Plan to Meet War Cost.

ROME, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Recourse to a controlled inflation as a means of meeting Italy's growing war cost appeared likely today as sections of the press and financial opinion advocated an increased supply of money and credit, with its effects tempered by government curbs on prices and production.

Proponents of a paper money solution to war debts argued that the Fascist State could offset the traditional repercussions of inflation. The issuance of additional money would make liquid capital plentiful, but the Government power to block prices and make goods scarce by curbs on production would avert the usual possibility of spending this surplus for consumer goods, it was argued. The excess money would tend to go into bank deposits and low-interest Government securities, and these could then be taxed more or less painlessly, since the public would have the impression that it was paying the taxes out of surplus cash.

Not that inflation—which some Fascist minds consider in itself a form of non-interest bearing loan—would be the only solution possible. The leading article in the newspaper La Stampa of Turin said today:

"Evidently it cannot be pretended that tax income—inadequate to cover even normal expenditures—can meet the war's financial needs, which therefore must be founded upon credit or the creation of bank notes; whence arises the alternatives of recourse to increased credit or increased bank note circulation. Discussion of preferences for one or the other of these financial means is rather theoretical since the amount of (war) expenses is such that the State cannot do without either more credit or increased monetary circulation."

The article summarized six effects of a Fascist inflation: 1. Abundance of capital; 2. Swelling bank deposits; 3. Great scarcity of goods for the public; 4. Lack of impetus for additional (non-essential) production; 5. Reserve and prudence in the reaction of the stock market; and 6. A lowering of interest rates.

Helmuth Wick, German Ace, Now Is a Prisoner in Canada

Description of Captive Checks With That of Richtofen Squadron Leader Shot Down Over the Channel.

An East Canadian Port, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—One of Germany's leading aces—apparently twenty-five-year-old Major Helmuth Wick, whose loss the Nazis announced on December 4—was among hundreds of war prisoners rolling westward today toward an internment camp in the Canadian interior.

Censorship prevented the disclosure of the prize prisoner's identity, but it was learned that he was one of the three Nazi flyers credited with having shot down the greatest number of planes in the current war and the preceding Spanish civil war, that he is 25 years old, and that he is the holder of a high decoration.

One Sank Empress of Britain.

This description fits Major Wick, whom the Germans have credited with bagging fifty-six planes in the two wars. The Nazis have listed him along with Lieut. Adolf Gallant, 28 years old, credited with fifty-five planes, and Lieut.-Col. Verner Molders, 27 years old, credited with fifty-four, as their leading pilots.

As the prisoners were landed here last night two of their number escaped. One was recaptured and today the docks were still being searched for the other.

A few prisoners raised their arms in the Nazi salute, some grinned and others were stolid as they tramped from the prison ship.

Interment officers said the prisoners included a majority of the Nazi flyers shot down in Britain up to the time the ship sailed, as well as sailors taken from German submarines. One was said to be the commander of the U-boat that sank the Empress of Britain last autumn.

Commanded Famous Squadron.

Major Helmuth Wick, commander of the famous Richtofen Squadron, was shot down by a British fighter over the English Channel, and a German communique on December 4, reporting his failure to return, said that the Nazi Air Force had lost "one of its most audacious and successful pursuit pilots." Fellow pilots reported at the time that Vick descended by parachute to the sea off the Isle of Wight just after bagging his fifty-sixth plane.

It was believed then that he had been killed and the pilot of another ship in the German squadron said he followed Wick's assailant to his death.

Several months earlier Wick told a group of German newspaper correspondents that fighting the British airmen was quite simple. He said their flying skill was laughable and that he believed that most of them were beginners.

He was decorated for his exploits with the Iron Cross with oak leaves.

Two German Prisoners Recaptured In Canada

Airman And His Companion Escaped While Being Transferred From Ship To Train

An East Canadian Port, Jan. 23 (AP)—Peter Schierning, a 30-year-old German airman, the second of two German prisoners who escaped yesterday while hundreds of captives were being transferred from a ship to a train, was recaptured by city police here today.

The other, Helmuth Brueckmann, was taken early today when he sought lodging at a rooming house.

A woman telephoned police headquarters that she had seen a man changing clothes behind a reservoir, and officers in a radio-equipped car found Schierning dressed in an old pair of overalls, an ordinary civilian cap, but his feet still encased in his airman's boots. The two will be sent on to join their comrades in internment camps in Canada's interior.

Damaged Italian Ship Reaches Venezuela

Stem Of 6,700-Ton Tanker Is Reported Wrecked By Shell Fire

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Siv news agency reported today that the 6,725-ton Italian tanker Alabama, her stern damaged by shellfire, arrived yesterday at Puerto Cabello escorted by the Venezuelan warship General Salon.

Her arrival, the dispatch said, brought to six the number of Italian merchant ships now in refuge at Puerto Cabello.

The dispatch gave no information as to when, under what circumstances and by what vessel the Alabama was fired on.

Norse Village Destroyed By Snowy Avalanche

Hammervest, Norway (via Berlin), Jan. 23 (A. P.).—One woman and three children were killed and every house in the fishing village of Rishamn, on the North Cape, was either damaged or destroyed today by an avalanche and blizzard.

One house was borne by the avalanche almost intact across a 600-yard fjord, but its seven occupants escaped with slight injuries. Another house was blown down a mountainside.

New Zealand to Send Envoy

Last British Dominion to Start Direct Diplomatic Link With U. S.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Jan 23 (AP).—Prime Minister Peter Fraser said today that New Zealand would appoint soon a diplomatic representative to Washington whose status would be similar to that of Australia's minister, Richard G. Casey. (New Zealand is the only British Dominion which has no direct diplomatic relations with the United States. Australia established such relations a year ago, and Mr. Casey presented his credentials to President Roosevelt in March. Canada and the Union of South Africa have exchanged ministers with the United States for many years.)

WILLKIE GROUNDED IN AZORES BY GALE

Thirty-five-Mile Wind Holds Clipper There Over Night En Route to Lisbon

AMERICAN VISITS FARMS

Is Delighted to Find Indian Corn and Berkshire Hogs, as in His Own State of Indiana

HORTA, Fayal, The Azores, Jan. 23 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie "carried" this island of 20,000 today.

The 1940 Republican candidate had to stop over on his trip to London until tomorrow because of a 35-miles-an-hour gale that grounded the Pan American Clipper, en route to Lisbon, Portugal.

Because of translation difficulties and despite his explanations, most of the natives believed they were entertaining the President of the United States. Not since the last big earthquake in the Twenties had excitement run so high on this pinpoint in the Atlantic west of Portugal.

Mr. Willkie lost no time in touring the open country to interview farmers.

"What kind of hog is this?" he asked one.

"Eating hog," quoth the farmer.

"Looks like a Berkshire," said Mr. Willkie, getting into the muddy pen to examine the stock.

Mr. Willkie grew lyrical over the corn he saw.

"What kind of corn is this?" he asked a group of farmers who had gathered around him.

"Eating corn," answered one.

"It's Indian corn," announced Mr. Willkie.

Delving into the political and social problems of the island, Mr. Willkie asked the natives if they had the vote. They told him no.

"Well, suppose you don't like something?" Mr. Willkie asked.

"Get hushed up," a native replied.

Told by a delegation in the afternoon that the last American to study local conditions was Mark Twain, who termed Horta a good place to wear out old clothes, Mr. Willkie remarked:

"Not to me. I'm delighted to find Indian corn and Berkshire hogs like in Indiana."

The delegation was a bit hazy as to Indiana, but smiled its approval.

The Clipper captain, terming the gale the worst in years, said Mr. Willkie might be grounded a day or more. A take-off was tentatively scheduled for daybreak tomorrow.

When he was not visiting the islanders or receiving a delegation, Mr. Willkie whiled away the time playing table tennis or rummy.

En route to study war conditions in Great Britain, Mr. Willkie already had seen evidence of United States aid to the British. At Darnell Island, off Hamilton, Bermuda, his eyes widened yesterday when he saw two 13-ton flying boats—bombers to be flown to Britain. Beside them he saw three famous veteran fliers—Bernt Balchen, Clyde Pangborn and Homer Berry—lazily tossing pennies.

"Ferrying bombers is getting dull," Mr. Berry, who fought with Canada in the World War and again wore a Canadian uniform, told Mr. Willkie. "I am joining a fighting unit soon."

The American-made bombers will be flown to England from Bermuda instead of from Newfoundland, the pilots explained, because of weather difficulties encountered over the North Atlantic.

'Who says the world has no more adventures?" Mr. Willkie demanded after his talk with the three fliers.

U. S. Mail Taken From Ship

Shanghai, Friday, Jan. 24 (AP)—British authorities at Hongkong removed all first-class mail en route from the United States to Shanghai on the President Taft when that American steamer docked at the Crown Colony Saturday, it was learned here today.

Before the ship continued her voyage, the British returned a small portion of the mail and retained the remainder for censorship.

Roosevelt's Aid Going to China On War Survey

Currie, Economic Adviser, Taking Message to Chiang on Trip Like Hopkins's

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—In a move parallel to Harry Hopkins's special mission to England, it was announced today that Laughlin Currie, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, would visit China soon to make an economic survey. Apparently he is to help determine what aid that country should receive if the lease-lend bill is passed.

Emphasizing the Administration's interest alike in Chinese and British resistance to Germany, Italy and Japan, Mr. Currie will go to Chungking at the invitation of the Chinese government and will bear a special message of greeting to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Known as President Roosevelt's personal economic adviser, Mr. Currie, thirty-eight years old, with an extensive background in economics, will be accompanied by Emile Despres, senior economist of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Currie, educated at Harvard and the London School of Economics, also held a position with the reserve board before he became administrative assistant to the President in July, 1939.

He is expected to make an intensive study of China's whole economic structure to determine the most effective means of helping that country.

As a close adviser to the President, however, he is expected also to study China's war needs generally and the strength of resistance to Japan, much the same thing that Mr. Hopkins is believed to be doing in Great Britain.

The United States has been supplying material assistance to China. A few weeks ago it granted a $50,000,000 Export-Import Bank credit and a $50,000,000 currency stabilization loan.

Chinese authorities, contending that China's need for war materials is as urgent as Britain's, have encountered difficulties in purchasing planes and other equipment because of the priorities of British and American orders.

There have been indications, however, that the government expects to be able to increase the flow of arms to China in the spring.

Antigua Base Advanced

Leeward Islands' Governor Tells Roosevelt of Progress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—Sir Gordon Lethem, Governor of the British Leeward Islands, visited President Roosevelt today for a further discussion of progress in establishing American naval and air bases at Antigua, one of the Caribbean group in his jurisdiction.

He told reporters he was returning the call that the President made on him in December. Work has begun on the naval base at Antigua and United States marines will be ready to move in within ten days, the Governor said.

Madrid Paper Urges French To Give Up Ships

Cites U. S.-British Destroyer Deal As Precedent For Suggested Action

Madrid, Jan. 23 (AP)—The newspaper *Madrid* said editorially today that if the Vichy Government wants Italian-German collaboration it must give up all or part of the remainder of the French fleet.

It said that if the American action in trading fifty destroyers to Britain for bases in British Western Hemisphere possession was not a violation of neutrality, then France would not be guilty of an unneutral act.

Madrid's editorial carried the ominous statement that if France is looking for an opportunity to renew the war against the Axis she would no likely be given much time to play such a risky game.

Envoy To U. S. Bringing Three Temple Stones

Tokyo, Friday, Jan. 24 (AP)—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura carried books for President Roosevelt and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and three temple stones for Rollins College when he sailed yesterday for Washington as Ambassador to the United States, Japanese newspapers reported today.

Niichiro Matsunami, an authority on maritime law and member of the Imperial Academy, sent a copy of his newly published book "Japanese Empire" to President Roosevelt and additional copies to Secretary Stimson and William R. Castle, former United States Ambassador to Japan.

THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI QUOTED THE AUTHORS AS SAYING THE READING OF THE BOOK, WRITTEN IN ENGLISH, IS ESSENTIAL TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF JAPAN.

THE TEMPLE STONES WERE DESIGNATED FOR THE WINTER PARK, FLA., COLLEGE'S "HONOR LANE." ONE WAS FROM THE TEMPLE OF ADMIRAL TOGO, ANOTHER FROM THE TEMPLE OF GENERAL NOGI, BOTH HEROES OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, AND THE THIRD WAS FROM THE "47 RONIN," CELEBRATED FIGURES OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

ADMIRAL NOMURA SAILED ON THE LINER KAMAKURA MARU.

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KUNMING, CHINA, JAN 23-(AP)-SIX JAPANESE DIVE BOMBERS ATTACKED THE BURMA ROAD ON THE KUNMING PLAIN TODAY SEVERAL MILES WEST OF THE CITY. DAMAGE WAS LIMITED AND THE CASUALTIES, TWO CHINESE INJURED.

(A DOMEI -- JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY -- BROADCAST SAID TRAFFIC ON THE SUPPLY ROAD FOR CHINA HAD BEEN CUT OFF COMPLETELY WHEN JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED THE OLD KUNG-KUO-CHIAO BRIDGE).

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HANOI, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, JAN 24-(AP)-JAPANESE TROOPS SURROUNDED A HAIPHONG WAREHOUSE TODAY AND PREVENTED REMOVAL BY FRENCH OFFICIALS OF NINE TRUCKLOADS OF AMERICAN GOODS WHICH THE INDO-CHINA GOVERNMENT HAD REQUISITIONED.

THUS FAR NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VICHY ACCEPTANCE OF JAPANESE MEDIATION IN THE UNDECLARED WAR WITH THAILAND HAS BEEN RECEIVED HERE.

MEANWHILE, A COMMUNIQUE REPORTED MORE BORDER FIGHTING THURSDAY, WITH THAILAND TROOPS ADVANCING TO THE WEST BANK OF THE MEKONG RIVER IN THE BASSAC DISTRICT, WHICH IS PRACTICALLY UNDEFENDED.

Diary of the Final 15 Days In the Life of an R. A. F. Ace

British Fighter Pilot Who Died in the War of Britain Lives Again in the Vivid Pages of His Little Book.

By Associated Press.

Following are excerpts from the diary of a Royal Air Force fighter pilot. The diary ends abruptly after fifteen entries—for the pilot was shot down and killed in combat. Before he met his death, this anonymous youth had destroyed six German aircraft, damaged a number of others, and had been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry. The diary was made public by the British Air Ministry.

FIRST DAY—(SEPT. 2, 1940).

First day at our new station. Leapt from our virgin couches at 0650. This shook me a bit. Was still slightly dopey when at 15,000 feet we sighted a large lump of blitz. Solid block of twenty Dornier 215s with a large fighter escort. Attacked en masse, then dived away as fighters came down. Joined Butch again after a frantic tail-watching breakaway, and started after the bombers again.

Suddenly we see a Dornier coming toward us—running for home. We jump on it—Butch sits on its tail, pumping lead at it. I do quarter attacks. He doesn't like this, lumps fall off and smoke pours out. I am awake now and feeling hungry.

Butch says, "Don't waste any more ammunition on him; this guy's finished." I say, "O. K., bud," and formate on the Dornier as he heads for Rochford (small town in Essex). He is a wreck—rudders in ribbons and pieces falling off all the time. One guy comes out at 100 feet. Parachute streams as he hits the ground—bounces. Butch and I are very cocky, go home and shoot a horrid line.

("Shooting a line" is R. A. F. slang for boasting of one's exploits.)

Two more quick sorties seeing nothing, and then more blitzkrieg on the fourth do. We run into a whole pile of Messerschmitt 110s and Dorniers. Too far to attack the bombers, so we start mixing it with the 110s. They circle and a lot come down vertically behind us.

I lose Butch and every one else as I turn round and round, watching my tail. Then a 110 rears up in front of me, plain view, and does a steep turn.

Range is almost pointblank as I turn inside and plug him. He disappears under my nose and, when I see him again, he is diving vertically, starboard engine and wing blazing.

I feel very cocky again, look for the fight and find it is out of sight. I go home and find that I've only fired 300 rounds.

SECOND DAY.

Unsuccessful day—made no contact.

THIRD DAY.

Two patrols—0920 and 1230—but no contact made and no fun at all. Just roaming round looking for the "Hun in the Sun." Watched night bombers in the dark, parachute flares and A.A. bursts all over the sky. Slept well.

FOURTH DAY.

Another big day. Over Thameshaven we meet 25 bombers and scores of Messerschmitt 109s. Fired at a Dornier 215, but had to break away when fighters came down en masse. Chased bombers for 10 minutes but couldn't catch up. Came home and found Butch had bailed out and landed in a garden, where a terrified woman looked at him and then ran into the house. No more action today.

FIFTH DAY.

Up in the morning over the Thames Estuary to meet another raid. We nip in before the Hun

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fighters can get at us and do a quick flank attack. Fighters follow at once. I follow behind the bombers, watching two Messerschmitt 109s coming up behind me.

Before they get into range I turn a sharp left and whip under them. Unfortunately C——, who is following me, gets plugged by one of these guys and has to crash-land. I get into a circle with two 109s and shoot at the second. He starts to dive, so I chase him. Third burst sets him on fire, whole of starboard wing and fuselage. We are down to fifty feet, so I leave him to burn and climb 10,000 feet at full bore.

Fighting is still going on and two more 109s come for me. They work in pairs and it seems fairly easy to get number two. Again I pick him out and we tear down to 0 feet. We race along the Pilgrim's Way (Chaucer's old road to Canterbury) and I fire the rest of my ammunition into him.

Both radiators stream glycol and I can smell him burning. I formate on him when I finish my rounds and he has his oxygen mask off, looking out at me. I leave him to go home and see him crash-land a few miles on.

Going home I see a parachute and circle it—a British one. Later it turns out that it was the C. O. who got shot down by 109s.

In the evening a party, then on to a dance with the boys of another squadron. Slept at —— and stayed in bed till 9!

SIXTH DAY.

I have the rest of the day off—and a very good thing, too. Squadron gets into big London raids and loses quite a few. F—— died in hospital, W—— missing, several more shot down and bailed out. S——and I drove down to Maidstone Hospital to pick up the C. O. Coming back we get to the Blackwall Tunnel (connecting North and South London under the Thames) when the trouble starts raining down all round us—no time to get to a shelter. We stand under an arch and watch the bombers approaching in waves, hear the bombs whistle down, and then the explosions.

Molotov breadbasket showers incendiaries around us, several in gasworks, which fortunately does not go up. Watch cockneys put out one incendiary, discover a gloomy type leaning against a lamp post who discloses he is waiting for pub to open!

The C. O. feels a bit hard-done by as he's been shot down and wounded yesterday, then gets bombed today. S - - - - drives like a demon along a street and skids to a stop. Bus-driver pulls up beside us and says "Come on nah, turn it up mate, you're on the blinkin' floor this time!" Laughter mingles with bomb crashes.

Go back in the dark via Hampstead Heath. Fires light up London and fire engines are coming from all the suburbs into docks. Stop at pub just outside Edmonton and get a riotous reception and lots of beer from excited public bar. I shake hands with everybody and get quite merry.

SEVENTH DAY.

One short sortie in the evening but saw nothing at all.

EIGHTH DAY.

Again no engagement. On patrol with another squadron, we see 109s high above us, but they won't come and play. Wrote some letters.

NINTH DAY.

Cloudy day. Blessed relief and lots of sleeping during the day. Went up and did cloud flying.

TENTH DAY.

First sortie in the morning brought us head-on into a bunch of Heinkel 111s. I do such a violent breakaway that I do an inverted spin. I lose 5,000 to 6,000 feet before I can get out of it. Can't find the fight at all after that, so I go home fed up. All set to get my own back at the second do, but all we see are one or two 109s miles away. No fun.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Another cloudy day and patrolling in ones and twos to try cloud interceptions.

TWELFTH DAY.

Thirteenth and a Friday. More cloud flying expeditions and everybody very testy about it. Went to B——'s house about 2.00. Bombing and A. A. fire all the time, as it was a beautiful night.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

A trip down into Sussex with another squadron and saw more of our fighters than I've ever seen before. I got attacked twice, and everybody split up and came home singly or in pairs. Those attacking me must have been 113s, but every time I went to attack what I thought were these guys, they were Spitfires! Most foxing!

FOURTEENTH DAY.

The best day we've had. We go off at lunch time with another squadron to meet sixteen Dorniers and lots of 109s. We go into the bombers, but Butch breaks early as he gets hit. I break with him, lose him, then go for the bombers again. Meet them coming home and no Messerschmitts in sight. So I attack one on the edge of the formation. Get him straight away and he leaves the rest of his boys. Follow him, plugging all the time. A quarter attack comes off beautifully, see bullets going in in a line from the nose back to the tail, at intervals of a foot all the way down. See that rear gunner is lying back in his seat, probably dead. Dornier is smoking like a chimney, can smell it from behind, oil comes back on to my aircraft and pieces fly past me.

Then three blasted Spitfires horn in and drive me away from my own private and personal Dornier. One guy bails out from the Jerry. He has his arms folded and seems quite resigned. His ship crashes in flames and Spitfires shoot a line all round it, probably dropping visiting cards.

I did this myself. "See you in brasserie 8:30 Saturday" kind of thing. They're getting quite a reputation for pinching a bomber when a Hurricane has got it on the run. So I go home first and claim it before they can.

Afternoon brings even better pickings. Again we attack Dornier formation and break it wide open. They scatter all over the sky and go for the clouds. I get one straight away with a long burst. He catches fire and goes straight in.

Chase another in and out of clouds. Port engine catches fire and Butch and I claim him as a probable; damn sure he was finished. Then I see two Messerschmitt 109s behind me and whip round in a left-hand climbing turn. Horrid moment as I see his cannon winking at me, but he misses. Turn and start circling with the two of them. Gradually tighten the turn till I get a shot at No. 2 from above. See my bullets hit his left wing and he is so shaken he dives into a cloud.

Chase these two again and lose them. Then see two fighters coming straight for me. I think they're Spitfires so I don't fire. Dodge under them and find they are the same two yellow-nosed Messerschmitts! Annoying because they make off and I can't catch them.

Most successful day for the squadron, a bag of ten destroyed, thirteen probable, and others damaged. Our losses—nil. My bag—two destroyed, one probable and one damaged. Beginning to shoot a bit of a line. Celebration in the evening.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

Scramble out of bed in absolute confusion. Cloudy up to 20,000 and mighty cold. We see dozens of Vortices but no enemy aircraft.

Here the diary entries end. A few hours later its author had been killed when his Hurricane crashed in battle.

Two Sailors Escape Jail In German Flag Incident

Navy Gets Custody of Pair Who Tore Down Swastika

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (AP).—Two young Navy men who ripped a Nazi swastika flag from its staff at the German Consulate here, were given suspended sentences of ninety days in jail today and were turned over to the Navy, which promised they would be "adequately dealt with."

The flag incident, staged before a throng of some 2,000 persons here last Saturday, resulted in a German protest and a statement of regret by this government.

The two sailors were on leave from a Navy hospital, where they had been under observation in the psychopathic ward.

They were Harold J. Sturtevant, nineteen years old, of Haverhill, Mass., formerly on the Destroyer Craven, and Ervin Glenn Lackey, twenty, of Charlotte, N. C., until recently on the Destroyer Perkins. Each has about a month to serve of his enlistment.

They were convicted of malicious mischief, for which the maximum sentence is six months in jail.

John P. Beale, naval reserve officer and attorney, represented the young men. He said efforts would be made to have them sent to the Mare Island Naval Hospital for further observation in the psychopathic ward.

Beale told the court that a physician at Mare Island Hospital had described Lackey as "medically and mentally irresponsible."

Electric Eye on Plane Cameras Permits Aerial Pictures at Night

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—A new method of taking aerial photographs at night by using an electric eye to time the camera shutter was shown today before the American Society of Photogrammetry.

In an exhibit at the society's annual meeting the Fairchild Aviation Corporation demonstrated the first automatic camera for night photography of wide areas from heights up to 5,000 feet.

In operation, the pilot of a reconnaisance airplane flying over enemy territory merely releases a flash bulb, containing magnesium powder, which explodes near the ground. The bright light, identical with that of a news photographer's flash bulb, is picked up by the sensitive photo-electric cell underneath the plane. The light is then changed into an electrical impulse which trips the shutter of the camera.

The film is automatically wound in the camera after each exposure so that the pilot may make a dozen or more pictures with his high-altitude flash bulbs and return with a complete record of enemy troop movements or concentration which heretofore could be carried out with safety under cover of darkness.

In another report to the society Dr. Walter Clark, of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, said that color photographs "will be a distinct aid" in the spotting of trops, gun emplacements, munition dumps and other military objectives which are practically invisible in ordinary black-and-white pictures.

"I do not believe," he said in an interview, "that color photographs would be immediately effective in spotting camouflaged positions, but an experienced officer viewing them through the stereoscope could by careful study pick out artificial markings which would reveal efforts to disguise a position."

The color cameras used take three simultaneous pictures through blue, red and green light filters, and the resulting combination is a true representation of the ground below in natural color.

"The pictures do not reveal many details which cannot be seen with the naked eye, but in a fast-moving airplane the pilot or observer has little chance to study details of the terrain," Dr. Clark added. "The color photographs provide an opportunity to study it closely."

War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Jan. 23 (AP).—A British Middle East command communique:

Libya: The capture of Tobruk was completed last night. So far more than fourteen thousand prisoners have been taken, including a corps commander, a divisional commander, two other generals and an admiral, and a number of senior army and naval staff officers. About two hundred guns of all calibers have been captured, with quantities of other military material. Our casualties are under three hundred. Enemy battle casualties have not yet been fully ascertained, but two thousand wounded already are being evacuated.

Eritrea: Our troops are in contact with the Italian forces, which withdrew from the Kassala area and which are now holding defensive positions covering Viscia and Varentu. Operations continue to develop successfully.

Kenya Colony: Offensive activities by our patrols continue.

A Royal Air Force communique:

During the night of Jan. 20-21 bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. carried out several heavy raids on Derna. Several tons of bombs were dropped on barracks and other military targets, causing large fires with explosions which increased as other aircraft carried on the attack. The fires were visible eighty miles away, and the explosions continued after the aircraft left the target.

Raids were made yesterday on barracks at Apollonia.

From repeated sorties on Tobruk on Jan. 21 one of our bombers failed to return.

Covering the army advance, R. A. F. fighters maintained continuous patrols throughout yesterday. In an engagement with a number of enemy aircraft one enemy monoplane fighter was shot down at Sidi Mgherreb (twenty-six miles west of Tobruk) and one of our aircraft was lost.

In Albania, Berati was raided and military buildings were damaged. Motor-transport concentrations on the Kelcyre-Berati road were also attacked. Enemy fighter aircraft intercepted our bombers, and a short engagement resulted. All our aircraft returned safely.

A night attack was made on Maritza (Rhodes) and many bombs were dropped on the airdrome, causing fires among military buildings.

In Italian East Africa, further raids were made on Adad and Assab. From these operations all our aircraft returned safely.

Another Royal Air Force communique:

Airdromes in Sicily were heavily attacked by bombers of the R. A. F. during the night of Jan. 22-23.

At Comiso, a quantity of incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped, causing explosions which continued for twenty minutes. Bombs were also dropped on Augusta Airdrome, but the results were not fully observed, owing to low clouds. Several large exposions occurred in Syracuse, and fires were started south of the bay.

Other aircraft attacked the airdrome at Catania, and several fires and explosions took place near the runway and hangars. One stick of bombs landed in the middle of the railway junction north of the airdrome. A particularly heavy explosion occurred, followed by fires, with heavy black smoke.

All our aircraft returned safely from these operations.

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

In spite of bad weather last night, small forces of bombers of the R. A. F. attacked targets in the Duesseldorf area and in other parts of the Ruhr. Two airdromes in enemy-occupied territory were also bombed.

Yesterday, during daylight reconnaissance flights, several attacks were made on enemy shipping.

One of our aircraft has been reported missing during the last twenty-four hours.

Another Air Ministry communique:

Two small fighter sweeps were

carried out yesterday afternoon over enemy-occupied territory between the Strait of Dover and the River Somme. In the course of these operations, low-level attacks were made on enemy aircraft at several airdromes and on troops and ground defenses. Our fighters were not engaged by the enemy and all of them returned safely.

Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

There has been very little enemy air activity over this country today. Bombs have been dropped at three places on the coast of East Anglia. A few houses were damaged at two places. No one was killed and only a very few persons were injured.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (AP).—The German high command communique:

A warship operating in overseas waters has sunk additional enemy merchant ships totaling 31,000 tons. Earlier successes of more than 10,000 tons have been previously announced.

In the course of armed reconnaissance a combat plane sank a 3,500-ton merchant ship west of Ireland.

At a harbor on the English southeast coast rail facilities were effectively bombed.

Last night individual planes attacked various war-vital objectives on the British east coast.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Green front there were local actions during which we inflicted considerable losses on the enemy. Enemy troops have been scatter-bombed. During an enemy raid on an Albanian town one of our chasers overtook enemy planes, shooting down one and putting the rest to flight.

A very bitter battle among the strongholds of the Tobruk fortress continued throughout yesterday. Only in the afternoon did Australians break through to inhabited portions of Tobruk, where everything was aflame and the old warship San Giorgio had been blown up with dynamite. In the western sector of the fortress some strongholds still are offering strenuous resistance to the enemy attack. Italian forces concentrated at Tobruk consisted of only one division plus several detachments of sailors and frontier guards. The enemy will be compelled to admit that losses suffered by its five attacking divisions were especially severe.

Our air force bombed enemy troop concentrations. The enemy air force carried out raids on several places in Libya, causing some damage.

In the Aegean, enemy planes attempted to strike one of our air bases. Fired upon by anti-aircraft defenses, they made off without succeeding in causing any damage. One plane was hit by our batteries and came down in flames. Another plane of the type launched by a catapult was shot down by our chaser planes near an enemy base.

British planes raided Catania and another base in Sicily the night of Jan. 22, without causing damage.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Greek command communique:

During today's successful operations we occupied an enemy position and took more than 200 prisoners, including eight officers. Materiel fell into our hands.

A communique of the Ministry of Home Security:

There were no raids on Greece today.

In the War Zone

Lifting of Russian Embargo Seen As Move to Woo Soviet From Axis

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The lifting of our moral embargo against Russia, with the idea of improving relations between Washington and Moscow, has set tongues wagging as to whether it also is calculated to erect a barrier between the Soviet and the triple alliance—Germany, Italy and Japan.

This speculation is natural for two reasons. One is that there are few ways in which the United States could render Britain greater aid in the war against the three musketeers than to swing the Soviet into the Anglo-Allied camp. The other is the rift within the Japanese-American lute and the efforts of Tokio to bolster its position by making friends with Russia.

It is an interesting circumstance that the day before Washington made its friendly gesture toward Moscow, the British Government informed Parliament that efforts to improve relations with the Soviet had been at a standstill since October 22. It was added that the next move was up to the Muscovites.

One reason for the hitch, in my view, is that there is a very considerable hostility to Russia among conservative Britons because of fear of Communism.

The same day that the Anglo-Russian hitch was announced, the British Government banned the communist newspaper, the Daily Worker, which was accused of publication calculated to foment opposition to successful prosecution of the war.

The Soviet yesterday reaffirmed its policy of neutrality, to be insured by strengthening its economic and defense capacity.

Apart from their political differences, Russia and Britain are natural allies. Their strategic posts of empire run side by side from Europe right through to the Far East.

As allies they would be a powerful combination. As enemies they would find more hostile points of contact than two quarrelsome porcupines.

From London's viewpoint Russia could threaten Britain's domination of the eastern Mediterranean through virtual control of the Dardanelles. The Soviet sits over Iran (Persia), Irak with its vast oil supplies and the Persian Gulf. Russia has in the past threatened India and has a big thumb in the Chinese pie.

But Russia as an ally would tend to remove the Japanese pressure and menace in the Far East, and the question may arise whether Britain can hope to win a decisive victory over the Nazis unless Germany is blockaded on her eastern border. Russian aid might be vital in this operation.

LONDON, JAN 24-(AP)-WILFRED LAWSON, BRITISH FILM STAR, WAS REFUSED PERMISSION TO LEAVE GREAT BRITAIN TO ACCEPT A HOLLYWOOD CONTRACT BECAUSE HIS REQUEST DID NOT FALL WITHIN THE CLASS FOR WHICH AN EXCEPTION COULD BE MADE, HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

"IT WOULD BE A DANGEROUS DOCTRINE TO LAY DOWN THE PRINCIPLE THAT PEOPLE WHO CAN EARN MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES SHOULD HAVE AN ALMOST DIPLOMATIC RIGHT TO GO THERE," HE SAID.

MORRISON REPLIED TO A QUESTION BY SIR HUBERT WILLIAMS, WHO CONTENDED THAT PERMISSION FOR LAWSON TO LEAVE WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN OBTAINING ADDITIONAL FOREIGN CREDITS.

WY1112AES

LONDON, JAN 24-(FRIDAY)-(AP)- MRS. JESSIE JORDAN, 51, BEAUTY PARLOR OPERATOR WHO WAS INDICTED AS A MEMBER OF A GERMAN SPY RING IN NEW YORK IN 1938 BUT NEVER BROUGHT TO TRIAL WAS RELEASED YESTERDAY FROM EDINBURGH PRISON AFTER SERVING PART OF A 4-YEAR TERM FOR SPYING ON BRITISH EAST COAST DEFENSES.

THE SCOTTISH-BORN WOMAN WHO ACQUIRED GERMAN NATIONALITY WAS INTERNED IMMEDIATELY IN AN ALIEN CAMP, HOWEVER.

SENTENCED MAY 16, 1938, IN EDINBURGH, MRS. JORDAN WAS DUE FOR A GOOD CONDUCT RELEASE IN MARCH.

THREE MEN AND ANOTHER WOMAN WERE CONVICTED IN THE NEW YORK SPY TRIAL.

30.24— 7125

30.24-7125

LONDON, JAN. 23-(AP)-GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, LEADER OF THE "FREE FRENCH" FORCES, DECLARED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST TO FRANCE THAT THE WHOLE FRENCH EMPIRE "WILL RE-ENTER THE WAR OF LIBERATION AS A BLOC IF TOMORROW THE ENEMY PUTS HIS FOOT IN OUR TUNISIA WITH OR WITHOUT VICHY'S CONSENT."

RQ 902PES

LONDON NEWSPAPERS SAID INQUIRIES IN THE UNITED STATES WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE LED TO MRS. JORDAN'S ARREST IN BRITAIN.

AT HER TRIAL THE BRITISH CHARGED SHE HAD SKETCHED PLANS OF BRITISH MILITARY AREAS, AND HAD BEEN IN TOUCH WITH GERMAN AGENTS.

--DASH--

MRS. JORDAN WAS ONE OF 18 PERSONS, INCLUDING SEVERAL UNAPPREHENDED GERMAN OFFICIALS, WHO WERE INDICTED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IN JUNE, 1938, IN NEW YORK FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT. IT WAS THE GOVERNMENT'S FIRST INTENSIVE SPY INVESTIGATION SINCE THE WORLD WAR.

ONLY FOUR PERSONS WERE TRIED AND CONVICTED. JOHANNA HOFFMAN, YOUNG, RED-HAIRED FORMER HAIRDRESSER ON THE GERMAN LINER EUROPA, WHO WAS ACCUSED OF ACTING AS A MESSENGER FOR THE GERMAN SPY RING, RECEIVED A 4-YEAR PRISON SENTENCE DEC. 2, 1938.

ERICH GLASER, FORMER U.S. ARMY PRIVATE, AND GUENTHER RUMRICH, U.S. ARMY DESERTER, RECEIVED 2-YEAR SENTENCES, AND OTTO HERMAN VOSS, AIRPLANE MECHANIC ACCUSED OF TURNING OVER AIRCRAFT INFORMATION TO GERMAN AGENTS, WAS SENTENCED TO SIX EEEEEEEEE

GERMAN AGENTS, WAS SENTENCED TO SIX YEEARS.

AMONG THOSE INDICTED BUT NEVER APPREHENDED WERE LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS UDO VON BONIN AND HERMANN MENZEL, BOTH SAID TO BE CONNECTED WITH THE DEFENSE OFFICE OF THE REICHAR MINISTRY.

U1231AES

VICHY, FRANCE, JAN. 23-AP-THE OUTLINES OF A CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR FRANCE HAVE BEEN COMPLETED BY LEGAL EXPERTS OF PARIS UNIVERSITY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

CHIEF OF STATE PETAIN ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR THE ASSEMBLY LAST DECEMBER. IT WILL BE A PROVISIONAL ORGANIZATION--ADVISORY AND NOT DELIBERATIVE--AND WILL NOT REPLACE THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT, WHICH NEVER HAS BEEN DISSOLVED.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, HOWEVER, THAT AFTER THE WAR'S END IN EUROPE THE ASSEMBLY MIGHT BE TURNED INTO A REPRESENTATIVE BODY TO REPLACE THE SENATE AND CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

ACCORDING TO THE ROUGH PLANS DRAWN UP, THE ASSEMBLY WILL CONSIST OF A STATE COUNCIL OF ABOUT 15 MEMBERS MADE UP OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. THE REMAINDER, OF ABOUT 300 MEMBERS, WILL CONSTITUTE A SORT OF CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE AND WILL INCLUDE ABOUT AN EQUAL NUMBER OF SENATORS AND DEPUTIES. SOME QUARTERS EXPECTED SENATORS AND DEPUTIES WOULD BE SELECTED BY DEPARTMENTS. -----

LONDON, JAN. 23-(AP)-BRITAIN GAVE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION TODAY TO THE GALLANT FIGHT THE ARMED MERCHANT CRUISER JERVIS BAY WAGED IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC TO SAVE A CONVOY FROM DESTRUCTION LAST NOVEMBER.

THE LONDON GAZETTE ANNOUNCED DECORATIONS FOR SEVEN OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP, WHICH WAS SUNK BY A MORE HEAVILY ARMED GERMAN WARSHIP AFTER A FIERCE FIGHT.

"AMONG THOSE WHO WENT DOWN IN THE JERVIS BAY THERE MUST HAVE BEEN MANY AND AMONG THE SURVIVORS OTHERS WHOSE GALLANTRY, WERE THE WHOLE TRUTH KNOWN, DESERVED DECORATION," THE GAZETTE SAID.

MEDALS FOR THREE OTHERS WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER, THE PAPER SAID.

JS510PES

VICHY, JAN. 23-(AP)-THE RECENT STRINGENT CENSORSHIP ON DISPATCHES FROM THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE OF FRANCE HAS BEEN EASED BY ORDER OF FOREIGN MINISTER PIERRE-ETIENNE FLANDIN.

FLANDIN'S ASSUMPTION OF PRESS CONTROL POWERS AFTER THE RESIGNATION OF PAUL BAUDOUIN ON JANUARY 3 BROUGHT INTO EFFECT A SEVERE CENSORSHIP UNDER WHICH LITTLE BUT SCANTY COMMUNIQUES COULD BE SENT TO AMERICA. SOME STORIES WERE KILLED OUTRIGHT AND OTHERS DELAYED FOR MANY HOURS.

MEANWHILE, UNDER THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE, GERMAN AND ITALIAN NEWS ORGANIZATIONS HAD THE RIGHT TO SEND UNCENSORED DISPATCHES.

VIGOROUS PROTESTS LED TO THE MODIFICATION THIS WEEK. CORRESPONDENTS AT FIRST WERE SKEPTICAL, BUT NOW ARE FINDING THAT THEIR STORIES, ALTHOUGH THEY STILL MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE CENSOR, ARE MERELY MARKED "READ."

STORIES DEALING WITH THE SECURITY OF THE STATE AND THE PERSON OF CHIEF OF STATE PETAIN STILL ARE SURVEYED CAREFULLY BUT FOR THE REST IT IS A MATTER OF "ADVICE" BY THE CENSOR THAT SUCH AND SUCH SHOULD NOT BE SENT BECAUSE IT IS UNTRUE.

IF THE CORRESPONDENT INSISTS ON SENDING THE STORY ANYWAY, HE IS PERMITTED TO DO SO WITH THE UNDERSTANDING HE WILL BE HELD PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSEQUENCES.

RQ926PES

VICHY, FRANCE, JAN 23-(AP)-IT WAS REPORTED HERE WITHOUT CONFIRMATION TODAY THAT THE FORMER MARTHE DE CHAMBRUN, WIFE OF DON EDMONDO RUSPOLI, HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN PARIS BY THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES AND LATER RELEASED.

(DONNA RUSPOLI, A DAUGHTER OF MARQUIS PIERRE DE CHAMBRUN, WAS MARRIED JULY 27, 1924 IN PARIS.)

DA326AES

TOULON, FRANCE, JAN 23-(AP)-A MILITARY COURT TODAY CONDEMNED NAVAL ENSIGN LUCIEN DESCHARTRE TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA FOR ENTERING THE "FREE FRENCH" FORCES OF GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE.

ED841AES NH

VICHY, FRANCE, JAN. 23-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY, U.S. AMBASSADOR, MADE A COURTESY CALL TODAY ON GEN.CHARLES HUNTZIGER, FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR, AND RECEIVED A CALL FROM ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, MINISTER OF THE NAVY, WHO RETURNED LEAHY'S RECENT VISIT.

ANOTHER OF TODAY'S VISITORS WAS RICHARD ALLEN, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN FRANCE.

N317PES

MOSCOW, JAN. 23-(AP)-THE LIFTING BY THE UNITED STATES OF ITS "MORAL EMBARGO" ON SHIPMENTS OF PLANES AND METALS TO RUSSIA WAS SEEN TONIGHT BY DIPLOMATIC SOURCES AS A SIGN OF IMPROVEMENT OF RUSSIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

THIS WAS CONSIDERED ONE OF SEVERAL SUCH INDICATIONS SINCE PREMIER-FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF TOLD THE SUPREME SOVIET LAST AUGUST THAT "THERE IS NOTHING GOOD THAT CAN BE SAID" ABOUT RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

OTHERS INCLUDED THE RECENT SOVIET AUTHORIZATION FOR THE UNITED STATES TO ESTABLISH A CONSULATE GENERAL AT VLADIVOSTOK, RUSSIA'S FAR EASTERN PORT.

THE EMBARGO LIFTING NEWS WAS PUBLISHED PROMINENTLY IN A MOSCOW EVENING NEWSPAPER BUT THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT.

RQ911PES

30.24— 7129 30.24-7127

MOSCOW, JAN 23-(AP)-GERMAN AMBASSADOR COUNT FRIEDRICH WERNER VON DER SCHULENBURG GAVE A DINNER TONIGHT FOR A.I.MIKOYAN, SOVIET COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN TRADE. U.S. AMBASSADOR LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT WAS AMONG THE GUESTS.

U831PES

JAN 24 1941

BERLIN, JAN. 23-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S NEWSPAPER, THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, DENOUNCED TONIGHT AS "THE DIRTIEST HORROR LIE OF THE WAR" REPORTS PUBLISHED ABROAD THAT GERMANY PLANNED TO ESTABLISH A BOMB PRACTICE RANGE IN A FRENCH AREA WHERE AMERICAN WAR GRAVES ARE SITUATED.

(IN WASHINGTON THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID ON JAN. 21 THAT IT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN CONFIRMATION OF SUCH REPORTS.)

RQ804PES

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS, JAN. 23-(AP)-CHRISTIAN ZINSSER, GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, PROTESTED TO THE HONDURAN CHANCELLERY TODAY AGAINST ANTI-NAZI ARTICLES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPEARING IN LA EPOCA, A LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

SUPPORTING LA EPOCA, NEWSPAPERS IN GUATEMALA AND EL SALVADOR CRITICIZED THE GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE FOR WHAT THEY SAID WAS AN ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF A FREE PRESS.

WD1003PES

WASHINGTON, JAN. 23-(AP)-DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN CONGRESS AGREED TODAY TO SEEK AN INCREASE OF ABOUT $16,000,000,000 IN THE DEBT LIMIT, AND THUS OPEN THE WAY FOR ONE OF HISTORY'S GREATEST BOND-SELLING CAMPAIGNS TO FINANCE THE DEFENSE PROGRAM.

THE DECISION WAS ANNOUNCED BY REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT L.DOUGHTON (D-NC), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, AFTER HE AND OTHER CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS CONFERRED WITH SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU. MORGENTHAU SAID THE STEP WAS FAVORED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE DEBT LIMIT NOW IS $49,000,000,000 AND THE INCREASE WOULD RAISE IT TO $65,000,000,000. DOUGHTON EXPLAINED, HOWEVER, THAT $65,000,000,000 WAS A TENTATIVE FIGURE, AND MIGHT BE CHANGED AFTER HE CONSULTED MEMBERS OF HIS COMMITTEE.

IN EFFECT, CONGRESS WILL BE ASKED TO AUTHORIZE SOME $20,000,000,000 OF BORROWING, SINCE THE DEBT NOW IS $45,157,324,-

1,

JAN 24 1941

THE TREASURY PLANS TO SELL $5 BONDS TO PERSONS OF ORDINARY MEANS, AS WELL AS THE REGULAR $1,000 KIND TO WEALTHIER INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS. MORGENTHAU ALSO HAS HINTED AT A POSSIBLE 25-CENT SAVINGS STAMP FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN, SIMILAR TO THOSE SOLD DURING THE WORLD WAR.

SOME TREASURY EXPERTS WERE REPORTED TO BE STUDYING THE QUESTION OF SUPPLYING FOUR-MINUTE SPEAKERS TO BOOST BOND SALES, AS WAS DONE IN THE CASE OF THE OLD LIBERTY AND VICTORY LOAN ISSUES.

DOUGHTON ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE DEBT LIMIT BILL WOULD MAKE ALL FUTURE FEDERAL SECURITIES SUBJECT TO ALL FEDERAL TAXES. UNDER PRESENT LAWS, THE TREASURY IS ISSUING TAXABLE SECURITIES, BUT ONLY IN THE FORM OF NOTES MATURING IN LESS THAN FIVE YEARS.

AJ12AES

WASHINGTON,JAN.23-(AP)-DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.,
MOVIE STAR AND VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIESN (CAPS) DECLARED TODAY HE FAVORED ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE TO BRITAIN, EVEN TO POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT IN WAR, IN ORDER "TO KEEP THE THREAT OF HITLERISM AS FAR AWAY AS POSSIBLE."

FAIRBANKS' STATEMENT WAS MADE TO NEWSPAPERMEN AFTER HE HAD CONFERRED BRIEFLY WITH SECRETARY HULL, AND HE EMPHASIZED HE WAS EXPRESSING HIS "PERSONAL" VIEWS.

"IF HITLERISM IS A MENACE," FAIRBANKS SAID, "IT SHOULD NOT BE FOUGHT WITH HALFWAY MEASURES, BUT WITH ALL OUT AID."

"EVEN GOING TO WAR?" HE WAS ASKED.

"WAR SHOULD, OF COURSE, BE AVOIDED IF POSSIBLE," HE REPLIED, "BUT OUR DETERMINATION TO DEFEAT HITLERISM'S MENACE TO CIVILIZATION SHOULD HAVE NO STOPPING PLACE."

LT945PES

BOSTON, JAN 23-(AP)-PIERRE COT, FORMER MEMBER OF THE FRENCH CABINET, DECLARED TODAY THAT GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND AND THE FRENCH NORTH AFRICAN ARMY COULD HAVE CAUSED THE DEFEAT OF ITALY A MONTH AGO.

"IN NOT ATTACKING ITALY," COT TOLD THE SCHOOL OF POLITICS AT RADCLIFFE COLLEGE, "THE VICHY GOVERNMENT SHOWS THAT IT PREFERS TO SAVE FASCISM RATHER THAN HELP BRITAIN."

COT SAID THAT BECAUSE OF MOUNTING ANIMOSITY HITLER FOUND IT NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN 30 DIVISION IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES AND MIGHT REQUIRE 100 DIVISIONS, HALF HIS TOTAL MILITARY STRENGTH, FOR POLICE WORK BY THE END OF 1941.

NT229PES

WASHINGTON JAN.23-(AP)-GERMANY IS EXPECTED TO TAKE SWIFT AND DRASTIC ACTION IN RUMANIA, DISPATCHES RECEIVED TODAY IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HERE SAID, UNLESS THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT SUCCEEDS IMMEDIATELY IN RESTORING ORDER IN THAT TURBULENT BALKAN KINGDOM.

THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES WERE SAID TO HAVE HINTED AT TWO "POSSIBLE WAYS" TO END THE DISORDERS WHICH THREATEN PRODUCTION OF OIL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS VITAL TO THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE:

1.-ESTABLISHMENT OF A "PROTECTORATE" OVER THE ENTIRE COUNTRY WHICH WOULD, IN EFFECT, BE EQUIVALENT TO A GERMAN ARMY OCCUPATION OF THE COUNTRY.

2.-ESTABLISHMENT OF A RUMANIAN MILITARY DICTATORSHIP UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYE OF THE GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

IN EITHER CASE, THE GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES WOULD BE IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF RUMANIA.

REPORTING ON THE SITUATION AS OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE DISPATCHES SAID GERMAN TROOPS HAD NOT TAKEN PART IN ANY OF THE STREET FIGHTING IN BUCHAREST, THE CAPITAL, OR OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS IN WHICH THE IRON GUARDS ARE ACTIVE.

GERMAN TROOPS HAD BEEN STATIONED BEHIND BARRICADES IN STRATEGIC SPOTS IN BUCHAREST, HOWEVER, THE DISPATCHES REPORTED, AND WERE READY TO GO INTO ACTION IF ORDERED.

BETWEEN 150,000 AND 200,000 GERMAN TROOPS WERE SAID TO BE IN RUMANIA.

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30.24—7129

30-24-7129

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, JAN. 23)

BY HERBERT C.JOHNSON

(ADVANCE) GROTON, CONN., JAN 23-(AP)-THE WELDER'S TORCH BURNS DAY AND NIGHT AS THE ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY STRIVES TO TURN OUT 41 SUBMARINES IN RECORD TIME FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

A VAST INDUSTRIAL PLANT OF STEEL AND BRICK IS RAPIDLY TAKING FORM ON 50 ACRES OF GROUND.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS SPENDING MILLIONS ON A PROGRAM HERE THAT ULTIMATELY ENVISAGES A SUBMARINE A MONTH.

NEARLY 4,000 MEN OF VARIED SKILLS ARE WORKING TODAY; WITHIN A YEAR 2,200 MORE WILL BE ADDED. ALMOST OVERNIGHT GROTON AND NEARBY NEW LONDON HAVE BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO A HIVE OF ACTIVITY.

TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY TO BUILD 41 OF THE 71 SUBS THE NAVY HOPES TO ADD TOCTHE FLEET BY 1944, UNCLE SAM ALREADY HAS CONTRACTED TO SPEND $4,600,000 ON THE CONCERN'S FACILITIES.

ONE OF THE FIRST TASKS WAS TO GIVE A FACE LIFTING TO THE THAMES RIVER, RENOWNED SCENE OF HARVARD-YALE CREW RIVALRY. TWO ACRES JUTTING INTO THE WATER FROM THE COMPANY'S OLD PLANT WERE RECLAIMED WITH STONE AND GRAVEL TO FORM A STURDY FOUNDATION FOR NEW SHIP WAYS.

SEVEN NEW WAYS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO AUGMENT FOUR ALREADY IN OPERATION.

A LARGE, ROOFED FABRICATION SHOP GOES WITH EACH WAY. THREE BRICK STOREHOUSES, SEVERAL SMALLER BUILDINGS AND TWO PIERS ALREADY HAVE BEEN ERECTED, WHILE NEW PURCHASES INCLUDE 30 MAJOR MACHINE TOOLS (20 MORE SOON TO BE ACQUIRED), ADDITIONAL ROLLING STOCK AND TRAVELING CRANES.

BUT, AS ONE HIGH-RANKING NAVAL OFFICER SUPERVISING CONSTRUCTION PUT IT, "THE SUCCESS OF THE SUBMARINE PROGRAM RESTS IN THE ABILITY OF THE YOUNGER WORKERS."

TO ASSURE THAT SUCCESS, THE COMPANY HAS STARTED A SCHOOL WHERE 160 APPRENTICES, ALL HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 21, STUDY 16 TRADES. FINISHED WELLERS, FOR EXAMPLE, WILL BE OUT OF THEIR INDENTURES AT THE END OF A TWO-YEAR COURSE.

IN ADDITION, THE PLANT HAS ADOPTED THE BRITISH SYSTEM OF SCHOOLING "LEARNERS," AND OFFERS LESS COMPREHENSIVE COURSES TO OTHER EMPLOYES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 21 AND 35.

ONE PROBLEM THE COMPANY DOES FACE IS THAT OF HOUSING. A WIDE RADIUS AROUND GROTON AND NEW LONDON IS UNDER SURVEY FOR HOME SITES. MANY OF THOSE NOW EMPLOYED, OF COURSE, ALWAYS HAVE LIVED IN THE VICINITY.

THE ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY AND THE NAVY ARE OLD FRIENDS, FOR UP UNTIL MARCH,

(MORE)

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(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, JAN.23)

(ADVANCE)...GROTON---FIRST ADD JOHNSON'S U.S. NAVY SUBMARINES X X X FRIENDS, FOR UP UNTIL MARCH, 1940, THE PLANT HAD TURNED OUT A TOTAL OF 137 SUBMARINES FOR THE SERVICE. MOST OF THOSE, HOWEVER, WERE BUILT IN THE WORLD WAR ERA, AND UNTIL 1932 THE COMPANY OPERATED IN LOW GEAR.

NAVY CONTRACTS WERE MORE PLENTIFUL AFTER 1932, HOWEVER. IN RECENT

YEARS, THE PLANT HAS BEEN DELIVERING AN AVERAGE OF FOUR UNDERSEAS CRAFT A YEAR.

WHEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INSPECTED THE YARDS AND SHOPS LAST SUMMER, HE ANNOUNCED THE COMPANY WOULD BE GEARED TO A PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF ONE SUBMARINE A MONTH. THE NAVY HOPES THE ONE-A-MONTH PROGRAM WILL BE REACHED BY MARCH, 1942, IF NOT BEFORE.

THREE KEELS NOW ARE ON THE WAYS, WHILE FOUR NEARLY-COMPLETED BOATS, BUILT UNDER PREVIOUS CONTRACTS, WILL BE READY FOR THE NAVY THIS SPRING.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, JAN. 23--SENT JAN.22)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, JAN. 23.)

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"WESTERN AIRLANE SOLIDARITY"

- - -

U.S.MAKING IMPORTANT
INROADS IN GERMAN
COMPETITION

- - -

IN LATIN AMERICA

- - -

BUT LATTER STILL
OFFERS STIFF
OPPOSIGION (NO. 2. 1000)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE UNITED STATES POLICY OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE SOLIDARITY AND THE EUROPEAN WAR ARE HELPING THIS COUNTRY REGAIN SOME OF THE AIR COMMUNICATION LOST TO EUROPEAN COMPETITORS, DEVON FRANCIS, AVIATION EDITOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, RELATES IN THE FOLLOWING STORY, THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF THREE. THE THIRD STORY APPEARS IN (THE NAME OF YOUR NEWSPAPER) TOMORROW.)

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BY DEVON FRANCIS
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

(ADVANCE) MIAMI, FLA., JAN. 23--WITH THE FRANK APPROVAL AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE POSTOFFICE AND STATE DEPARTMENTS AND OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, UNITED STATES AVIATION INTERESTS--AIRLINE AND AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURERS--ARE HARD AT THEIR SPADE WORK IN LATIN AMERICA IN AN EFFORT TO REGAIN GROUND LOST TO EUROPEAN COMPETITORS.

THE WAR IS HELPING.

COUPLED WITH THE BLOCKADE OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT AND WARTIME DEMANDS ON THE WARRING POWERS' FACTORIES IS A DRIVE BY OFFICIAL WASHINGTON TO GIVE ADDED RECOGNITION TO UNITED STATES PLANES AND UNITED STATES AIRLINE SERVICES.

THE EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THE AIRPLANE IN LATIN AMERICA IS DUE TO TWO THINGS:

THE TOPOGRAPHY AND VAST DISTANCES WHICH WINGS ERASE, AND THE PROPAGANDA VALUE OF AVIATION.

THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN SLOW ON THE DRAW IN USING AIRPLANES FOR PROPAGANDA.

GERMANS AND ITALIANS HAVE BEEN DOING IT FOR YEARS.

WHERE PLANES OF THE CONDOR SYNDICATE, A SUBSIDIARY OF THE GERMAN LUFTHANSA LINES, FLY FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO BELEM AND SAO LUIZ ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF BRAZIL AND WEST TO SAO PAULO AND CORUMBA ON THE BOLIVIAN BORDER, GERMAN PRESS RELEASES EMPHASIZE WHAT THEY TERM

30.24- 7131 30.24-7131

THE SUPERIORITY OF GERMAN FLYING TECHNIQUE AND OF GERMAN EQUIPMENT.

IN 1937, AT THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE FOR PEACE IN LIMA, PERU, ITALIAN AIRPLANES UNEXPECTEDLY STAGED SUCH A SPECTACULAR SHO THAT ONLY A QUICK DECISION TO HAVE THE PLANES ABOARD A UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT CARRIER PUT ON A COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION SAVED THE AERONAUTICAL FACE OF THIS COUNTRY.

THERE IS NO WRITING OFF GERMAN AVIATION COMPETITION IN LATIN AMERICA, DESPITE THE WARTIME EMERGENCIES IMPOSED ON THE REICH, AS MINOR.

EVER SINCE 1927, THE GERMANS HAVE HAD AIRLINES IN THE INTERIOR. TODAY WITH LINES WHOLLY OWNED, OR IN WHICH THEY ARE SUBSTANTIALLY REPRESENTED, THEY HAVE A ROUTE MILEAGE OF 16,500. THE ITALIANS HAVE 1,543 MILES OF LINES.

THAT COMPARES WITH 25,000 MILES OPERATED BY PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, A UNITED STATES COMPANY, AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES WITHIN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE GERMANS NO LONGER FLY THE SOUTH ATLANTIC TO WEST AFRICA AND EUROPE. THE ITALIANS DO, ONCE A MONTH.

THE GERMANS NO LONGER OPERATE IN COLOMBIA, WITHIN EASY FLYING DISTANCE OF THE PANAMA CANAL. THEY STILL MAINTAIN SERVICES IN ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE, PERU AND ECUADOR IN ADDITION TO BRAZIL.

THE OUSTING OF WELL-ENTRENCHED GERMAN AIRLINE INTERESTS IN COLOMBIA LAST SUMMER RESULTED FROM A COMBINED DIPLOMATIC AND BUSINESS SQUEEZE-PLAY. NOBODY WAS TAKEN BY SURPRISE EXCEPT THE GERMANS, WHO WERE IN NO POSITION TO PROTEST.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS ALREADY OWNED THE CONTROLLING STOCK IN THE AIRLINE COMPANY, SOCIEDAD COLOMBO ALEMANA DE TRANSPORTE AEREO, KNOWN AS "SCADTA."

IN 1929, WHEN PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS AND SCADTA WERE FIGHTING TOOTH AND NAIL FOR OPERATING PRIVILEGES IN COLOMBIA, A COMPROMISE HAD BEEN REACHED, AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER THROUGH A SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT ABOUT 200 GERMANS, WHO HAD DONE THE HARD PIONEERING WORK, WERE ASSURED CONTINUANCE OF EMPLOYMENT.

IN 1938, THE COLOMBIAN LEGISLATURE ADOPTED A LAW UNDER WHICH ALL DOMESTIC AIRLINES WERE TO BE NATIONALIZED BY 1941. THE GERMANS THEMSELVES WERE SAID TO HAVE HAD A HAND IN THE ADOPTION OF THE STATUTE. MANY HAD BECOME COLOMBIAN CITIZENS IN THE MEANTIME.

THE STAGE WAS BEING SET, AGAINST A DIPLOMATIC-LEGAL BACKDROP, FOR OUSTING THE GERMAN PERSONNEL WHICH, ORIGINALLY, HAD BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCADTA. DISQUIETING REPORTS HAD REACHED OFFICIAL WASHINGTON THAT SCADTA'S GERMAN PILOTS HAD MADE BETTER PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIES OF THE DEFENSZS OF THE PANAMA CANAL THAN WERE AVAILABLE TO THE U.S. ARMY AIR CORPS ITSELF.

IN THE SPRING OF 1940, PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS ANNOUNCED IT WOULD OPEN A DIRECT RUN BETWEEN MIAMI AND BARANQUILLA, COLOMBIA, FAMOUS FOR THE USIACURI THERMAL SPRINGS, AS SOON AS AN ORDER OF FOUR-ENGINE LANDPLANE TRANSPORTS CAME FROM THE FACTORY.

ON JUNE 8, SCADTA SUDDENLY WAS CONSOLIDATED WITH SACO, ANOTHER COLOMBIAN LINE, TO BECOME AEROVIAS NACIONALES DE COLOMBIA--A NAME PROMPTLY SHORTENED TO AVIANCA. THE GOVERNMENT ASSUMED A CONTROLLING INTEREST, BUT PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS RETAINED A SUBSTANTIAL BLOCK OF STOCK PLUS MANAGEMENT INTEREST.

JUST TWO DAYS LATER, THE UNITED STATES COMPANY, HAVING FLOWN ONE

OF ITS NEW TRANSPORTS, LOADED WITH ITS OWN PERSONNEL, TO BARANQUILLA AND ON TO THE CAPITAL AT BOGOTA, GAVE DISMISSAL NOTICES TO ALL THE GERMAN EMPLOYES OF SCADTA, OFFICE WORKERS EXCEPTED.

TODAY MOST OF THE GERMAN OFFICE PERSONNEL HAS BEEN REPLACED. COLOMBIAN PILOTS GRADUALLY ARE BEING TRAINED TO TAKE OVER THE CONTROLS FROM PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS INSTRUCTORS, AND THE GERMAN AIRPLANES PREVIOUSLY USED HAVE BEEN RETIRED IN FAVOR OF TRANSPORTS MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE ADVERTISING (OR PROPAGANDA) OF UNITED STATES FIRMS IS INEXTRICABLY BOUND UP WITH PROPAGANDA OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND CAN WELL BEAR THE LABEL OF COUNTER-PROPAGANDA ON A CONTINENT WHOSE PRODUCTS COMPETE AS SHARPLY AS THEY DO WITH THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD MARKETS.

THE TIME WAS WHEN UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURERS "UNLOADED" OBSOLESCENT AIRPLANES ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS. THOSE SAME COMPANIES TODAY ARE TRYING TO WIN THE CONFIDENCE OF DISILLUSIONED CUSTOMERS AT A MOMENT WHEN THEIR FACTORIES--ENGAGED IN SUPPLYING EMBATTLED ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY WITH WAR MATERIALS--ARE UNABLE TO SUPPLY SOUTH AMERICAN NEEDS.

YET UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT MAKERS ARE TRYING TO COOPERATE WITH MILITARY MISSIONS WHICH ARE DRIFTING SOUTHWARD TO COMBAT THE IMPRESSION MADE BY ITALIANS AND GERMANS OVER A LONG PERIOD OF YEARS.

PRIOR TO THE START OF THE WAR, BRAZILIANS, CHILEANS AND ARGENTINEAS WERE INVITED IN NUMBERS TO ROME AND BERLIN TO STUDY ITALIAN AND GERMAN MILITARY TACTICS AND AIR POWER. ITALIAN AND GERMAN AIR ATTACHES WITH DIPLOMATIC STANDING IN SOUTH AMERICA ACTED AS INSTRUCTORS FOR PERUVIAN, BOLIVIAN, CHILEAN, ARGENTINE AND BRAZILIAN FLIERS.

TODAY, THE MORAL, DIPLOMATIC AND FINANCIAL BACKING OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS BEING THROWN BEHIND THE AVIATION INTERESTS FIGHTING FOR A BETTER FOOTHOLD IN SOUTH AMERICA. LATIN AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS HAVE BEEN COMING, IN SMALL GROUPS, TO THE UNITED STATES TO STUDY OUR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

"WORKING AS A UNIT AND AS ONE COMPANY," SAID WARREN LEE PIERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK, AFTER A 15,000-MILE TOUR OF SOUTH AMERICA, "GERMAN FIRMS ARE THE GREATEST THREAT TO AMERICAN BUSINESS IN LATIN AMERICA."

HE UNDER-STATED THE CASE.

FRANCE'S CORDON SANITAIRE ON GERMANY'S EASTERN FLANK EXISTED ONLY SO LONG AS THE COUNTRIES COMPOSING IT WERE CONVINCED THAT FRANCE COULD BACK UP ITS PLEDGES WITH BAYONETS.

THE ROOSEVELTIAN POLICY OF HEMISPHERE DEFENSE WILL BE THE POLICY OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS ONLY SO LONG AS THEY ARE CONVINCED THAT THE UNITED STATES CAN BACK IT UP WITH TRADE FOR THE HEMISPHERE'S ECONOMIC GOOD AND WITH ARMS FOR THE HEMISPHERE'S MILITARY SECURITY.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, JAN. 23------ SENT JAN. 22).

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30.24- 7133

30.24- 7133

A131 (SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 24)

- - -

LATVIA, LITHUANIA, ESTONIA
STILL ARE NATIONS
IN U.S.EYES

- - -

BUT COMMISSARS NOW
SOVIETIZING THEM (1260)

- - -

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JAN.23-(AP)-THE BALTIC REPUBLICS OF LATVIA, LITHUANIA AND ESTONIA--BORN AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR AND ABSORBED BY THE SOVIET UNION LAST YEAR--STILL ARE RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AS INDEPENDENT NATIONS.

ALTHOUGH WIPED OFF THE MAP OF EUROPE BY SOVIET DIPLOMACY AND THE RED ARMY, THE THREE STATES MAINTAIN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES HERE AND RETAIN THEIR GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE TRADITIONAL ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES WAS AFFIRMED BY SUMNER WELLES WHEN HE ANNOUNCED, AS ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE THE SOVIET INCORPORATION OF THE BALTIC "TRIPLETS." THE STATE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT CONSIDER VALID THE ELECTIONS THERE WHICH RESULTED IN THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE THREE TINY NATIONS ASKING TO JOIN THE SOVIET UNION.

AND SO, THE UNITED STATES CONTINUES TO MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH THE DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS OF THE THREE BALTIC STATES IN THIS COUNTRY JUST AS THOUGH NOTHING HAD HAPPENED ON THE SHORES OF THE BALTIC, WHERE RUSSIAN COMMISSARS NOW ARE ENGAGED IN A THOROUGH SOVIETIZING OF

"REPUBLICS NUMBER 14, 15 AND 16."

DR.ALFRED BILMANIS, LATVIAN MINISTER IN WASHINGTON, REMAINS IN CHARGE OF THE LEGATION HERE AND CONTINUES TO CONDUCT WHATEVER DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS MAY BE REQUIRED.

POVILAS ZADEIKIS CARRIES ON AS LITHUANIAN MINISTER HERE.

JOHANNES KAIV REPRESENTS ESTONIA IN THE UNITED STATES AS ACTING CONSUL GENERAL IN NEW YORK "INCHARGE OF LEGATION."

SINCE THERE ARE NO LATVIAN, LITHUANIAN OR ESTONIAN "GOVERNMENTS-IN-EXILE" SIMILAR TO THOSE MAINTAINED BY NORWAY, THE NETHERLANDS OR POLAND, THE BALTIC ENVOYS HERE ACT INDEPENDENTLY.

THE UNITED STATES HAS "FROZEN" THE GOLD AND OTHER ASSETS OF ALL THREE NATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY, BUT RECOGNIZES THEIR OWNERSHIP BY THOSE NATIONS.

THE ELEVEN SHIPS FLYING FLAGS OF THE BALTIC NATIONS, WHICH ARE NOW REFUGEES IN AMERICAN PORTS, ARE RECOGNIZED AS OWNED BY THOSE NATIONS, AND NOT BY SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ALSO MAINTAINS THE VALIDITY OF WAR DEBTS OWED BY EACH COUNTRY ALTHOUGH AT THE TIME THE LAST INSTALLMENT FELL DUE (DECEMBER 15) THE USUAL DUNS WERE NOT SENT TO THEM BECAUSE OF "CURRENT GOVERNMENTAL CONDITIONS."

DEBTS OWED THE UNITED STATES NOW TOTAL: ESTONIA, $21,612,594; LATVIA, $8,912,019; AND LITHUANIA, $7,980,148.

WHEN SOVIET RUSSIA ABSORBED THE THREE COUNTRIES, SHE DID NOT OFFER TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEBTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT RECORDS SHOW THATAMERICANS HAD FEW INTERESTS IN ANY OF THREE COUNTRIES AND THE MAJOR OUTSTANDING FINANCIAL QUESTION INVOLVES SOME DEBTS OWED AMERICAN FIRMS BY FIRMS IN THOSE COUNTRIES.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT BEFORE THE RUSSIAN PENETRATION BEGAN THERE WERE ONLY 150 AMERICANS IN LATVIA, 250 IN LITHUANIA, AND 50 IN ESTONIA, AND ALL LEFT THOSE COUNTRIES WITHOUT INCIDENT.

ESTONIA HAD AN AREA OF 18,353 SQUARE MILES, HALF THE SIZE OF INDIANA, AND A POPULATION OF FINNISH ORIGIN, MOSTLY LUTHERANS, OF 1,135,000.

LATVIA HAD AN AREA OF 25,402 SQUARE MILES, ROUGHLY THE SIZE OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND A POPULATION, MORE THAN HALF PROTESTANTS, OF 1,950,000.

LITHUANIA'S 20,390 SQUARE MILES (HALF THE SIZE OF OHIO) MAINTAINED A POPULATION OF 2,500,000, WHICH WAS 80 PER CENT CATHOLIC.

ALL THREE ARE CHIEFLY AGRICULTURAL COUNTRIES AND THEIR EXPORTS WENT MOSTLY TO ENGLAND AND GERMANY, WHO ALSO SOLD THEM A LARGER PART OF ALL THEIR IMPORTS, ALTHOUGH LATVIA WAS THE NATURAL ROUTE FOR TRADE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE REST OF THE WORLD.

THE UNITED STATES HAD ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE TRADE WITH ALL THREE NATIONS.

JOHN C.WILEY RETAINS HIS TITLE AS AMERICAN MINISTER TO THE BALTIC STATES,BUT HE--AS WELL AS OTHER AMERICAN DIPLOMATS AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS STATIONED THERE--WERE WITHDRAWN AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, AND THE UNITED STATES HAS NO OFFICIAL OBSERVERS THERE.

THE SOVIET UNION ALSO DOES NOT PERMIT AMERICAN OR OTHER FOREIGN NEWSPAPERMEN IN REPUBLICS NUMBER 14, NUMBER 15 OR NUMBER 16. WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THOSE THREE LANDS IS HIDDEN BEHIND A CURTAIN OF SILENCE.

HERE IS WHAT HAPPENED BEFORE THE THREE TINY REPUBLICS JOINED THE UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS:

1. SOVIET RUSSIA, ABOUT TO BEGIN A WAR AGAINST TOUGH LITTLE FINLAND, BROUGHT PRESSURE ON LATVIA, LITHUANIA AND ESTONIA TO SIGN MUTUAL DEFENSE PACTS. THE PACTS GAVE RUSSIA NAVAL AND MILITARY BASES IN EACH COUNTRY, AND THE RIGHT OF PASSAGE THROUGH THE COUNTRIES FOR THE RED ARMY.

2. WHILE REPUBLICAN AND ANTI-SOVIET LEADERS FLED, THE RED ARMY LAST JUNE 17 MADE A BLOODLESS INVASION OF ALL THREE NATIONS, BRINGING THEM COMPLETELY UNDER THE SOVIET'S DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL THUMBS.

3. NEW ELECTIONS WERE HELD, AT WHICH THERE WERE ONLY COMMUNIST CANDIDATES, AND THE RESULTING RUSSIAN-DOMINATED PARLIAMENTS VOTED TO SUBMIT PETITIONS TO MOSCOW REQUESTING THE INCORPORATION OF EACH OF THE REPUBLICS IN THE SOVIET UNION.

4. IN THE FIRST WEEK OF AUGUST, THE SUPREME SOVIET IN MOSCOW VOTED THEM INTO THE SOVIET UNION AS THE LITHUANIAN, LATVIAN AND ESTONIA SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE THEN HAS BEENWITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF NEW CONSTITUTIONS, ALONG SOVIET LINES, WHICH HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY SOVIETS.

THE LATVIAN CONSTITUTION (COPIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT) IS BELIEVED HERE TO BE TYPICAL.

THIS CONSTITUTION DECLARES LATVIA TO BE A SOCIALIST STATE OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS. ALL POWER IS DECLARED TO BELONG TO THE WORKERS OF THE COUNTRY IN THE PERSON OF THE SOVIET WORKERS' DEPUTIES.

THE LAND, SUBSOIL, WATER, FORESTS, LARGE FACTORIES, MINES, TRANSPORT

30.24 — 7135

SYSTEMS, BANKS, COMMUNICATIONS, LARGE STATE AGRICULTURAL UNDERTAKINGS, COMMUNAL ENTERPRISES, LARGE BUILDINGS IN URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS ARE DECLARED THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

ARTICLE 8 PROVIDES, HOWEVER, THAT: "ALONG WITH THE SOCIALIST SYSTE OF ECONOMY THERE ARE PERMITTED IN THE U.S.S.R. PRIVATE FARMS OF INDIVIDUAL PEASANTS, ARTISANS AND HANDICRAFT WORKERS, SMALL PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES, WITHIN LIMITS DEFINED BY LAW."

(MORE)

PS1205AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 24.)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD SOVIETIZING LATVIA, LITHUANIA, ESTONIA (BY LEHRBAS) X X X BY LAW."

THE LAND COMPRISING PEASANTS' FARMS, WITHIN LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY LAW, IS GUARANTEED TO THEM FREE OF CHARGE AND FOR PERMANENT UTILIZATION.

THE RIGHT OF INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS TO THEIR EARNED INCOME AND SAVINGS, TO THEIR HOMES AND FURNITURE, AS WELL AS THE RIGHT OF INHERITANCE WITH RESPECT TO PERSONAL PROPERTY, IS GUARANTEED.

LABOR IS DECLARED AN OBLIGATION AND MATTER OF HONOR OF EVERY CITIZEN CAPABLE OF WORK ON THE PRINCIPLE: "WHO DOES NOT WORK DOES NOT EAT."

CITIZENS ARE GUARANTEED THE RIGHT TO WORK, TO REST, TO SOCIAL BENEFITS, TO EDUCATION, AND EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL CITIZENS, INCLUDING WOMEN, ARE GUARANTEED.

THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDES FOR THE RIGHT OF WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SOVIE UNION, SEPARATION OF THE CHURCH FROM THE STATE AND THE SCHOOL FROM THE CHURCH, AND "FREEDOM OF PRACTICING RELIGIOUS CULTS AND FREEDOM OF ANTI-

30.24 — 7135

RELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA FOR ALL CITIZENS."

CITIZENS ARE GUARANTEED FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY, FREEDOM OF STREET PARADES AND DEMONSTRATIONS, AND THE RIGHT OF UNITING IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS TRADE UNIONS, COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS, AND CULTURAL, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

THE MOST ACTIVE AND CLASS-CONSCIOUS CITIZENS FROM THE RANKS OF THE WORKING CLASS AND OTHER STRATA OF WORKERS ARE UNITED IN THE ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY.

OTHER GUARANTEES PROVIDE THE INVIOLABILITY OF THE PERSON, NO ONE BEING SUBJECT TO ARREST EXCEPT BY ORDER OF THE COURT OR BY APPROVAL OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR; FOR INVIOLABILITY OF THE HOME; AND THE SECRECY OF CORRESPONDENCE.

ALL CITIZENS ARE LIABLE FOR GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE IS GRANTED ALL CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, WHO HAVE ATTAINED THE AGE OF 18, IRRESPECTIVE OF RACE, NATIONALITY, RELIGION, EDUCATION, DOMICILE, SOCIAL ORIGIN, PROPERTY STATUS OR PAST ACTIVITY, EXCEPT THE INSANE AND PERSONS DEPRIVED OF THEIR ELECTORAL RIGHTS BY THE COURTS.

THE CONSTITUTION MAY BE AMENDED ONLY BY A MAJORITY OF TWO-THIRDS OF THE VOTES OF THE SUPREME SOVIET.

(ENDSPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JAN.24--SENT JAN.22)

PS1215AES

ROOSEVELT MEETS HALIFAX IN BAY AS HE ARRIVES ON NEW BATTLESHIP; THOUSANDS DIE IN RUMANIAN RIOTS

BREAKS PRECEDENT

Trip Made to Annapolis as H.M.S. George V Sails Up Chesapeake

THEN BACK TO WASHINGTON

Envoy Calls on Us for Quick and Generous Help if Nazi Power Is to Be Broken

By [illegible]
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—President Roosevelt broke all diplomatic precedents today when he drove to Annapolis, rode out on the yacht Potomac to the great new British battleship, King George V, and personally welcomed to America the new British Ambassador, Viscount Halifax.

Early tonight the President brought Lord Halifax ashore on the Potomac, stood by while the new Ambassador read a statement appealing for quick and "generous help" to Britain so that the British could "break this Nazi power that is trying to enslave the world," and then drove the envoy in his own car to the British Embassy here.

It was the first time in American history that a President had left the White House and the capital to meet an Ambassador of a foreign power.

After his unannounced drive over rainswept and slippery roads from Washington to Annapolis, the President went on board the Potomac just before 3 P. M. for the run out to the King George V, which has brought Lord and Lady Halifax across dangerous seas. At 7 P. M. the Presidential yacht slipped back to a Naval Academy dock to disembark the Chief Executive and his visitors.

Reads Statement to Press

The new Ambassador called newspaper men, drenched by icy rain, aboard [illegible] narrow deck of the yacht, [illegible] after saying that he was "sorry, [illegible] we had to stand in the rain,' [illegible] them his prepared state[illegible] which he predicted victo[illegible] itain with America's help

The complete text of Lord Halifax's formal statement, which Mr. Peake handed out later, follows:

"Lady Halifax and I are very glad to be here, and we have had a voyage which we shall always remember. It has been something of a rest for me, for this is almost the first time I have been out of daily and nightly check with the war Cabinet in London since the war began, a year and a half ago.

"The Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill came to the port from which we sailed to say good by to us, and now the President has done my country the great honor of coming to greet us on arriving. His action in meeting H. M. S. George V has been tremendously appreciated by he whole ship's company, from the captain to the last-joined member of the crew, as it most certainly will be in Great Britain and in every part of the British Empire.

"I expect you know more of the latest news of what is going on in the world than I do, for I have been rather cut off from news for the last week or so, and I have therefore nothing much to say to you on that score.

"I have come here as a member of the war Cabinet serving as His Majesty's Ambassador, to make known to the government and people of the United States from time to time in what ways, if they are willing, they can best give us the help we need. The more quickly your generous help can be made effective the sooner shall we be able to break this Nazi power that is trying to enslave Europe and the world.

"I shall be continuing the work begun by my predecessor, Lord Lothian, whose death has been such a loss to his country and who I know is mourned by the many friends he made in the United States.

"We have assuredly a rough, difficult and perhaps a very long road before us; but the British people are united as never before in history and I have no doubt that with your help we can win through and so save those causes on which your civilization and ours depend."

After giving his statement and being photographed by camera and newsreel men, Lord Halifax unassumingly followed the newspaper men off the Potomac and stood, his umbrella furled, beside the Presidential car until President Roosevelt was formally piped ashore. The President entered his car followed by Lord and Lady Halifax and Major Gen. E. M. Watson, Presidential secretary.

With a motorcycle escort with sirens screaming ahead, the party then proceeded through a heavy rain to Washington and up Massachusetts Avenue to the red-brick British Embassy, leaving the new envoy and Lady Halifax on the steps of the ambassadorial dwelling. Then the President returned to the White House.

Envoy Transferred to Yacht

Aides to the Ambassador said that after an uneventful seven-day trip across the Atlantic, the British battleship anchored off Annapolis at 3 P. M. and that, as soon as the Presidential yacht reached its side, Lord and Lady Halifax were transferred to the Potomac, the President not going aboard the British man-of-war.

During the afternoon on board the yacht the President and Lord Halifax are believed to have conferred, with the President presumably receiving the latest messages from King George VI and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. It is regarded as certain, also, that world affairs were discussed, even though most informally, on the hour and a quarter drive by auto to the British Embassy.

News correspondents obtained a view of one scene aboard the Potomac, for, when the craft docked, the Presidential party was still at dinner.

At the head of the table sat the President in a plain black suit, Lord Halifax in similar attire at his left, and Lady Halifax in a plain black dress with black hat bearing a blue facing, on the President's right.

Opposite the President was his naval aide, Captain Daniel Callaghan, with the Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy, Neville M. Butler, on his left, and, on his right, Mrs. Butler. At the center of the table at one side sat Secretary Knox, and opposite him, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations.

The President told a joke and the whole party, including Lord Halifax, laughed heartily. Secretary Knox was seen to be talking, pounding upon the table for emphasis.

With the stewards and the soft lamplight it was a cozy sight to the correspondents shivering in the downpour outside, and Lord Halifax won their hearts with his remark twenty minutes later that he was sorry they had been kept waiting. This, and the fact that the Ambassador, by this time wearing his familiar bowler, and Lady Halifax, who had slipped into a black fur coat by this time, took the process of photographing with utmost good humor completed the friendliness of the arrival.

The simple recounting of the day's developments, however, does not tell the dramatic story of the breaking of all diplomatic precedents by which a Chief of State went to meet an Ambassador. In many ways the President's action was regarded by diplomats here as one of the strongest evidences of American sympathy with Britain that has yet been afforded.

Only his press adviser, Sir Charles Peake, accompanied the Ambassador. Sir Charles came ashore carrying the steel helmet and gas mask of Lord Halifax swung over his shoulder.

"There is no telling when the Ambassador may return and need them," he asserted.

Coming to the United States on the British battleship with Lord Halifax were Gen. John C. H. Lee, of the United States Army; Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, of the United States Navy, and Capt. Edward L. Cochrane, of the United States Bureau of Ships, who went to London last fall as official military observers of the European war for the American government. They were whisked away in waiting automobiles without talking to reporters.

The President Sets Out

The details of the historic greeting aboard the Potomac, just after nightfall, probably will not be revealed for years, if ever. Although it was known that the King George V was headed for Annapolis early during the morning, Mr. Roosevelt refused all requests for comment at his regular Friday morning press conference here. He would not say what the man o' war's destination was, or whether he would meet it.

When, finally, he left the White House at 1:40 p. m. for Annapolis, newspaper men, photographers and radio representatives were waiting for him in cars at the east gate to the White House. There had been no formal announcement, but enough unofficial information was available to have them on hand.

Once again, upon reaching Annapolis and following the President into the Naval Academy grounds at 2:50 p. m., there was lack of official information for the press. The President and members of his party boarded the Potomac and headed for the battleship, said, at the time, to be a half hour out in Chesapeake Bay at Annapolis Roads. It finally was revealed that Lord Halifax would be taken aboard the Potomac, and that the yacht would be back at the Naval Academy some four hours or more later. What was to take place during the interim was not announced, although it was assumed that Mr. Roosevelt and the new diplomat would confer on conditions abroad.

Return by Automobile

When they returned to the yard the official party, including a delegation from the British Embassy and the Canadian, Australian and South African Legations, returned through the rain to Washington by automobile.

The whereabouts of Lord Halifax had been kept secret ever since he departed for the United States. The Viscount takes the place of Lord Lothian, who died in Washington last month, while President Roosevelt was on a Caribbean cruise. Not until the King George V was sighted on its way here was it even hinted that the new ambassador was heading here through belligerent waters aboard a battleship.

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HALIFAX'S ARRIVAL BURSTS ON LONDON

Beaming Foreign Office Gets Its News Tangled—Admiralty Keeps Its Cautious Role

CHURCHILLS SAW SAILING

Communique Clears 'Mystery' of Departure, Reveals Commissioning of Battleship

By DREW MIDDLETON

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 24—Smiles blossomed as freely as qualifying phrases in London's austere Foreign Office today as spokesmen gleefully (if somewhat prematurely) announced the arrival of Lord Halifax, the new British Ambassador to the United States, in America.

One went so far as to announce with gestures:

"He sailed up the Potomac to Washington in a battleship," the brand new King George V.

It became known that Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill had traveled with Lord and Lady Halifax to a northern port where they bade them godspeed.

The original disclosure that Lord Halifax had arrived off America came from the Foreign Office, which said erroneously that he already had landed at Washington. Later the Admiralty announced that he would land at some unspecified port.

The Admiralty communiqué follows:

"Lord Halifax, His Majesty's Ambassador-designate to the United States, and Lady Halifax will land in America today en route for Washington.

"Lord and Lady Halifax have crossed the Atlantic in the Battleship H. M. S. King George V, Captain W. R. Patterson, C. V. O., R. N. (Commander of the Victorian Order, officer of the Royal Navy.)

"The Prime Minister and Mrs. Winston Churchill traveled north with Lord and Lady Halifax and bade farewell to them at a northern base prior to their departure."

This was the first official intimation that the King George V, 35,000 tons, was in commission. It is one of a class of the five largest and most powerfully armed battleships in the world.

The Admiralty, which will not reveal the details of oarlocks, even tonight "wouldn't think of saying anything about the voyage."

"Was the sea rough?" a press attaché was asked.

"It might have been," he answered, with caution.

"Was it calm?"

"That also might have been the case," he replied.

C. D. Howe, Canadian Supply Minister, and members of his party were reported to have returned to North America aboard the King George also. Mr. Howe went to London early in December.

Meantime, the announcement of Lord Halifax's arrival had cleared up "a mystery" here.

Correspondents who for days had been asking: "When can we say he's on his way?" had been told, smilingly: "When he arrives."

Some London newspapers were suggesting that Lord Halifax would confer with Sir Samuel Hoare, Ambassador to Spain, in Lisbon, before leaving by plane for Washington; others that he would travel by special plane direct from England to Washington.

All the time, however, the name of Sir Charles Peake, Lord Halifax's press adviser, remained on his office door and inquiries as to his absence was answered: "Sir Charles is in the country."

HOPKINS SAW HALIFAX OFF

Churchill And Wife Were Also At Northern England Port

London, Saturday, Jan. 25 (AP)—Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal representative in England, saw Lord Halifax off when the new Ambassador sailed for the United States aboard the King George V, it was disclosed today.

With Hopkins at a northern port were Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Mrs. Churchill.

Announced in London.

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.)—Lord Halifax, the new British Ambassador to Washington, and Lady Halifax will land in America today from the new battleship King George V, en route to Washington, it was announced officially today.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill traveled with Lord and Lady Halifax to a northern port, where they bade them godspeed.

An Admiralty communique said:

"Lord Halifax, his Majesty's Ambassador-designate to the United States, and Lady Halifax will land in America today, en route for Washington.

"Lord and Lady Halifax have crossed the Atlantic in the battleship H. M. S. King George V, Capt. W. R. Patterson, C. V. O., R. N.

Churchill Bids Farewell.

"The Prime Minister and Mrs. Winston Churchill traveled north with Lord and Lady Halifax and bade farewell to them at a northern base prior to their departure."

This was the first official intimation that the King George V, 35,000 tons, is in commission. It is one of a class of the five largest and most powerfully armed battleships in the world.

C. D. Howe, Canadian Supply Minister, and members of his party were reported to have returned to North America aboard the King George also. Howe went to London early in December.

Ship Launched in 1939.

The King George V was launched on February 21, 1939.

Word was received from London last April that the King George V and four new sisterships were undergoing trial runs, but the ship had not been mentioned in official dispatches since that time.

The floating fortress, described by the London press at the time of her launching as one of the largest battleships ever built in this country, mounts ten 14-inch guns in two quadruple turrets and one twin turret, sixteen 5.25-inch guns and many lighter ones. The ship was designed to carry three airplanes and 1,500 officers and men. It has a speed of about 30 knots.

King George V Typifies Speed In Shipbuilding

Halifax's Vessel, Launched Early in 1939, Is One of 5 in New British Class

By The Associated Press

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 24.—Great Britain's new battleship, the 35,000-ton King George V, details about which have been closely guarded since its launching, was the first naval vessel of a belligerent nation to arrive in the United States since the European war started. The vessel brought Lord Halifax, New British Ambassador to the United States, here today to meet President Roosevelt.

Under international law the mighty craft must leave within twenty-four hours unless its officers can prove that it lacks fuel or provisions to reach the nearest British port—in this case Bermuda—or that it needs repairs to make it seaworthy.

[The United Press reported it was revealed that the King George V would remain at its anchorage in Annapolis Roads for two days, adding that the warship took on two barges of fuel oil last night and would take aboard general supplies beginning this morning.]

International law provides other loopholes which would permit a longer stay, such as hurricane weather and the presence of a belligerent ship outside the harbor. The German pocket battleship Graf Spee was allowed to extend its stay at Montevideo in December, 1939, because British warships had damaged it severely in a sea battle. The Graf Spee later was scuttled by its own crew outside the harbor.

Launched on Feb. 21, 1939, the thirty-knot King George V is one of five ships of its class constructed to raise Britain's capital-ship strength to nineteen. The vessel—like its sister ships, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Jellicoe and the Beatty—was built in secrecy because of the war.

Nothing was heard of the craft until last April 23, when it was announced that the five ships were undergoing trials. Rumors said all were in service, but the British kept silent. (DESCRIPTIVE)

The King George cost $28,000,000, carries ten fourteen-inch guns, six forward and four aft, and the gunners are protected from shrapnel by steel-inclosed turrets.

Sixteen 5.25-inch guns are mounted on the sides and the vessel carries special armor for protection against air bombs. The normal crew calls for 1,500 officers and men.

Unofficial sources estimated that it cost $21,360 for fuel to bring the King George to Annapolis.

Cheers of British tars aboard the King George V rolled over Annapolis Roads today—not for President Roosevelt but for four "stalled" newspaper men and photographers.

In an open launch on the rain-driven, choppy waters, the newspapermen drifted within fifty feet of the warship, which dropped anchor five miles off Annapolis at 2:59 p. m. today after the voyage from England. The launch engine had sputtered to a stop after the reporters had circled the great gray battleship one time and a half, and as a second launch of news photographers came to the rescue the British gobs lining the decks of the King George V let go with a rolling cheer.

The battleship, streaked with dark grays and blacks of camouflage, put overside two launches, and two launches from a United States destroyer also patrolled the area.

A freighter plodded by through the heaving sea, and a pleasure launch bounced past—the only other witnesses to the surprise arrival of the visiting warship.

The name "King George V" stood out in blocked letters on the stern but had been painted over to conceal the vessel's identity.

The Union Jack flapped from the bow, and just before the launch was towed away a huge British flag was unfurled from the stern.

Building Larger Ships

While the 35,000-ton King George V is "the mightiest of Britain's warships," being, with its four sister ships, "the largest, the most powerfully armed and the most strongly protected battleships now built in the world," according to the British Press service, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, the British are now building two battleships not yet named which will displace at least 40,000 tons.

The Lion and the Temeraire are said to exceed the King George V in size, while the three battle cruisers, Hood, Renown and Repulse, are larger but of an older type.

All five of the sister ships were launched, according to the British Press, in an unusually advanced stage of completion, as follows:

	Keel laid	Launched
	1937	1939
King George V..	Jan. 1	Feb. 21
Prince of Wales..	Jan. 1	May 3
Duke of York...	May 5	Sept. 16
Jellicoe	July 20	Nov. 11
Beatty	June 1	Nov. 11

In the opinion of many naval experts, this type of warship approches more closely than any other to that dream of all naval architects, the "unsinkable" battleship.

Compares with such of its predecessors as the Nelson, the King George V carries a vastly increased percentage of weight entailed by under-water protection against torpedo, mine or bomb attacks. If belt and deck armor be included, the total weight of defensive elements is 40 per cent of the full displacement of 35,000 tons.

The speed of this class is considerably in advance of the Nelson type, namely thirty knots (thirty-four and a quarter miles an hour) as compared with twenty-three knots, and there is also an appreciable increase in steaming endurance. The ship's fourteen-inch guns fire shells weighing at least 1,400 pounds and have a high rate of fire.

The King George V and its sister ships are sufficiently powerful and swift to annihilate the remaining German pocket battleships—the Admiral Scheer and the Lutzow—which carry only eleven-inch guns and have a speed of twenty-six knots, the British Press said, and are capable of dealing with those recent additions to the German Navy, the Bismarck and the Tirpitz, which are expected to be commissioned soon.

SERVICE CHIEFS TO TESTIFY IN SECRET ON AIDING BRITISH

Army, Navy and Air Corps Leaders Will Talk in Private on Monday.

REPUBLICANS ASSAIL 'GAG'

Roosevelt Tells Reporters He'll Not Comment Now on Limits to His Power.

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Amid Republican cries of "gag rule," the Democratic majority of the House Foreign Affairs Committee ordered the top-ranking officers of the army, navy and air corps to testify in secret on Monday, instead of holding public sessions for them today on the administration's aid-to-Britain bill. First there was an argument over the parliamentary situation; then the Democratic and Republican committeemen met separately to discuss secrecy vs. publicity, and finally Chairman Bloom clashed with opponents angrily over the procedure, ordered as the committee ended the hectic session for lunch.

Mr. Bloom said that the committee would hear the military men on Monday. Public hearings are to end tomorrow.

Mr. Fish started the row by telling newspaper men in Chairman Bloom's presence that a "practically unprecedented gag rule" had prevented him from making a motion for the appearance of the military and naval leaders. "I deny it," shouted Chairman Bloom.

"There was no gag rule," he said, adding that the decision to hear the military chiefs in private was reached by the Democratic majority at a closed meeting in which the Republicans refused to participate.

Meanwhile, at his press conference, President Roosevelt said that he would not express an opinion on proposed changes in the bill until he saw the measure when it came out of committee and could study the specific language of any amendment. This was his reply when asked about reports that he would have no objection to limitations on the bill's grant of power and the life of its operations.

When the full committee reconvened, it agreed to recess until 1:30 P. M., after voting down, 13 to 10, along strictly party lines, an effort by Representative Fish to have Gen. George C. Marshall, the army's Chief of Staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Major-Gen. George H. Brett, acting chief of the Army Air Corps, testify publicly. Before this decision, Chairman Bloom issued the following statement:

"The full committee, in a prior executive session, had authorized Representative Fish, the ranking minority member, to invite whatever witnesses he wished "as minority witnesses." Representative Fish invited Admiral Stark, Gen. Marshall and Gen. Brett.

"Subsequent to the invitations issued by Mr. Fish and after their names had been announced at Mr. Fish's request the witnesses, in conversation with the chairman of the committee, asked whether or not the committee had invited them to appear as witnesses, to which the chairman replied that the committee had authorized Mr. Fish to invite such witnesses as he desired 'as minority witnesses.'

Letter to Fish.

"The witnesses suggested a committee invitation and stated that they preferred to be heard in executive session."

Chairman Bloom also made public this text of a letter which he said Gen. Marshall had written to Mr. Fish:

"With reference to your invitation for me to appear before the Foreign Relations Committee in connection with H. R. 1776, I was informed by the chairman of the committee last night that my presence had not been requested by the committee. In view of the fact that my testimony would be that of the Chief of Staff of the Army, rather than that of an individual, I would prefer to appear on the request of the committee.

"I take the liberty of suggesting that if my presence is desired by the committee the hearing be in executive ssssion in order that I might make complete and frank replies to the questions that probably would be asked."

Mr. Bloom said that in view of these facts the Democratic majority unanimously had agreed to extend to Gen. Marshall, Admiral Stark and Gen. Brett invitations to testify and had assured the officials that their testimony would be heard behind closed doors.

Some Republican members were heard exhorting Representative Fish to demand that Mr. Bloom disclose "who ordered the generals not to come."

No Embarrassment.

Mr. Fish told reporters that in inviting the officers, he had told them that they would be expected to testify publicly, but that they need not answer any embarrassing questions.

Asserting that the lease-lend bill vitally concerned national defense, Mr. Fish declared that the committee would be "derelict in its duty if we do not have expert testimony."

When the Democratic committee members retired to a private room for the executive session, all the Republicans except Mr. Fish remained behind, chatting and talking with newspaper men.

"It looks like a sit-down strike on our side, but why not?" remarked Representative Eaton, Republican, of New Jersey. "They're in the majority and can run things the way they want to.

"Mr. Fish said that he was informed that some one had called the witnesses up and told them not to come. There was talk among us up here that it was the Chairman (Mr. Bloom), but we don't know for sure."

Fish Makes Report.

When Mr. Fish came from the closed session, he told the reporters that the Democratic majority was trying to arrange to hear the military witnesses in secret, but added "I'm not interested."

"The majority are afraid of what the generals might say," Mr. Fish contended, "after what Lindbergh said yesterday about the impossibility of invasion of this country."

"We want to see if they were consulted in writing this bill," Mr. Fish explained.

"We want to see whether they favor giving away our navy and all these airplanes, instead of building up the 10,000-plane force that Col. Lindbergh talked about; and whether they favor our acquisition of (more) air bases nearby."

Roosevelt's Views.

At his press conference, President Roosevelt said that he had not read and, therefore, would not comment on the statement made before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to the effect that the war might have been avoided had the United States not given moral support to Great Britain and France. After saying that he had not read the Lindbergh testimony, he asked the reporters why he should.

The President would not comment on a reporter's statement that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, a Republican, had indorsed the British aid bill.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session began without incident and Mr. Bloom called William R. Castle, Under-Secretary of State in the Hoover administration. Reading a prepared statement, Mr. Castle said that the passage of the British-aid bill would give the world two dictators, "one for the totalitarians and one for the democracies."

The measure would grant the President such power, Mr. Castle testified that "in practice he could dominate Britain while the war continues, as well as the United States."

"He alone could say what supplies were to be sent and when and where," the witness said. "Through his control of the supplies flowing out from what he pleases to call this 'arsenal of democracy,' he would become supreme in all military matters, British as well as American.

"At home, Congres would be impotent and in Britain, fear, rather than gratitude, would bring the British Government to the feet of the American President."

Mr. Castle termed the administration bill one "which signs away our freedom, creates a dictatorship, does not enable us to help Britain more than we are doing now, except in so far as it permits the President to ignore such laws as he pleases and thus to make war."

"The only way to get aid to Britain is to send planes and guns and ships," Mr. Castle said. "The amount of this depends wholly on the capacity of our factories and the rapidity of increase depends on our ability to expand production, not on the orders of the President.

"We are then reduced to the supposition that what the authors of the bill mean is that aid will go more quickly if the Congress is eliminated. We are not now at war. Britain is at war, but, even so, the British Parliament functions as effectively as ever."

Mr. Castle said that he was presenting no alternative measure, but added: "Yet, in the case of a bill, the real purpose of which seems to be to create a dictatorship, nothing is necessary except opposition."

Senate Hearing Due.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided, coincidently, to call four Cabinet officers, headed by Secretary of State Hull, as witnesses when it begins public hearings on the bill on Monday. Secretary Hull was expected to be followed to the stand by Secretaries Knox, Stimson and Morgenthau. All testified before the House committee.

Senator Capper, Republican, of Kansas, said that he had suggested that Col. Lindbergh also be called by the Senate committee, while Senator Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, was reported to have urged that the committee ask Major George Fielding Eliot, military analyst and newspaper columnist, to testify.

British Expect Nazis to Hurl All Into Invasion to Win War by May

Foresee Gas Attacks in History's Greatest Assault—Set to Repel It by Suffering Huge Losses in Men, Planes and Ships

By DREW MIDDLETON

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 24—Informed military and diplomatic circles in London seriously expect the mightiest onslaught in history—with bombing on an unimagined scale and the use of every modern weapon, including flame-throwers and gas—to be launched upon the British Isles within three months.

This is the sober although unofficial opinion of scores of military men—from army privates and ordinary seamen to officers—and British, Allied and neutral diplomatic and political observers, who agree that Germany will try to break Britain and win the war before May.

Britain, these persons believe, will beat off the German invasion attempt, but only after sacrificing half of her air force, three-quarters of her battle fleet and at least 250,000 troops.

Along the beaches and behind them tonight Britain tightened the lines of preparation for the expected assault, particularly the threat of gas.

Gas Drills Weighed

Authorities considered the requiring of a gas mask as an admittance "ticket" to bomb shelters, and the Ministry of Home Security weighed plans for civilian gas-alarm practices to shake Britons back into consciousness of this menace. In fact, not since the Munich crisis and the actual outbreak of the war has Britain evinced such concern over gas attacks.

In the tense days of Munich 45,000,000 gas masks were issued to Britons, and when that crisis passed they were put back into their cardboard boxes. After the outbreak of the war, with the late Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain himself setting the fashion, Britons wore the gas masks camera fashion on straps over their shoulders. As the first air raids passed without the appearance of gas they dropped the custom and now only one-fifth the population carries masks.

The three fighting services have intensified preparations, not for one landing of German troops but for several.

No purely British Army in history ever reached the number, 4,000,000, of today's combined regular and Home Guard forces. And no previous British Army has ever undergone the comprehensive training that has been given the present one since Dunkerque.

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Old Tactics Scrapped

The buck privates have been re-equipped with a multiplicity of modern weapons, and many tactics dear to the old guard have been dropped by the younger and less "1914-minded" officers of the High Command.

An idea of the number and intensive nature of the manoeuvres that have been going on may be found in the fact that one command alone has studied 120 distinct "problems" of invasion in "defending" an area against every tactic and type of force, from parachute troops to amphibious tanks.

The Royal Air Force, whose task is to preserve the sky frontiers, has been equipped with hundreds of new planes and expects a heavy influx of more bombers and interceptor fighters from the United States in the Spring. British pilots are as good as can be found, and their ground crews and facilities are held adequate for the present emergencies. Leaders of the R. A. F. have exhibited courage, ambition and boldness of imagination.

The army's plan is to "shoot 'em on the beaches" when the Germans attempt their landings. But some military authorities concede that out of several attempts the Nazis are likely to establish one good bridgehead, into which they would pour every resource in men and materials.

It then would be up to the navy to cut off such sea-borne supplies even if this meant the sacrifice of several battleships. Fortified by several new and powerful units, the home fleet has redoubled its watch on the North Sea and the English Channel, and from cabin boy to admiral the boast is: "They may land, but they won't get supplies."

To cut off any possible bases established, the navy will risk not only small and large destroyers and cruisers against torpedoes of submarines and "E" boats and bombs of the German Air Force, but the battle fleet that represents Britain's rule of the seas.

Most neutral military sources agree that Germany, even with the necessity of retaining strong garrisons in the occupied territories, can launch an assault with a manpower advantage of about 3 to 2. This army, which it is believed will not be deterred by losses, however severe, will be supported aloft by an air force estimated at not fewer than 17,500 aircraft.

To the advantage in men and planes, nearly all military observers add another important factor—initiative and planning. It is deemed certain that invasion plans will have been worked out to the smallest details, as in Poland, Norway, Denmark, the Low Countries and France.

Civilian Units Trained

For such tactics as parachute troops, landing of fifth columnists in civilian clothes to destroy communications and spread false information and all the other devices made familiar on the Continent last Spring Britain's civilian services are being prepared. Police wardens are being reinstructed in safeguards against parachutists, spies and gas warfare, and the ordinary citizen seems ready to fight with bare hands if necessary.

Apparently the government believes that vast additional quantities of gas-fighting equipment may be needed because it is reported that manufacturers of such equipment have been asked to speed up their operations, working twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

Despite the intensive training that the troops guarding the islands have been put through, they now are carrying out "dress rehearsals" for repelling an invasion. The armed forces will be ready, military sources emphasize.

Conjectures continue, meanwhile, about the Axis plans and how Adolf Hitler will try to land his forces on this island. Some believe that in addition to a possible attempt to send hundreds of thousands of his troops across the North Sea and the Channel in boats and barges, he might try to drop shock troops from glider trains towed by planes.

Stress on Role of R. A. F.

When—and if—the invaders strike, military quarters said it probably would be the greatest assault ever hurled by a military machine. And, they added, Adolf Hitler would find this island seat of empire ready.

Considerable stress has been placed on the part the Royal Air Force is expected to play. The ranks of the R. A. F. have been greatly increased by recruits drawn from the home front and by trained pilots turned out under the broad commonwealth air-training scheme.

As one of the invasion precautions a campaign has been launched to make Britons—both fighting men and civilians—gas conscious. This action was taken when it was found that only a fifth of the civilian population was carrying gas masks.

One suggested remedy of this situation was that gas masks be shown to obtain a ticket into an air raid shelter.

Gas Alarms Considered.

The Ministry of Home Security is considering the inauguration of regular gas alarm practices for civilians. Gas chambers are being established so that the people may become accustomed to wearing masks "under fire."

Manufacturers of equipment used to combat gas were reported to have been asked to operate their plants 24 hours a day, seven days a week, so that the country could be fully prepared.

In addition to a possible attempt to send hundreds of thousands of troops across the North Sea and English Channel in boats and barges, some quarters believe the Nazi high command might try to drop shock troops from the air, possibly from trains of gliders towed by giant transport planes.

British 'Close Ranks' To Meet Nazi Attempt At Spring Invasion

Army Already Carrying Out Dress Rehearsals to Counter Expected Blow

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Britain's armed services have been ordered to "close ranks" in preparation to meet an anticipated all-out invasion attempt against these islands in the spring, it was learned today.

The army guarding these shores—the most powerful force ever assembled by Britain—already is carrying out "dress rehearsals" to meet the expected blow.

Informed sources here said the British defense forces, in intensive training for more than a year against the day the Nazi legions might try to set foot on the British Isles, have been ordered to speed up every phase of their preparations.

SCOTLAND IS RAIDED

German Planes Are Sighted During Daytime.

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—German daylight raiders were reported over eastern and southeastern Scotland this afternoon.

Bad weather prevented any major Royal Air Force operations over Germany last night.

Berlin Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that Nazi aircraft had bombed war essential objectives at a British east coast harbor yesterday. One British plane was reported shot down in an air fight.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, Jan. 25—London's millions gained rest for their fifth straight raidless day. There were no reports of German planes over any part of the isles last night or early today.

Bad flying weather apparently was responsible. The English Channel was shrouded with dense fog and there were occasional showers. The sea was calm.

Nazis Claim More Shipping

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (AP)—The long arm of the German Air Force reached out into the Atlantic yesterday to damage or sink approximately 25,000 tons of shipping bound for Britain, the official German news agency, D. N. B., reported today.

Augmenting previous reports, the agency declared that a 4,500-ton merchant vessel had been struck amidships by two bombs that tore her apart and sent her to the bottom within eight minutes. A 3,500-ton ship was reported to have been hit twice and left in a sinking condition.

Bombs were reported to have started a large fire on a 5,000-ton ship, which was said to have stopped with a heavy list. Heavy explosions and shooting flames followed bomb hits on a 12,000-ton freighter, which probably could be considered lost, D. N. B. said.

The raids were said to have been carried out on shipping lanes west of Ireland from low altitudes.

The German High Command's version of the attacks described the two smaller British vessels as "armed merchantmen" and said definitely that they had been sunk.

The High Command also reported that Nazi aircraft had bombed "war-essential objectives" at a British east coast harbor yesterday. One British plane was reported shot down in an air fight.

HORIA SIMA HUNTED

Troops Search for Iron Guard Chief and Other Leaders of Revolt

ANTONESCU IS IN CONTROL

Scores of Jews Are Reported Slain—Death Toll in 4-Day Rising Is Put at 4,000

By RUBE SETTON

By The Associated Press.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 24—Rumanian troops were sent out tonight to hunt for Horia Sima, the powerful leader of the Iron Guard, and "every last cutthroat" involved with him in the Guard's four-day rebellion.

A communiqué placing the blame on M. Sima for the outbreak likewise announced that any Rumanian withholding knowledge of his hiding place and those of other "originators and executors" of the revolt would be treated as an accomplice and made to "suffer the full penalties of the law."

Joining in the condemnation of M. Sima and other rebellious leaders, General George Beglescu, chieftain of Rumania's war veterans, declared that if the trouble had continued for another two or three days, Rumania "would have been reduced to the fate of Poland."

General Ion Antonescu, the Chief of State, whose authoritarian regime now apparently has weathered the greatest crisis it yet has faced, described the rebels still holding out as "under Communist influence."

[A dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Budapest last night indicated that the death toll in the Rumanian revolt would be particularly heavy, with some estimates going as high as 4,000. The United Press stated that reports from the Rumanian-Bulgarian border put the toll at 6,000.]

Tanks Patrol Streets

Tanks of the German and Rumanian armies patrolled in Bucharest streets filled with glass and broken masonry and the rubble left by heavy fighting. German fighter planes occasionally swooped low over the city.

[Foreign military sources in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, reported that 80,000 German troops in Rumania—one-third of the estimated garrison there—had been sent back to the Reich under an agreement with Moscow that fixed the German "zone of influence" about 250 miles north of the Dardanelles and 250 miles west of the Black Sea.

Scores of Jews were reported slain in basement executions in their homes. Iron Guards took over the home of Magda Lupescu, who is now in exile with former King Carol in Spain.

The government's order for the apprehension of M. Sima was of double significance, since he is not only head of the Iron Guard but Vice Premier of Rumania as well.

All those arrested go on trial before military courts. They must be tried within twenty-four hours of apprehension, and punishments must be carried out within the succeeding ten hours. Looters or snipers firing from houses on military men, citizens or public buildings were put under what amounted to an instant sentence of death. It was announced that they could be executed on the spot.

State employes not immediately reporting for work were made subject to discharge; army generals were put in charge of the secret police; the Bucharest police took over the gas and electric companies; all public gatherings were outlawed.

Order Being Restored

The public was warned to buy no jewelry or furniture or anything else from second-hand stores—all of it, the government said, might be loot from homes.

The situation in the provinces remained in doubt—particularly in such cities as Brasov, Giurgiu, Constanta, Ploesti and Craiova, all of which the Iron Guard had claimed to have occupied completely. Army headquarters asserted, however, that order was being restored rapidly in those centers.

The number of dead and wounded was unknown, but in Bucharest alone the hospitals were filled with wounded and partial lists of the dead were posted outside.

This was the first day since Sunday that had not been filled with the din of revolver, rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire, although

Stern Fate Awaits Rumanian Rebels

By ROBERT ST. JOHN, Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

ON TUESDAY EVENING, A BOY STANDING ON THE STREET BESIDE ME WAS SHOT FIVE TIMES THROUGH THE LEGS BY RICOCHETING BULLETS. THERE WERE NO TAXIS, AND THE IRON GUARDISTS HAD SEIZED ALL FILLING STATIONS SO WE STARTED TO CARRY THE VICTIM TO A HOSPITAL SEVERAL MILES AWAY AND AN IRON GUARD AMBULANCE CAME BY THEN.

AT THE HOSPITAL WE WERE JOINED BY A GUARDIST AMBULANCE CREW WHICH HAD COMMANDEERED A 40-PASSENGER BUS. WE TOURED THE BATTLE AREA, PICKING UP THE DEAD AND WOUNDED. ON ONE TRIP A ROUND OF BULLETS HIT THE BUS, KILLING A WOUNDED MAN WHO HAD BEEN PROPPED UP IN THE SEAT BESIDE THE DRIVER.

yesterday's action was largely a case of mopping up and driving the Iron Guards out of snipers' nests and public buildings.

M. Sima called on his followers to surrender at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon—after three radio appeals by General Antonescu in which he had stressed that he was "a friend of the Axis" and "no tool of the Jews and Masons."

M. Sima's capitulation order said he had given in "in order to stop the bloodshed, which does not serve the interest of the Axis, and because we know the policy of Germany and Italy requires special conditions."

There was no explanation of that enigmatic statement. M. Sima ordered an immediate halt to the fighting, instructing the Iron Guards to evacuate all public buildings and "return to normal life at once."

The orders reached most of the Guards while they were fighting violently. It was taken to them in the form of a one-sheet edition of the Iron Guard paper by couriers who ran through the firing lines.

In some areas the runners could not reach the groups of rebellious snipers—whom the government on occasion had called "secret agents, Communists, Jews, professional trouble-makers" — and so they fought on long into the day.

Buildings Bear Bullet Marks

Just before the major fighting ended, Iron Guards told correspondents that they were preparing to equip six hidden airplanes to attack army concentrations in the streets.

Many buildings damaged in the recent earthquake now bear the marks of bullets. A single window in the telephone building shows seventy-eight machine-gun bullet holes. Near by, a whole line of smart shops stand in wreckage; almost every window in an eight-story apartment house used by snipers has been shattered by bombardment. Platforms at a central bus terminal are stained red with blood.

Tuesday evening brought the most violent of all the fighting. The Iron Guard then held the police station and, bareheaded and in solid rows, attacked the surrounding streets. During the height of the struggle they burned hundreds of yellow candles on the spot where three Iron Guards had been killed the day before. In a near-by church there were uninterrupted services for the slain.

In front of the Orthodox cathedral the great bell, which is rung only in national emergencies, clamored endlessly, its ropes pulled by twenty-nine men. In another part of the city the church chimes rang every time another Guard died in action.

Steel-helmeted troops fired constantly with machine guns, automatic rifles and field artillery guns from tanks.

The guards used buses, private automobiles and taxis to form street barricades. At one time they held a munitions storehouse seized from the gendarmes and were able to answer, shot for shot, the fire of army machine guns and artillery. For a time they also held the Bucharest radio station, the Ministry of Interior, the secret police headquarters and the Ministry of Justice.

The army held the thirteen-story telephone building through many violent attacks.

General Antonescu has promised a reorganization of the Iron Guard and a government regime which would include "sincere Guardsmen."

Franklin Mott Gunther, the American Minister, was en route to Bucharest from his mountain villa when the revolt broke out and was in the Army barracks at Ploesti, making a telephone call, when fighting began there. He escaped unhurt.

The Antonescu Government, once again in control of the Rumanian capital in collaboration with German armed forces, ordered swift trials for the rebels and called on citizens to report nests of snipers.

Military courts were under orders to try those rounded up within twenty-four hours of arrest, with punishment to be executed within ten hours of sentencing.

All permits for firearms were cancelled, even those for hunting weapons. All civilian-held guns must be turned in by nightfall today.

Accomplices Listed

The Council of Ministers' communique said:

"The following are considered as accomplices and therefore will suffer full penalties of the law:

"All who know of and do not announce to the authorities the places where the originators and executors of the rebellion are hidden, beginning with Sima, and ending with the last cutthroat who took advantage of the situation."

Information that German forces were helping restore order was lacking but German motorized troops, along with Rumanian, patrolled Bucharest streets while General Antonescu sought to restore order throughout the country after three bloody days.

Baron Manfred von Killinger, newly appointed Nazi Minister to Bucharest, arrived today. He was met at the station by Minister of Justice Michael Antonescu, former Minister Fabricius; the chief of the German war mission, General Hansen, and the chief of the German air mission, Lieutenant General Spiedel.

A DNB (German official news agency) report here said the Rumanian high command had called the recruit class due for this year to report February 15.

Division General Leonanu was made new director of the state police and Brigadier General Mitrea police prefect for Bucharest.

The Government's communique asked the public to refrain from buying any jewelry, furniture or anything else from second-hand stores as, it asserted, much of these goods had been looted from homes.

The homes of Jews were broken into and scores of them were reported killed in basement executions during the reign of terror.

U. S. Envoy's Home Used

At the height of the fighting the home of J. Webb Benton, of Fort Myer, Va., first secretary of the United States Legation, twice was commandeered by troops and civilians who used it as a fort from which they shot at Antonescu's soldiers.

The army later stationed a tank in Benton's yard to protect the premises from further forays.

All Americans, including Benton and his mother, were reported to have reached safety in the American Legation, which was untouched.

Early this morning Antonescu announced that the Iron Guard would be reorganized under his own leadership.

Death Penalty Set

A Government communique warned that persons who engaged in looting or who fired on military men, public buildings or citizens would be executed on the spot. State employes who fail to report for work immediately will be discharged, the communique added.

Army generals commanded secret police and the Bucharest police took over the gas and electric companies. Exchange of foreign money was forbidden and all public meetings were outlawed. Hundreds of army subofficers were promoted.

First Quiet Day

This is the first day since Sunday that the din of revolver, rifle, machine gun and artillery fire has not filled the air.

The exact number of dead in three days of serious fighting in all parts of the country has not been determined.

Many Bucharest hospitals were full of wounded, however, and partial lists of dead were posted outside.

The situation in the provinces was said to remain much in doubt, especially at such cities as Brasov, Giurgiu, Constanta, Ploesti, Cantina and Craiova, which the Iron Guard announced it had taken over completely.

Army headquarters said, however, that calm rapidly was being restored in those centers and that soldiers now were in complete control.

Some Weren't Reached

A dramatic call for surrender from Vice-Premier and Sima, signed at 5 A. M. yesterday, came to most battling Guardists in the form of a special one-sheet edition of the official Iron Guard paper, which runners carried through the firing lines to barricaded party members.

In some localities, however, it was impossible to reach rebellious groups, who kept up the battle long into the day.

Snipers and scattered nests of Iron Guardsmen made it most difficult to bring to an end the revolt which had seethed through the country. Some announcements called the snipers "secret agents, Communists, Jews and professional trouble makers."

Just before the trouble ended Iron Guardsmen said they were trying to equip six airplanes hidden in a private airport with machine-guns to swoop low over the city streets and attack army concentrations.

Internal telephone lines which had been cut to prevent transmission of

U.S.Envoy'sHomeInvaded In Fighting in Bucharest

By The Associated Press.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 24—During the height of the Iron Guard fighting here the home of the first secretary of the United States Legation, J. Webb Benton of Fort Myer, Va., was twice invaded—by troops and then by civilians, who used it as a fortress from which they shot at the soldiers.

The Rumanian Army later provided protection, stationing a tank in the yard. All Americans—including Mr. Benton and his mother—were reported safe. The American Legation was untouched, but its former quarters were mounted with machine-guns which for a time peppered the home of United States Consul Fred Hunt.

BEHIND THE NEWS—A discussion of the mysterious civil warfare in Rumania appears on Page 3.

Bucharest, Jan. 24 (Passed by Military Censor)—Rumania's Council of Ministers in a special communique announced today severe punishment would be meted out to Horia Sima, Vice-Premier and Iron Guardist chieftain, and other alleged leaders of the bloody rebellion against the Antonescu Government.

This was the first official allegation that Sima was involved in the disorders. The Bucharest radio reported the army now is searching for him and others among the rebellious leaders.

The Antonescu In Control

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orders gradually were being put back in working order.

International lines, which had been opened for only one short period this week, finally were made available to foreign correspondents at noon today. Even diplomatic calls had been cut off.

Many important buildings which had been cracked or visibly damaged by the recent earthquake now are badly battle scarred, and one window of the telephone building had seventy-eight bullet holes in it.

Smart Shops Wrecked

Across the street a whole line of smart shops was wrecked by army fire. An eight-story apartment house a hundred feet away in which snipers operated was fired at so often that almost every window was shattered.

Bus platforms in front of the adjacent National Theater were red with the blood of men who fell in the battle over possession of the nerve center of Rumania's communications system.

Across the street after hostilities ceased lay a pile of blood-soaked hats and shoes of victims.

Peak Reached Tuesday

The peak of the fighting was reached Tuesday afternoon and evening. The guard then held the prefecture of police. Solid masses of bareheaded guardsmen attacked in surrounding streets. In front of the seven-story building hundreds of yellow candles were burned on a spot where three Iron Guardsmen were killed the day before. In a nearby church services went on constantly for the dead.

On a hill at the edge of the city a giant bell in front of the Orthodox Cathedral, which is tolled only on occasions of national emergency, was pealing constantly. This bell was rung by twenty men.

Chimes For Dead

In another part of the city chimes in the tower of the Iron Guard Church were rung for five minutes every time the death of another guardist was reported. There were few intervals of silence during the entire night. Air-raid sirens kept up a constant whine.

General Antonescu was in the center of one of the battle zones as he sat in his office at the presidency of the council building receiving reports. Throughout the week Sima was absent. One report said he was hiding in an Iron Guard "nest;" another said he had fled to Transylvania.

Steel-helmeted soldiers were in complete possession of strategically important positions in front of the presidency, constantly firing machine guns, tommy guns, automatic rifles and field artillery guns from tanks. Fingers of anti-aircraft searchlights played on the scene of death.

182 RIOTARIST — ARK clash;

NOT FAR AWAY SMOKE STILL POURED FROM THE RUINS OF A GASOLINE STORAGE DEPOT WHICH EXPLODED, EITHER FROM BULLETS OR FROM INCENDIARISM. THE FLAMES LIT THE SKY. SMOKE BILLOWED OVER THE CITY.

GASOLINE SPRAYS SET FIRE TO MANY BULLET-RIDDLED, 40-PASSENGER CITY BUSES WHICH THE IRON GUARD USED AS BARRICADES DURING STREET FIGHTING. MANY PRIVATE CARS AND TAXIS USED TO BLOCK THE STREETS ALSO WERE SET AFIRE.

IN SIDESTREETS GUARDSMEN WHO HAD CAPTURED THE GENDARMERIE MUNITIONS STOREHOUSE ANSWERED THE FIRE OF ARMY MACHINE-GUNS AND ARTILLERY SHOT FOR SHOT.

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DOWN ANOTHER STREET THE ARMY LAID SIEGE TO IRON GUARD HEADQUARTERS. THE GUARD ALSO HAD OCCUPIED THE BUCHAREST RADIO STATION, WHICH WAS REGAINED DURING THE NIGHT.

TROOPS ALSO REGAINED CONTROL OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, SECRET POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

GUARDSMEN, BEFORE [illegible]ING POSSESSION OF THE RADIO [illegible], BROADCAST AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT A LONG COLUMN OF PARTY MEMBERS [illegible]N ITS WAY FROM X X X (HERE THE LINE WAS CUT AGAIN.)

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IRON GUARDIST FLEES AS ARMY TAKES UP HUNT

Insurgent Units Still Holding Out, Bulgarian Sources Say

Travelers Count 200 Bodies, Mostly Of Jews, Lying On Roads

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Jan. 24—Col. William J. Donovan, in Europe on a mission from the United States, said today he planned to visit the Albanian front during his stay in Greece.

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concluded the official part
s visit to this Yugoslav cap-
oday with calls upon the
s of the nation's armed
es. He said he would leave
rrow for Athens.

[By the Associated Press]

, Jan. 24—Horia Sima, Iron
ist leader of the rebellion in
ania against the Antonescu Gov-
ment, and a strong band of fol-
lowers are believed hiding in Brasov, in the Transylvanian Alps seventy-five miles north of Bucharest, it was reported here tonight.

The report was brought into Bulgaria from Rumania by a reliable informant while the Bucharest radio broadcast a declaration by the Antonescu regime that Sima followers who continued to resist would be killed on sight.

Others knowing where the rebels who terrorized Rumania for four days are hiding but refused to tell are to be treated just as summarily, the broadcast added.

Fresh Fighting Reported

The informant reaching Bulgaria from Rumania said that while the Government established the upper hand in Rumania, exchanges of shots continued in the capital tonight.

Rebel units still are holding out at Brasov, Ploesti, Arad and Constanta, it was said.

Travelers leaving Bucharest said they counted 200 dead, most of them believed to be Jews, lying on the highway.

A number of university students in Bucharest joined the rebels, who occupied university buildings, and 400 students were reported to have been killed during fighting when Government forces took the buildings last night.

Refugees Try To Flee

Hundreds of refugees are reported trying to flee the country.

Some travelers reaching Bulgaria, however, said the revolt was one of terror with a purge of terror continuing.

They agreed the Jews suffered heavily, many being killed by both sides.

Jewish prisoners in Jilava prison were reported killed by the rebels.

The Jewish suburbs of Bucharest were held by the legionnaires for four days and were heavily damaged by artillery and fires. Many were killed there, it was said.

ALL MILITARY GARRISONS IN THE COUNTRY HAD TELEGRAPHED ANTONESCU THAT THEY HAD BEEN FAITHFUL FROM THE BEGINNING AND WOULD REMAIN SO. SIXTEEN GENERALS WERE SAID TO HAVE SIGNED A DECLARATION OF LOYALTY.

THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT PROMISED MILITARY FUNERALS AT STATE EXPENSE FOR ALL LOYAL OFFICERS KILLED IN SUPPRESSING THE REVOLT.

RUMANIAN INFORMANTS HERE SAID

Hears Fighting Is Continuing.

Sofia, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—A revolt by dissident Iron Guardists and other elements against the Rumanian Government was reported today to be continuing outside Bucharest, although the official Bucharest radio said that the rebels holding the police barracks and city hall in the capital had agreed to end hostilities.

Some border reports estimated the dead throughout the strife-torn and Nazi-dominated kingdom at 2,000 since the outbreak of disorders Tuesday, with total casualties of 6,000 while other dispatches said there were more than 2,000 dead in Bucharest morgues alone, including many Jews taken from their homes and slain along with Iron Guards.

The Bucharest radio, in Government hands again after reports which sounded like pistol shots and cut off a rebel Iron Guardist broadcast, did not make clear whether all fighting actually had ceased in the capital but border dispatches said the revolt was proceeding elsewhere in the country, especially in the province of Transylvania where some towns were said to be still in the hands of the revolters.

Like Military Camp.

An air traveler reaching here said Rumanian troops supporting the Government had turned artillery on rebels in the police barracks and other reports said that between 700 and 800 revolters barricaded there during the disturbances had vacated the premises, as had others who held the City Hall. The traveler said many were killed around the police barracks.

He described Bucharest as "a military camp with fighting in the streets following all rules of modern warfare, with tanks, machine guns and artillery."

"The Legionnaires (Iron Guardists), mostly young people, marched onto the streets in the first few days in big crowds with almost mystic disdain of fear in going against these forces."

He expressed the opinion that what the Legionnaires want is full power with the Government led by Horia Sima, the Iron Guard leader and now Vice-Premier.

"If Horia Sima asks for peace that means the movement has failed and his only chance is gone," the traveler said. "It is generally believed that German troops finally will have to establish order."

ADD SOFIA 2 XX ORDER

(OFFICIAL SOURCES IN BERLIN SAID YESTERDAY THAT GERMAN TROOPS WERE NOT TAKING A HAND IN THE SITUATION.)

THE BUCHAREST RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT LAST NIGHT THAT "NEGOTIATIONS" WERE UNDER WAY BETWEEN SIMA AND GROUPS SUPPORTING ANTONESCU.

THERE WAS ONE REPORT THAT GENERAL ANTONESCU HAD ISSUED AN ORDER TO "LIQUIDATE" ALL CAPTURED REVOLTERS AND HE WAS SAID TO BE PLANNING AN EXTENSIVE PURGE OF EXTREMIST ELEMENTS TO PREVENT THE POSSIBILITY OF ANY REPETITION OF SUCH DISORDERS.

WHILE MOST REPORTS ASCRIBED THE REVOLT TO EXTREME FACTIONS OF THE IRON GUARD WHO WERE SAID TO BE DISATISFIED WITH THE ANTONESCU REGIME, SOME DISPATCHES SAID THE REBELS BELONGED TO ALMOST ALL FACTIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNISTS, PRO-AND ANTI-GERMANS, SOME SECTIONS OF THE ARMY AND MANY PEASANTS.

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GENERAL ANTONESCU, WHO TOOK POWER LAST FALL WHEN KING CAROL WAS FORCED TO ABDICATE, SAID IN A BROADCAST TO THE ARMY LAST NIGHT THAT THE RUMANIAN STATE WAS "IN A CRITICAL CONDITION WHICH THREATENS ITS EXISTENCE" AND APPEALED FOR THE ARMY'S "DEVOTION TO THE NATION."

HE SAID "PEOPLE WHO WERE MISLED BY COMMUNISTS" HAD ATTEMPTED TO TAKE OVER THE GOVERNMENT BY FORCE.

GENERAL DAVID POPESCUE, THE NEW RUMANIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, ORDERED ALL CIVILIANS TO YIELD THEIR WEAPONS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT ONCE, THREATENING DEATH FOR REFUSAL. HE ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT MAYORS OF EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE IN THE COUNTRY MUST BE REPLACED BY MEN WHO DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE DISORDERS.

Flight Of Marshal Graziani From Post In Libya Reported

Duce's Commander In Africa Said To Have Fled Headquarters At Cirene Under R. A. F. Bombing

[*By the Associated Press*]

Cairo, Jan. 24—Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, commander of Italy's army in Libya, was reported tonight to have abandoned his headquarters at Cirene, fifty miles west of Derna, apparently under heavy bombardment by British airmen.

With two-thirds of his effectives and the considerably greater proportion of his equipment lost in the Egyptian-Libyan campaign to date, Marshal Graziani quit Cirene for a spot more difficult for R. A. F. bombers to find the British said.

[This was the first indication of the exact whereabouts of Graziani since the British began their African offensive.]

Ranging Beyond Derna

British motorized units and airmen have been ranging about and beyond Derna, ninety-five miles west of captured Tobruk, since the fall of the latter port two days ago. With their strong aviation support the British land forces pushed steadily westward toward Derna, now said to be an almost undefended town. It was heavily bombed yesterday, as were the Italian air bases of Apollonia and Marau, west of Derna.

[British airmen also were active in the Mediterranean, where they heavily attacked Sicilian bases of German and Italian planes. The glare of fires there was said to have been visible from the British naval base of Malta, sixty miles from Sicily.]

Push Into Eritrea

Meanwhile, in East Africa, reports reaching Cairo said the British have pushed more than eighty miles into the Italian colony of Eritrea, where they were said to have resumed pursuit of two almost full Italian divisions routed from Kassala a week ago.

With upward of 20,000 It... Tobruk garrison in British ... Middle East command said of ... yan offensive: "Our troops ar... tinuing their advance westward.

Military observers believed ... drive might be aimed straight acro... the Cirenacian "hump," skirting Derna for a direct assault on Bengasi, another 150 miles to the west.

Aided by Haile Selassie, the dethroned Lion of Judah, now back on his native Ethiopian soil, the British reported new blows against the Italians both inside and around Ethiopia.

Italians Retreating

To the north of the Fascist-conquered kingdom, the high command said the Italians retreating eastward in Eritrea abandoned the outposts of Keru and Aicota before advancing British forces.

In Kenya colony, which borders bo... southern Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland, today's war bulletin said vigorous patrol activity had reached across a large portion of the frontier, but that "few of the enemy were encountered."

Casualties were reported inflicted on the Italians in Ethiopia itself by Ethiopian patriots on the warpath, south and east of Lake Tana, in the northwestern corner of the country.

Selassie Defies Foe

Haile Selassie, who nine days ago proudly raised the red, yellow and green flag of his former kingdom somewhere in Ethiopia, followed his dramatic return with a proclamation to his warriors:

"Raise arms against the enemy who have come to destroy your race, rob you of your property, belittle your glory, pollute your blood. Wipe him from the face of Ethiopia!"

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The bearded "King of Kings," who boarded a train on the rickety narrow-gauge railroad to Jibuti and fled a jump ahead of the Italian conquerors in 1936, came back home aboard a British army plane which set him down in an undisclosed mountain clearing.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell visited Tobruk today, inspecting the forces and congratulating the Australian brigadiers who led their men into the town, and the chiefs of the British tank and artillery units.

Troops Sweeping West of Tobruk, British Report

Italians Are Declared To Have Abandoned 2 Eritrean Outposts

BACKGROUND—

British offensive against Italians in North Africa began December 9 with attack upon Fascist outpost of Sidi Barrani, in Egypt. After its capture the British, with Australian troops at their spearhead, captured Bardia, just inside Libyan border, and then pushed on to capture Tobruk, which fell Tuesday.

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 24.—The British Imperial Army, having mopped up captured Tobruk and seized upward of 20,000 troops, is continuing its sweep westward across Northern Libya, the Middle East command announced today.

Farther down in Africa, the high command said that on the Sudan-Eritrean front the Italians had abandoned two more outposts and "are continuing their retreat."

In Ethiopia native patriots were declared to have inflicted casualties on Italians in hit-and-run thrusts south and east of Lake Tana.

The Fascist-abandoned outposts were said to be Keru and Aicota. Previous British forces had reported that the Italians had withdrawn 40 miles inside Eritrea.

"Our troops are continuing their advance westward," today's war bulletin said briefly on the Libyan campaign.

Patrol Activity Vigorous.

In Kenya colony, which faces both Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland, the high command said vigorous patrolling activity was under way "up to and over the frontier on a large portion of the frontier" and that "few of the enemy were encountered."

Carrying the air offensive deep into Ethiopia, British bombers blasted Sciasciamanna airdrome, 120 miles south of Addis Ababa, yesterday and destroyed four Fascist planes on the ground, the R. A. F. announced.

Neghelli, 250 miles south of the Ethiopian capital, a frequent R. A. F. target, again was attacked.

In Libya Appolonia, Derna and Marau were subjected to heavy blasting which returning pilots said set tremendous fires. Bombs straddling a barracks on the southern edge of Appolonia airdrome were said to have set off explosions and fires visible 35 miles away.

Intensified Drive Expected.

Military circles here believed the British high command would make every effort to follow up the Tobruk victory with an intensified offensive on the entire African front, extending from Libya to Ethiopia.

News that former Emperor Haile Selassie had re-entered Ethiopia to rally his old subjects was accepted here as evidence that the British drive in that area was swinging into high gear.

Reports from Eritrea declared the Italians already had been forced to abandon 5,000 square miles of that colony to British troops advancing eastward from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Nowhere are the Italians being given any rest, British sources said, hinting at a concerted drive to make good Prime Minister Churchill's promise to "tear the Italian empire in Africa to pieces."

Speculation on Next Blow.

There was considerable speculation here as to where the next blow in Libya would fall.

British advance forces already were reported operating west and south of Derna, situated on the Libyan coast 95 miles from Tobruk. Observers believed Gen. Archibald P. Wavell might be attempting to drive straight across the Cirenaican "hump," by-passing Derna for a direct thrust at Bengasi, another 150 miles westward.

The main body of the army of the Nile meanwhile was busy consolidating its newly won position at Tobruk

Edward Kennedy, Associated Press staff correspondent who entered Tobruk with the British troops, said it appeared likely that the total number of prisoners taken in the Tobruk region would reach 20,000.

99,000 Prisoners Taken.

A British communique announcing completion of operations there yesterday listed prisoners "so far" taken at 14,000—indicating this figure might be revised upward.

(Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, in a dispatch from Sydney, quoted Australian War Minister Percy C. Spender as saying he had received a cable from the Australian commander in Libya putting the number of Italian prisoners at 25,000.

The British estimated that the total number of prisoners taken in the North African campaign is close to 99,000 and calculated Italian dead and wounded at around 10,000. Official sources put the British casualties at Tobruk at not more than 500 dead and wounded.

British troops entering Tobruk found that the Italians had set portions of the city afire and had endeavored to destroy equipment and supplies.

Oil stores had been fired, the radio station was partially wrecked and the liner Marco Polo, once used on the China run, was ablaze in the harbor.

A submarine was found sunk and a score of other smaller vessels were either submerged or in flames.

Crippled Warship Holds Up S O S To Save Fleet

Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 24 (AP)—Naval sources today disclosed that the destroyer Hyperion lay crippled in the Adriatic almost under the shore guns of the Italians for two hours before sending out an S. O. S. call in order that the warships following her would not be detected.

The destroyer, which had struck a mine, later was sunk by the gunfire of a British warship because she was so badly damaged.

When the distress call finally was sent, three destroyers steamed up to rescue the Hyperion's crew and, working against time, made their getaway under the lee of powerfully fortified territory.

Was Sweeping Adriatic

The Hyperion was part of the British light forces which were sweeping the Adriatic as far as Durazzo. She was many miles ahead of the main British naval force, searching for signs of Italian torpedo boats and submarines.

When the mine holed her, the Hyperion maintained silence so the main force, within easy range of enemy torpedo boats, could proceed unmolested, it was explained.

"Not until these main forces were well clear of any harm was the signal sent for aid," an informant said.

The Hyperion on December 19, 1939, intercepted the German liner Columbus off Virginia. The Columbus' crew scuttled her.

Admiral Vietana Captured

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 24 (AP).—Authoritative sources said tonight the Italian admiral captured by the British at Tebruk was named Vietana. His chief of staff, Capt. Salvasstronis, also was taken prisoner.

Adm. Vietana was blvd to have commanded the sunken San Giorgio.

[By the Associated Press]

Valletta, Malta, Jan. 24—British bombers this afternoon heavily raided Italian bases in Sicily—from which German dive bombers also have been operating against the British Mediterranean fleet.

The glare of fires apparently started by incendiary bombs could easily be seen from Malta, which is some sixty miles from Sicily.

ITALIAN SHIP SUNK ON DASH FOR LIBYA

Supply Vessel Is Destroyed by British Submarine.

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that the British submarine Parthian had sunk a 7,000-ton Italian supply ship south of Italy, as part of the work of "interrupting Italy's sea-borne communications with her armies in Africa."

The Parthian, commanded by Commander M. G. Rimington, was laid down in 1928, armed with one four-inch gun and two smaller pieces. She has eight twenty-one-inch torpedo tubes, and with a surface speed greater than ordinary might be capable of catching and sinking a supply ship by gunfire.

The Parthian has a surface displacement of 1,475 tons and a normal complement of fifty men.

British Naval Attack Turned Tobruk Into Mass of Flames

Huge Petroleum Stores Were Ignited And Hits Scored on Italian Cruiser

By LARRY ALLEN,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, Jan. 23 (Delayed).—British light naval forces, firing an estimated 500 tons of high explosive shells, turned the harbor of Tobruk into a mass of flames before the Italian stronghold fell to onrushing British troops.

Huge petroleum stores were fired by the bombardment and several direct hits were scored on the Italian cruiser San Giorgio.

Gunboats and other warcraft, sweeping close inshore, handed the Italians a severe pounding for more than four days before the British land forces launched their attack on Tobruk. The shells blasted enemy defenses and supply bases and scattered troop concentrations.

The naval forces pursued the same strategy they used at Bardia, helping to clear the path for a powerful British land drive against the Italian garrison, variously estimated at 30,000 to 40,000 men.

Australians, as at Bardia, were the first troops to reach the heart of Tobruk, where they reported taking "thousands of prisoners." Some sources estimated the number of captives may reach 30,000.

Even after the Australians penetrated the defenses naval units continued to sweep along the Libyan coast, pouring huge shells into motor transports and the ranks of retreating Italian infantry.

Much of the naval bombardment was carried out under extremely unfavorable weather conditions, with heavy seas running and blinding sandstorms sweeping the Tobruk area, but the shellings were described as highly successful.

For a time the naval units were engaged by guns of the San Giorgio and shore batteries, but none of the British ships was hit. The San Giorgio, which was believed to have brought supplies to the Italians several weeks ago and then was prevented by the British blockade from returning to Italy, was given repeated barrages of 6 to 15 inch shells.

One naval officer said the cruiser apparently was a total loss.

(The Italian command announced in Rome that the San Giorgio was dynamited and set afire by her own crew before Tobruk fell.)

HAILE SELASSIE RAISES BANNER OVER ETHIOPIA

Exiled Emperor Returns and Plants Flag on Soil of Ancient Domain.

HEADS ANTI-ITALIAN REVOLT

Lion of Judah Is Met by Former Crown Prince as He Lands in British Warplane.

Somewhere in Ethiopia (via Khartoum, Jan. 15 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Ex-Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia proudly raised the red, yellow and green flag of his former kingdom in a hidden mountain clearing here today, then set off to the interior to head British-aided Ethiopian tribesmen fighting their Italian conquerors.

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In an imperial proclamation, he exhorted his tribesmen to "raise arms against the enemy who have come to destroy your race, rob your property, belittle your glory, pollute your blood. Wipe him from the face of Ethiopia."

The bearded former conquering lion of Judah, driven from his throne in 1936 by Premier Mussolini's troops, came back to Ethiopia in a British Army plane. He flew from Khartoum, the British headquarters in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, where he had conferred in recent weeks with tribal chieftains who slipped across the frontier to plan with him the rearming of Ethiopian natives with British guns. Accompanying him were a British liaison officer; Ras Kassa, his former War Minister, and a high dignitary of the Ethiopian Church.

The Negus, exultant and determined, gazed down searchingly as the plane circled over the wooded hills of his former kingdom, seeking the cunningly concealed landing field prepared by his soldiers. Then the pilot swung his craft down through a narrow clearing, its wings clearing trees on either side by a bare ten feet as it came to rest.

Met by Former Crown Prince.

A British staff major greeted the ex-Emperor and party and accompanied them on a short automobile journey to an Ethiopian encampment where dignitaries taking part in the welcoming ceremony included the former Crown Prince of Ethiopia. A unit of tribal fighters, with British officers at their head, paraded and presented arms smartly as their old leader appeared.

That was the start of a brief ceremony. The British liaison officer read a message from Major-Gen. William Platt, commander of the Sudanese forces, addressing Haile Selassie as "Your Majesty" and expressing "our best wishes for success in the enterprise upon which you are now embarking and for the future welfare and contentment of your country and people."

"It is our earnest hope that our combined and co-ordinated efforts will soon rid your country of our common enemy," the message continued. "It is a great disappointment that operations against the enemy elsewhere prevent my expressing these sentiments personally to your Majesty at this moment."

Haile Selassie responded: "I am entering Ethiopia with full confidence of assistance from the British Government and allied forces in order to crush the common enemy."

Then, with the Crown Prince at his side, he walked to the flagpole and raised the Ethiopian flag. A bugler blew the royal salute and the former Emperor reviewed troops who marched past him. After a quick meal in a camouflaged tent under the trees, the party set forth for the interior to join a British military mission and British regular forces already established in the heart of the country.

An officer of the British mission, who had spent months in the interior, said the Italians in Ethiopia confined their activities to main roads, not daring to venture deep into areas dominated by unfriendly tribesmen. Mule convoys had replaced motor transport to a great degree, the officer said, and many roads exposed to native guerrilla raids were left unused by the Italians, while elsewhere the Fascist conquerors moved only in closely protected convoys.

Issues Proclamation.

With his crossing the frontier into his own country, the former Emperor issued a decree bearing his imperial seal and proclaiming:

"My people of Ethiopia, listen! Glory is for him whose judgment is impartial, who breaks the arm of the strong and comforts the weak.

"Italy is our blood enemy since former times, having crossed our frontier and started an unjust war of aggression. We resisted so far as we were able, then went to Europe to seek aid. Meantime, you warriors of Ethiopia, without sheathing your swords, without furling your flag, armed only with natural bravery, fought a country with superior arms rather than submit to invaders. You fought in the wilderness and mountains, waiting for us. This struggle for five years enabled you to see the fruit of labors and sacrifices.

"I have informed you my arrival is with the aid of the British Government, who have entered into a covenant to drive out the enemy from our country. My joy is boundless when I tell you that, after being away four years and eight months, I have now, by the grace of God, returned to my country. . . .

"People of Ethiopia! You know the bitter life of those who have lost their Government, their independence and country. . . .

". . . I now forgive those of you who have worked against the interest of your King and country. . . .

"From one end of Ethiopia to the other, raise arms against the enemy who have come to destroy your race, rob your property, belittle your glory, pollute your blood. Wipe him from the face of Ethiopia.

"Italy is cornered in the grip of the great British sea, air and land power. Italians in Ethiopia have not escaped my trusted warriors. In my name, in your name, before the world, I thank the Government and people of Great Britain for their touching unforgettable reception and hospitality during my bitter trials.

"Long live Ethiopia and her independence. Long live Great Britain."

Copies of the proclamation were reported scattered throughout the country. It was also published in the Amharic newspaper Bandarche (Your Flag) which is appearing in various parts of Ethiopia.

DASH MATTER FOLLOW SOMEWHERE IN ETHIOPIA, LION OF JUDAH.

--DASH

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RENEWED FIGHTING BETWEEN ITALIANS AND NATIVE TRIBESMEN IN ETHIOPIA BROKE OUT LAST SUMMER BEFORE HAILE SELASSIE ARRIVED IN THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN FROM ENGLAND IN JULY TO LEAD A BRITISH-SUPPORTED CAMPAIGN TO RECOVER HIS KINGDOM.

EVEN PRIOR TO THAT TIME, THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S LEGIONS NEVER HAD SUBJUGATED CONSIDERABLE PORTIONS OF THE WILD ETHIOPIAN COUNTRY. SIX MONTHS AFTER THE ITALIAN ARMIES IN 1936 CAPTURED ADDIS ABABA, THE CAPITAL, AND IL DUCE PROCLAIMED THE ADDITION OF ETHIOPIA TO THE ITALIAN EMPIRE, WIDESPREAD FIGHTING CONTINUED.

REPORTS OF CONTINUED HOSTILITIES WERE HEARD OCCASIONALLY THEREAFTER UNTIL ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE EUROPEAN WAR BROUGHT THE DEPOSED ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR AND HIS TRIBAL CHIEFS THE ACTIVE MILITARY AID OF BRITAIN.

UNCONFIRMED ESTIMATES HAVE PLACED AS HIGH AS 200,000 THE NUMBER OF NATIVES ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN GUERRILLA WARFARE AND OTHER FORMS OF OPPOSITION TO THE ITALIANS.

ITALIAN EFFORTS TO SUBDUE THE REBELLIOUS TRIBES AFTER SELASSIE FLED HIS THRONE IN 1936 MET WITH SCANT SUCCESS IN THE AMHARA AND GOJJAM REGIONS OF NORWESTERN ETHIOPIA, LYING NEAR TO THE SUDAN. BRITISH SOLDIERS PRESUMABLY WOULD HAVE NO GREAT DIFFICULTY IN CROSSING INTO THOSE AREAS TO REARM AND ORGANIZE THE ETHIOPIANS, JUST AS THE CHIEFTAINS HAVE SLIPPED ACROSS THE FRONTIER TO KHARTOUM IN RECENT MONTHS TO CONFER WITH THEIR KING OF KINGS AND OBTAIN BRITISH WEAPONS.

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British Planes Bomb Mighty Italian Base On Island of Rhodes

Other Craft Are Reported To Have Attacked Derna, 95 Miles West of Tobruk

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 24.—The Italian high command announced today that British warplanes had bombed the picturesque Island of Rhodes, site of one of Italy's mightiest naval and air bases in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Other British warplanes were reported to have carried out bombing attacks on the Libyan base of Derna, 95 miles west of Tobruk, where the Italians said Fascist troops clinging to the western fringes of the town continued to offer "stubborn resistance" to besieging British land forces all day yesterday.

Italian planes, the daily war bulletin said, bombed and machine-gunned British mechanized forces in the Tobruk zone.

The German air corps meanwhile carried out another bombing attack on the British naval base at Malta in the central Mediterranean, the high command declared.

The British attack on Rhodes, which still bears many evidences of occupation by crusading knights in the medieval ages, was said to have been carried out Wednesday night and was said to have caused "slight damage to private dwellings," but no casualties.

"Several" high explosive bombs were dropped, the communique said.

In East Africa fighting was said to be continuing on the Sudanese front and along the Kenya colony border, where the Italians said their ground forces were "effectively supported" by the air force in engagements with British mechanized units.

The communique did not indicate the trend of fighting.

DUCE'S 'WOLF' DIVISION PUT OUT OF ACTION

Tuscan Unit Withdrawn Because Of Heavy Losses, Athens Says

530 Prisoners Taken In 2 Days Above Klisura, Greeks Report

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Jan. 24—The famous Italian "Wolves of Tuscany" division has suffered such heavy losses on the central Albanian battlefield north of Klisura it has been withdrawn and a new commander appointed to reorganize it, Greek reports from the front said tonight.

Other Italian troops also were reported withdrawing in that sector to freshly prepared fortifications. A Government spokesman said this withdrawal resulted from Greek occupation of new heights overlooking the Fascist lines.

530 Prisoners Taken

"We have taken 530 prisoners in two days," a spokesman said.

The Tuscany division was thrown into battle recently after a hurried trip from Italy in an attempt to stem the Greek advance, it was said.

Information gained from Italian prisoners said that at least seven Italian divisions have had to be withdrawn for reorganization because of "extremely heavy losses," the Greek said.

The Greeks also recounter prisoners' stories that they had gone for days in some cases without food because of shattered supply lines.

Officers Among Captives

A growing number of officers were noted among those captured by the Greeks. In one group of twenty-five prisoners there were eight officers, it was said.

"New heights taken by our troops resulted in the capture of more prisoners and Italian war material," the spokesman said. "At one point the enemy attempted a well-prepared counter-attack. It failed and we inflicted heavy losses on the Italians."

Fascist Moves Blocked

Heavy artillery bombardments, it was reported, prevented the Fascist forces from organizing their new bases and blocked efforts to concentrate their troops for a counter-attack.

Greek bombers again raided Berati and Elbasani, communication centers for the Italian forces in the central and northern sectors, dispatches from the front said. A supply column was reported machine-gunned.

GREEKS LAUNCHING FIERCE OFFENSIVE

Report New Heights Taken North of Klisura.

Athens, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Improved weather has brought a sharp stepup in the fighting on the central Albanian front, the Greek authorities reporting a renewed offensive against the Italian positions north of Klisura, which resulted in some of the most intense fighting of the war.

A Greek spokesman said last night that heavy Italian counter-attacks were repulsed in the Klisura sector, and that the Greeks attacked in turn, and captured new positions. Both sides were said to have resumed air operations, bombing and machine-gunning both advanced and rear positions.

The Greeks reported the capture of 250 Italian prisoners, including some officers, the seizure of quantities of mortars, machine guns, rifles and other materials, and the occupation of several new heights and a number of villages in an undesignated area. In one sector, the spokesman asserted, the Italians retreated in a hurry after suffering heavy losses.

Rome, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today that prisoners and automatic arms were captured in patrol actions against the Greeks in Albania, and that Italian planes scatter-bombed Greek troops.

COUNCIL OF 200 SET UP TO HELP GOVERN FRANCE

Provisional Body Limited to Giving Advice Pending New Constitution.

MEMBERS CHOSEN BY PETAIN

Mostly Fathers of Five Children or More, They Represent Trade, Labor and Professions.

Vichy, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—A new National Council of nearly 200 members was today created by the Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Petain, to share with him the responsibility of directing the Government of France. An announcement more than a month ago forecast the formation of such a body and said it would "give advice and assure useful contact between the Chief of State and the people."

The new council will be merely provisional, however, until a new constitution is framed, it was explained, and while including many members of the old Senate and Chamber of Deputies, it will not replace these two bodies. Havas, the French news agency, reported that the Official Journal would publish the new law creating the Council and would name its members. They will not be appointed for fixed terms, and the Council will have neither constitutional nor legislative powers. It will be consulted only on questions submitted by Marshal Petain and its decisions will have only the character of advice to the Chief of State, who need not follow it.

Not only parliamentarians, but more than forty representatives from agriculture, an "appreciable contingent" from industry, prominent intellectuals and members of the liberal professions are to be members. Members of trade unions, skilled workers and city and farm workers will also have a proportionately larger place than in the last elected parliaments. A war veterans' organization also will be represented.

A communique said that the choice, "down to the last detail is the personal work of the Marshal," and that the Council is so selected that it will represent the essential elements of the nation's life. Most of the members have more than four children, and some have seven, nine and even eleven. This was taken as a sure guaranty that the principle of family would be protected.

PETAIN FORMS SUPER-COUNCIL BUT KEEPS REIN

Marshal Selects Group Of 188 To "Give Advice" On Ruling France

Chief Of State, However, Leaves Body Without Legislative Powers . .

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Jan. 24—Henri Philippe Petain, chief of state, personally selected a super-council of 188 members today be help him govern France, but left the body without legislative powers.

The council, which includes sixty-nine Senators and Deputies, will meet solely at his call to discuss only those matters he determines, but he is not obligated to follow its decisions.

Ministers To Be Secret

Whether even the minutes of the group's meetings, which will be secret, are to be published rests solely with the marshal, who created the group to "give advice and assure useful contact with the people."

The decree promulgating the council tonight said each member would be paid 100,000 francs (about $2,300) per year.

The council was said to contain "no measured mixture, no concern about balance or compromise."

"Doubtless it will be possible to find names from each of our departments," said an official commentary published with the decree, "but none of these departments will be represented as such."

All Elements Represented

Rather, the members of the council were said to have been chosen to represent the "essential elements of national life."

Thus, more than forty representatives of agriculture and an "appreciable contingent" from industry are included.

There also will be proportionally larger labor representation than in the last elected parliaments, and delegates from intellectual and professional groups and war veterans.

The new council, which will be provisional until a new constitution is adopted, will not replace Parliament, even though some former members of that body will be included.

Members Named

Among the members of the council named by Petain are:

Georges Bonnet, former Foreign Minister.
Paul Faure, Socialist.
Alfred Cortot, former pianist.
Louis Oscar Frossard, former Minister of Information.
Jacques Doriot, extreme Rightist.
Abel Bonnard, Rightist writer and member of the French Academy.
Andre Francois-Poncet, former Ambassador to Germany.
Col. Charles de la Rocque, head of the Fascist-like former Croix De Feu organization.
Rene Fonck, World War ace.
Cardinal Suhard, Bishop of Paris.
Andre Siegfried, member of the French Institute.
Deputies Jean Mistler, Jean Montigny and Gaston Bergery.

Conspicuous by their absence are such Parliamentary figures of the Third Republic as Edouard Herriot, Louis Marin and Albert Sarraut.

Naturally, there was no inclusion of former Premiers Leon Blum, Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud, who are awaiting trial on charges of misgovernment.

U. S. Attache at Vichy.

Vichy, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Major Robert W. Raynsford arrived here today to be assistant military attache of the United States embassy.

Vichy Decree Defines Veteran of '39-'40 War

VICHY, Jan. 24 (AP).—A government decree today defined as follows the qualifications necessary for a soldier to be considered a veteran of the war of 1939-'40:

Men who belonged to fighting units three months, and either were eight consecutive days in the combat zone up to June 9, 1940, or were members of such units after June 10; those who fought in Scandinavia, holders of the Croix de Guerre, the wounded, prisoners who passed thirty days or more in a war prison and those who were members of fighting units when captured.

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Nazis Laud Lindbergh

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 24—"Hats off to Charles Lindbergh for the courage shown," was the reaction of authorized German sources today to the American airman's deposition before a United States House committee yesterday.

"In view of the moral terrorism exerted by interventionists this courage shown is exemplary," they said.

(Lindbergh testified at hearings on the lease-lend bill, which he described as a "major step" toward hostilities. He said he wanted a victory for neither side in the war because "it would be a disaster for Europe if either side won.")

"It is doubtful whether many individuals in the United States can be found in prominent positions who are willing to act as courageously, although many feel as Lindbergh does," they added.

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British Are Silent On Lindbergh

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—British officials and editorial writers gave the silent treatment today to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's testimony yesterday before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington. Unofficially, it was said that Col. Lindbergh still is a name to conjure with in America and his testimony undoubtedly was the most effective of the lease-lend bill opponents.

Col. Lindbergh's testimony was played up in the morning newspapers, but there was no accompanying comment.

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Nazi Organ Considers Flag Incident 'Closed'

Dienst Aus Deutschland Comments On Sentencing Of Two U. S. Sailors At Frisco

Berlin, Jan. 24 (AP)—The well-informed commentary *Dienst aus Deutschland*, commenting on the sentencing of two American sailors responsible for the San Francisco Nazi flag affair, observed today "it is evident that therewith the incident is considered closed" so far as Germany is concerned.

The two sailors, who ripped the swastika from its staff at the German consulate in San Francisco last Saturuday were given suspended sentences of ninety days Thursday and turned over to the navy, which promised they would be "adequately

JAN 25 1941

13 Poles Face Death For Murder Of Germans

Group Reported Sentenced As Result Of Slaying During Month Of Invasion

Berlin, Jan. 24 (AP)—A DNB dispatch from Posen today said a special court had imposed death sentences on thirteen of twenty-two Poles accused of murdering German nationals in September, 1939, the month of the German invasion.

A number of them were said to have confessed, while against the others, the news agency said, testimony was presented by more than fifty witnesses.

DNB said the Poles were members of "Obrona Narodowa," an organization of military character. They were accused of killing thirty-six German men and women at the beginning of the war.

The trial court has an additional twenty-four cases of a similar nature to settle.

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Nazi Magazine Says Axis Will Oppose Aggression

Declares "Real Effort" If Domination Of World Comes From Democracies

Berlin, Jan. 24 (AP)—The magazine *Berlin-Rome-Tokyo*, which usually and accurately reflects German Foreign Office views, declared today that the signatories of the three-power pact would carry out their agreement "to the fullest extent against any aggression."

An article, written by Karl Megerle, a journalist who enjoys the confidence of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, charged that President Roosevelt had misinterpreted the pact by ascribing to it aggressive intentions by Germany, Italy and Japan.

The article asserted that the "real effort" at domination of the world comes from the democracies and added: "But the world is not and will not be Anglo-Saxon."

Death For Nazi War Profiteers

Berlin, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Ministry of Justice proclaimed tonight a regulation providing the death penalty for extreme cases of war profiteering. The courts were given sweeping powers to combat price raising deemed to be unwarranted.

Fire Bomb Snuffer Is New British Gadget

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The newest war gadget being offered to housewives is the bomb-snuffer—something like a dishpan upside down and used for fighting incendiary bombs.

A housewife who finds a firebomb on her front step simply hooks a snuffer on a long pole and lowers it over the bomb. The missile is smothered in sand dropped automatically.

CHESHIRE CHEESE GONE

Noted London Eating Place Destroyed by Fire.

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The Cheshire Cheese—once the favorite eating place of Dr. Samuel Johnson, more recently a mecca for American tourists—was destroyed yesterday by fire of undetermined origin.

Most of the relics which adorned the famous old inn on Fleet [illegible] London's Newspaper Row, [illegible]rted saved.

[illegible]t establishment bear[illegible]me was wiped out in [illegible]ire of London in 1666. [illegible]r was damaged in the [illegible]an fire raid of Decem[illegible], only to be burned [illegible]day.

JAN 25 1941

War Souvenirs Barred To British Civilians

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Civilians may no longer retain as souvenirs articles dropped from German planes or gifts from airmen and others in German armed forces who may land in Britain, a new defense regulation said today.

The authorities are anx[illegible]us to get diaries, helmets an[illegible] other equipment from prisone[illegible] might give them valua[illegible] mation. These articles fr[illegible] have been given to civili[illegible]

JAN 25 1941

In Britain To Discuss Bases

London, Jan. 24 (AP)—An official announcement tonight said a United States delegation had arrived in the United Kingdom to discuss problems of administration and jurisdiction arising from the original agreement to lease Western Hemisphere bases in exchange for American destroyers.

Simon Urges Fight Until Victory Is Won

Kingston-on-Thames, England, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Viscount Simon, Lord Chancellor, declared today in an address inaugurating local war weapons week that "we have but one course before us . . . to persist until victory is ours."

"With the spectacle across the channel of what happens to countries and peoples who do not resist Hitler," said the erstwhile Sir John Simon, recently raised to the peerage, "there is not one of us who would not sacrifice all that is ours rather than that such a catastrophe overtake this home of freedom."

JAN 25 1941

British Grant Spain 50,000 Tons of Wheat

Madrid, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Great Britain signed an agreement today permitting Spain to receive 50,000 tons of Argentine wheat through the blockade. It is specified that the wheat needed to relieve a food shortage be carried in Spanish ships.

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Britain Signs to Aid Spain

MADRID, Jan. 24 (AP) — Great Britain aided Spain in meeting an acute wheat shortage today by agreeing to permit 65,000 tons of grain previously acquired by Britain to go to Spain through the naval blockade. Spain will receive 50,000 tons of Argentine wheat under a second agreement signed today. A British announcement that "shipme[illegible] of British wheat to Spain is to c[illegible]inue," left the way open for fur[illegible]r concessions.

Martinique Fugitives Are Landed At Bermuda

18 Czechs And 7 Frenchmen, Who Fled Island In Dugouts, Say They Want To Aid Allies

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 24 (AP)—Eighteen Czechs and seven Frenchmen who fled in dugout canoes from the Vichy-controlled French island of Martinique were landed here today by a British ship. They were picked up fifteen miles from Martinique.

All said a desire to enlist in the Allied forces prompted them to break away. Three of the Frenchmen, midshipmen from the French aircraft carrier Bearn and the cruiser Jeanne D'Arc, said they wanted to join the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

H. M. S. Newcastle At Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The 9,100-ton British cruiser Newcastle arrived today for the first time in Argentine waters. She will refuel and take on provisions.

JAN 25 1941

First Offender Jailed In Gandhi Campaign

Bombay, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Vinoba Bhave, the first practitioner of Mohandas Gandhi's current limited civil disobedience movement, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment today near Wardha for making anti-war speeches. He recently was released from the jail at Nagpur after three months' imprisonment.

WILLKIE FLIES ON

Plane Hops for Lisbon After Delay in the Azores.

Horta, the Azores, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Wendell L. Willkie left here on the Yankee Clipper for Lisbon today, en route to London.

The Clipper, held here since yesterday because of a high wind, took off at 8:30 A. M.

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Willkie Reaches Lisbon, Hopes To Be Back Feb. 12

Consoles Reporter on Election Bet: 'Well, I Lost a Job'

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 24 (AP).—Wendell L. Willkie, en route to London, arrived here today by Pan American clipper from the Azores.

Reiterating that he expected to remain in England about a fortnight, he said he hoped to be back in the United States by Feb. 12 for important engagements.

A newspaper man remarked that he had lost money in betting on the Presidential election, and Willkie, the defeated Republican candidate, retorted: "Well, I lost a job."

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India to Get 38,000 Italian Captives

New Delhi, India, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Arrangements have been made to accommodate 38,000 Italian prisoners of war in India, it was announced here today.

The British estimate the total number of prisoners taken in the North African campaign at close to 99,000, and the number of Italian dead and wounded at about 10,000.

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Three thousand additional Japanese troops arrived today at Haiphong, according to authoritative information here, and Japanese military officials indicated the troops were sent to relieve soldiers who entered the area last fall. According to a French-Japanese agreement, the number of Japanese troops in Indo-China is limited to 6,000.

HIS WAS THE FIFTH BREAK FOR FREEDOM AMONG A CONSIGNMENT OF PRISONERS WHO ARRIVED AT AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT WEDNESDAY FOR MOVEMENT TO INTERNMENT CAMPS IN THE INTERIOR. NONE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

SIAMESE RAIDERS OUT

Bangkok Reports an Attack on French Indo-China.

Bangkok, Thailand, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The Thai (Siamese) High Command announced today that the Thai air force carried out widespread air raids on the Cambodia border area of French Indo-China in retaliation for new French air attacks on Thai towns. Highway and railroad junctions, military buildings, oil depots and railroad terminals in Mongkolburi were said to have been set afire and heavily damaged.

On land, the High Command said, Thai forces ripped down the French flag over the border town of Champasakdi, hoisted the Thai flag and liberated the population. After an intense exchange of fire across the Mekong River, the communique added, the French atttempted to land in the Nang Hai region from canoes but were driven back.

THAI FOR MEDIATION

Accepts Japanese Offer in Dispute With French.

Tokio, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The Thai Government at Bangkok has accepted the offer of the Japanese Government to mediate the undeclared border warfare between Thai and French Indo-China, and the conferences will begin here soon, it was officially announced today. The Vichy Government previously accepted Japan's offer to mediate the four-month-old war.

The Thai Government is seeking sections of Laos and Cambodia provinces, Indo-China, which she claims were taken from her by France.

N NIGHT LEAD MEDIATION

TOKYO, JAN. 25-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PRESS HAILED JAPANESE MEDIATION IN THE THAILAND-FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER WAR DISPUTE AS EVIDENCE THAT THOSE TWO ASIATIC COUNTRIES TODAY RECOGNIZE JAPAN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE PROJECTED "COMMON PROSPERITY" SPHERE IN EAST ASIA.

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THE CABINET INFORMATION BUREAU SAID THAT BOTH SIDES HAD ACCEPTED JAPAN'S OFFER TO MEDIATE AND THAT NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BEGIN SOON HERE. THE JAPANESE MEDIATORS HAVE NOT BEE VET BEEN NAME DESIGNATED.

OTTAWA, ONT., JAN 24-(AP)-OFFICERS OF THE INTERNMENT OPERATIONS BRANCH HERE RECEIVED ADVICE FROM SMITH FALLS, ONT., TODAY THAT A GERMAN PRISONER HAD ESCAPED FROM A TRAIN THERE BUT HAD BEEN RECAPTURED IMMEDIATELY.

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Two Germans Escape From Train In Canada

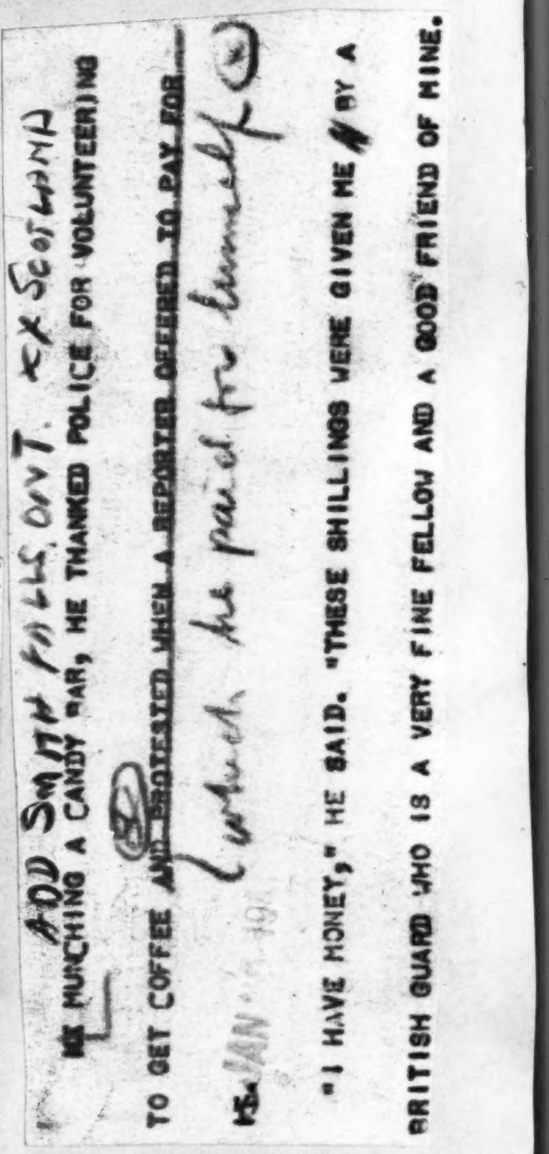
Flee Soon After Nazi Pilot Is Recaptured Following Earlier Dash For Freedom

Smith Falls, Ont., Jan. 24 (AP)—Two German prisoners of war escaped from a train carrying them to an internment camp today shortly after police recaptured a Nazi pilot, who had gotten away in another dash for freedom.

Lieut. Ottman Hollman, 25, German pilot, jumped through a train window only to be recaptured a few minutes later by three policemen.

"I am an officer and it is the duty of a German officer to escape if he can," said Lieut. Hollman, who is a veteran of both the Spanish war and the siege of Britain.

He was brought to Canada for internment after he survived fifty-two hours in a collapsible boat. He was shot down off the coast of Scotland.



IN ALMOST PERFECT ENGLISH, HOLLMAN SAID HE WOULD HAVE XXXXXXX LIKED TO HAVE BECOME AN ACTOR, ADDING:

"I WAS ON THE STAGE FOR A LITTLE WHILE. BUT MY FAMILY, S[illegible] MUST BE AN OFFICER, A GERMAN OFFICER, AND SO I BECAME A PILOT."

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SINCE THE START OF THE WAR, THERE HAVE BEEN 26 ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE FROM THE INTERNMENT CAMPS BUT ALL HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL. ONE INTERNEE WAS SHOT AND KILLED WHEN HE RESISTED CAPTURE.

Nazi Who Fled Canada Caught At Ogdensburg

Alertness of Ex-Canadian Traps Pilot Who Also Had Escaped Thrice in Britain

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 24 (AP).—The alertness of a former Canadian led tonight to the arrest of a German pilot who came down unhurt over England last Sept. 7 and escaped from British prison camps.

The airman, who gave his name as Baron Franz von Werra, Messerschmitt squadron leader, was held on a vagrancy charge after Alfred Crites, now an Ogdensburg business man, saw him walking along a downtown street. He wore a blue topcoat over his regulation German flying coat and civilian trousers.

David Benjamin, chief of immigration of the United States Border Patrol stationed here, said the flyer told him he had escaped from a prison train carrying him from Halifax to an undisclosed destination in Canada.

Mr. Benjamin said Von Werra, who claimed to have shot down three British fighter planes over London before colliding with another Messerschmitt and being forced down, began his career of eluding British prison guards soon afterward.

He first escaped from a prison camp near Liverpool by tunneling beneath the wire fence. He was recaptured and sent to a camp in Scotland, where he again made a brief getaway.

Brought to Canada early this week with the second contingent of captured German pilots for internment, Von Werra leaped from the prison train some 200 miles north of Ottawa. He made his way to Prescott, Ont., directly across the river from Ogdensburg, by hitch-hiking, then crossed the river in a boat.

The pilot had been in the United States less than an hour before being arrested. Mr. Benjamin said he would be turned over to Federal authorities tomorrow for arraignment on a charge of illegal entry.

War Communiques

In Italian East Africa, a successful bombing attack was made by aircraft of the South African Air Force on Sciasciamanna, 120 miles south of Addis Ababa. As a result of this action four S-81's were completely destroyed and other enemy aircraft were severely damaged. In addition, the administration buildings on the airdrome were bombed.

Neghelli, 250 miles south of Addis Ababa, was also attacked, and the administrative buildings in the town were damaged and lorries (trucks) were successfully bombed.

At Keru some enemy bombers escorted by fighters were intercepted by South African fighter aircraft, and in the ensuing engagement one CA-133 was shot down and others were damaged. An additional CA-133 was destroyed on the ground.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely to their bases.

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

Our submarines in the Mediterranean continue to carry out with success their part of interrupting Italy's sea-borne communications with her armies in Africa.

The commander in chief in the Mediterranean has reported that

British

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (AP).—A British Middle East command communique:

Libya: Our troops are continuing their advance westward.

Eritrea: The Italian forces have evacuated Keru and Aigot and are continuing their retreat.

Abyssinia (Ethiopia): Reports have been received of recent native patriot activities south and east of Lake Tana during which casualties were inflicted on the enemy troops.

Kenya Colony: Vigorous patrolling up to and over the frontier was carried out on a large portion of the frontier. Few of the enemy were encountered.

A Royal Air Force communique:

Bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. again attacked Appolonia (in Libya) yesterday. Bombs straddled barracks and the southern edge of an airdrome, starting a number of explosions and fires which were seen thirty-five miles away.

Derna and Marau, fifty miles southwest of Appolonia, were also raided, bombs falling among buildings at the former and among aircraft at the latter. Details of these two attacks are not yet available.

Fighter aircraft maintained patrols throughout the day, and deep reconnaissances were made.

His Majesty's submarine Parthian (Comdr. M. G. Rimington, D. S. O., R. N.) has sunk a heavily laden Italian supply ship of about 7,000 tons south of Italy.

Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

There has been very little enemy activity over this country today. A single enemy aircraft crossed the east coast of Scotland early this afternoon. Anti-aircraft guns and a fighter patrol drove it off. No bombs were dropped.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (AP).—The German high command communique:

German planes, in the course of armed reconnaissance, bombed war-essential objectives at a British east coast harbor yesterday.

Long-distance planes attacked and sank two armed merchantmen, totaling 8,100 tons, in the region west of Ireland. Another 5,500-ton ship stopped, burning and with a list.

Several heavy explosions were observed after bombs hit a 12,000-ton freighter on the English east coast.

One enemy plane was downed in an air fight.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front we captured prisoners and automatic arms in patrol actions. Our planes scatter-bombed enemy troops.

In Cyrenaica (Libya) our air force intensively scatter-bombed and machine-gunned enemy mechanized forces. The enemy air force bombed Derna.

In the Tobruk fortress our troops in the western section offered stubborn resistance throughout yesterday.

In East Africa fighting is in progress between our units, effectively supported by our air force, and the enemy motorized forces on the Sudan front and in Somaliland on the Kenya front.

In the Aegean, enemy planes flew over the City of Rhodes on the night of Jan. 22, dropping several explosive bombs. Slight damage was caused to private dwellings, but no one was hurt.

The German Air Corps again attacked objectives in the base at Malta.

JAN 25 194[illegible]

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Greek command communique:

There were restricted local operations. About 100 prisoners were taken.

A communique of the Ministry of Home Security:

There were no raids in Greece today.

Roosevelt Calls Defense Labor Situation Good

Says There Have Been Few Strikes; Unions' Rivalry Starts at Allis-Chalmers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—President Roosevelt said today that strikes in defense industries had been very few and that the labor situation on the whole was very good.

That was his reply when asked at his press conference for comment on the Congress of Industrial Organizations-United Automobile Workers strike at the Milwaukee plant of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, which has about $26,000,000 in defense orders, chiefly for naval equipment.

Asked what was the general policy of the government regarding strikes in defense industries, the President said each case stood by itself.

Roosevelt Asks $175,000,000

Appropriation for Clothing and Equipping Army of 1,400,000 Is Sought.

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt asked Congress today for an immediate appropriation of $175,000,000 for the purchase of clothing and equippage which will be required for an army of approximately 1,400,000 men.

The War Department disclosed today that the Government had entered into a $39,740,836 contract with the Studebaker company for the construction of plants to build Wright aeronautical engines. The contract was with the Defense Plant Corporation, an RFC subsidiary.

An additional contract for $10,045,313 covered the cost of machinery and equipment, officials said. Neither of these contracts covered production orders.

The plants to be expanded or built will be at South Bend and Fort Wayne, Ind., and Chicago.

A contract estimated to total $47,997,000 for construction and equipment of a smokeless powder plant at Childersburg Ala., was awarded by the War Department to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Del. The department said that $13,000,000 represented the cost of equip-

30.24-7149

ment, leaving $34,997,000 for construction and preparation of the plant for operation. The contract was awarded on a cost plus fixed fee basis, and the Navy Department, which will use approximately a third of the powder produced, agreed to pay approximately one-third of the cost.

The War Department announced that these contracts had been cleared by the Defense Commission:

Stewart Warner Company, Chicago, machinery and equipment for the manufacture of ordnance items, $4,000,000; Omaha Steel Company, Omaha, machinery and equipment for the manufacture of ordnance items, $483,875; Wright Aeronautical Corporation, East Paterson, N. J., additional plant facilities for the manufacture of aircraft engines, $1,500,000.

ROOSEVELT SENDS ADVISER TO CHINA

Currie Makes a Trip Like Hopkins's to London.

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—In a move parallel to Harry Hopkins's special mission to England, it was announced today that Laughlin Currie, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, would visit China soon to make an economic survey. Apparently he is to help determine what aid that country should receive if the lease-lend bill is passed.

Emphasizing the administration's interest alike in Chinese and British resistance to Germany, Italy and Japan, Mr. Currie will go to Chungking at the invitation of the Chinese Government and will bear a special message of greeting to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Known as President Roosevelt's personal economic adviser, Mr. Currie, 38 years old, with an extensive background in economics, will be accompanied by Emile Destres, senior economist of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Currie, educated at Harvard and the London School of Economics, also held a position with the reserve board before he became administrative assistant to the President in July, 1939.

He is expected to make an intensive study of China's whole economic structure.

As a close adviser to the President, however, he is expected also to study China's war needs generally and the strength of resistance to Japan, much the same thing that Mr. Hopkins is believed to be doing in Great Britain.

HOUSE VOTES FUNDS FOR 200 FREIGHTERS

Refuses to Bar Closed Shop Rule in Shipyards.

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The House passed and sent to the Senate today an emergency appropriation of $313,500,000 for building 200 new cargo vessels after refusing to prohibit closed shop agreements by contractors participating in the program. The legislation would make the funds available to the Maritime Commission for the immediate construction of the ships, described by President Roosevelt as needed urgently to meet the threat of a world shortage of such vessels resulting from the European war.

Shortly before passage, the House adopted an amendment to prohbit the payment of any funds to persons advocating the overthrow of the Government by force. That provision was a substitute for the proposal of Representative Smith, Democrat, of Virginia, which would have prohibited the payment of any funds to firms requiring their employees to join labor unions.

President and Winant Talk at White House

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The President disclosed today that he had conferred this morning with John G. Winant, former Republican Governor of New Hampshire, who has been mentioned for appointment as the new United States Ambassador to Great Britain, but he added that nothing could be said on that as yet. The President explained that no announcement would be made on the new ambassador until word from Britain had been received that the selection was agreeable to that country.

SETS DEBT LIMIT AT 65 BILLION

Necessary Legislation Is Started by Doughton.

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Representative Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, introduced legislation today to raise the Federal debt limit to $65,000,000,000 from its present level of $49,000,000,000. The current debt is $45,163,856,577.

Mr. Doughton announced that public hearings on the measure would start Wednesday with Secretary Morgenthau as the first witness.

The measure also would remove the present limitation of $4,000,000,000 on the amount of new indebtedness which could be incurred for national defense. That sum was "earmarked" last year when Congress boosted the limit upward from $45,000,000,000.

Secretary Morgenthau meanwhile called in two of his favorite financial advisers to discuss methods of raising the billions necessary for financing the defense program.

They were Roswell Magill of Columbia University, former Under-Secretary of the Treasury, and Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Morgenthau is seeking advice from numerous sources on what types of securities should be sold, and what sales methods should be employed. He already has indicated he has plans for selling small denomination securities, including $5 bonds and possibly 25 cent saving stamps as was done during the world war.

However, officials said that, naturally, the bulk of the borrowing probably would be done through long term bonds of the usual $1,000 denomination.

Extent of the borrowing contemplated by Mr. Morgenthau was shown in President Roosevelt's $17,485,528,049 budget for the next fiscal year, which provided for a deficit of $9,210,093,049. This deficit will have to be met from borrowing except to the extent that new taxes, also advocated by the administration, are enacted.

BRITISH SALES 'SATISFACTORY'

Under-Secretary Phillips Reports to Treasury Officials.

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Sir Frederick Phillips, Under-Secretary of the British Treasury, said today that liquidation of British securities in the United States was "progressing very satisfactorily."

He said that was the gist of a report he made this morning to Treasury and Securities and Exchange Commission officials at a conference in the office of Secretary Morgenthau.

Mr. Morgenthau recently disclosed a British estimate that at the beginning of the year the British owned $616,000,000 of "market" securities and $900,000,000 of direct investments in the United States.

His liquidation report, Sir Frederick explained, referred to the "market" securities.

The British officials told reporters he also was negotiating with "a very large number" of American investment trusts for the sale of the direct investments.

This phase of liquidation, it was explained, was awaiting the arrival in the United States of a high British official carrying a list of these investments. The name of the official was not learned, but he was said to have arrived in Lisbon to take a clipper plane for the United States.

Sir Frederick was accompanied by T. J. Carlyle Gifford, British liquidating agent in New York, who has been handling the piecemeal sale of the "market" securities. These are well-known stocks and bonds which are listed on leading securities exchanges.

G. H. S. Pinsent, financial attache of the British Embassy, also attended. The Securities and Exchange Commission was represented by Ganson Purcell, director of the trading and exchange division, and David Schencker, head of the investment trust division.

Treasury conferees beside Mr. Morgenthau were Under-Secretary Daniel W. Bell, Merle Cochran, director of the stabilization fund, and Harry D. White, director of monetary research.

U. S. Chamber Opposes "Power" In Aid Bill

Chicago, Jan. 22 (AP)—Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States tonight indorsed aid to Great Britain, but expressed opposition to the lease-lend bill before Congress because the President was "specifically excluded from the restraining influence of any law."

The directors, saying they represented 700,000 businessmen, contended in a statement that the present bill gave "unnecessary and unwise" powers to the Chief Executive and created the possibility of America entering into war without further action by Congress.

Approve Lease Of Arms

They said they favored Congress enacting promptly such laws as would permit the sale, lease or gift of military properties or the extension of cash or credit to the British Empire, or other democracies fighting aggressors, provided they did not create an act of war.

Also, they said, the laws should prohibit United States ships from being sent into the war zones, except with the prior expressed approval of Congress, and should specify that no soldiers, sailors or other representatives of the armed forces of this nation, other than high-ranking officers, be permitted in the war zone, except with the approval of Congress.

NYE SEES WAR NEAR

Says Entry May Be Only Few Weeks Off.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, says this nation is closer to war today than it was a month before it entered the world war.

Mr. Nye, a leading isolationist, told a men's club here last night: "In a matter of a very few weeks, if certain things are allowed to happen, American sons will again be sent to European battlefields. We want to know first what is England's purpose in this war. What does she intend to do if she wins it? We don't even know that, and yet we're nearer to entering the war today than we were thirty days before entering the last one."

He did not elaborate.

RELIEF FOR FINLAND

Red Cross Studies Plan to Send Over Supplies.

Washington, Jan. 24 (A.P.).—The United States is seeking to meet Finland's more urgent needs for food and other relief supplies through the American Red Cross rather than through further governmental loans, it was learned today.

An additional allotment of $500,000 for foodstuffs and other materials has been made by the Red Cross, bringing to $2,379,000 the amount of relief shipments already made or being prepared for Finland during this winter.

This is far short of the needs estimated by Hjalmar Procope, Finnish Minister. Finland obtained a $30,000,000 Export-Import Bank loan during the Russo-Finnish war which has been virtually exhausted by purchases in the United States.

U. S. DEFENSE LAID TO THREAT FROM ABROAD

Stephen Early Cites Acts "Which Contemplate World Domination"

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 24 (AP)—Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, said tonight this nation is committed to a policy of all-out defense because it is convinced that there is a "movement on the other side of the water which seriously contemplates the domination of the entire world."

in Germany and Italy." Then he added:

"If you want to destroy society, you must destroy the press and the radio. And that is what has happened to the newspapers and radio in the totalitarian countries. To say that they are subject to censorship is to tell less than half the truth. What they contain is ordered from above, all of it."

Early, in an address to the Minnesota Editorial Association and broadcast, said the defense policy meant:

"Defense for the present, for the near-by future, and for the long-range future. It means defense by building now, the most modern fighting equipment.

For Continued Production

"It means defense by building the plant so that it can keep on producing the most modern equipment as long as may be necessary.

"It means defense by putting that equpiment where it can best serve the interests of the United States."

The latter statement apparently referred to the Administration's lease-lend proposal for aiding Britain. Until the "dream of universal domination" is ended, Early said, "no one in the world can feel safe; such safety as there is abides in the strength of our arms."

"Must Destroy Society"

Early said that to establish dictatorship and totalitarianism, society must be destroyed as it has been "destroyed

Ile de France Likely To Become Troopship

Boston, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The 40,000-ton French liner Ile de France is being converted into a troop or supply ship in Singapore under the direction of British authorities, members of the crew of the American freighter Steel Traveler reported today. They said that when the Steel Traveler, which arrived here today, tied up beside the French ship at Singapore several weeks ago, workmen hurriedly were outfitting the ship for transport purposes. The American vessel brought tin and rubber.

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12 Cargo Vessels Are Sold to British

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The sale of twelve cargo vessels from its laid-up fleet to British shipping interests was announced today by the Maritime Commission. The British will pay $2,779,-800 for the twelve vessels, whose deadweight tonnage totals 107,-061. The British had bid $4,-611,650 for twenty ships, but this was rejected.

Today's sale increased to forty-nine the number of ships the commission has sold to the British from its laid-up fleet.

Transylvania Again an Issue.

The recent loss of Rumanian Transylvania to Hungary has been raised at one battle cry in the present revolter, but seems to be incidental rathr than one of the chief causes of the disturbance. Antonescu has announced that he doesn't recognize the cession of this rich territory to Hungary—although it was done on order of Hitler—and expects to get it back.

The Rumanian Government accepts the view that Hitler was forced by Italy to make this concession. Thus, as Italy's prestige has sunk, the Rumanian demands for return of Transylvania have gone up. The Iron Guard in general appears to have had no quarrel with this attitude of their dictator. But when the General assumed power with the Iron Guard support he didn't establish a Guardist government.

The Government is made up of various classes. Financial and economic matters, however, are in the hands of conservatives—experienced members of the old regime of the King.

Here is said to lie the bone of contention with the radicals. They say he is favoring the vested interests at the expense of the masses. The Government charges that this charge is being exploited by Communists.

The Germans would appear to have kept aloof as far as possible. The idea that they inspired the trouble to facilitate the taking over of Rumania doesn't hold water. The Nazis could not assume control of Rumania without building a bonfire on their own doorstep. Their business is to maintain tranquillity and get food production started again in this rich grain area.

It is my view that the Nazi occupation is for the purpose of establishing a strategic base for offensive or defensive military operations, or both, and to make sure that Rumania remains within the Nazi fold.

In the War Zone

Antonescu's Economic Policy Seen as One Cause of Disturbances

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

JAN 25 1941

The Rumanian revolt, which is officially attributed to youthful extremists in the pro-Nazi Iron Guard and to communists, would appear to have received much of its impetus from dissatisfaction with conservative leanings of the military dictator, Gen. Antonescu.

Mixed with this is a certain amount of violent opposition to the Nazi occupation. And we cannot ignore the Rumanian charge that Russian communists are expediting the situation in order to make it difficult for the Germans to retain their hold on the country.

When Antonescu last September forced King Carol's abdication and established a military dictatorship, the coup was achieved with the support of the Iron Guard. The dictatorship was definitely pro-Nazi and subscribed to the Axis.

Antonescu has indicated that his sole business is to preserve the independence of Rumania. He also has made it clear that he believed his country's fortune is bound up with that of Germany, that he has faith in Nazidom, and so has hitched his chariot to Hitler's star. That is said also to represent the position of the Iron Guard as a whole.

A62

AFRICAN

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES BEYOND TOBRUK, LIBYA, JAN. 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITH THE STRONGHOLD OF TOBRUK SAFELY IN THE BAG, BRITISH ARMORED PATROLS AND COLUMNS OF AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY ARE PRESSING ON WESTWARD.

NOW THAT TWO-THIRDS OF MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI'S ARMY HAS BEEN DESTROYED, VAST DESERT DISTANCES AND THE PROBLEM OF KEEPING SUPPLIES MOVING MAINLY STAND BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND THE REST OF LIBYA.

WEST OF THE PRESENT THEATER OF OPERATIONS STAND THE BARRIER OF THE AKDAR MOUNTAINS.

JAN 25 1941

THE FIRES OF TOBRUK CONTINUED TO BURN BUT WERE SUBSIDING. AMMUNITION WAS STILL EXPLODING ABOARD THE BURNING CRUISER SAN GIORGIO IN THE PORT. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE HARBOR ENTRANCES HAD BEEN MINED AND BLOCKED BY CHAINS SUPPORTED BY BUOYS.

THE AUSTRALIANS WHO TOOK UP THE ADVANCE INTO THE WEST WERE TROOPS HELD IN RESERVE OUTSIDE TOBRUK DURING THE RECENT ATTACK. OTHER AUSTRALIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS WHO STORMED THE STRONGHOLD RELAXED IN THE TOWN TODAY.

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MANY ABANDONED BICYCLES WERE FOUND AND THE STREETS WERE FULL OF BIKE-RIDING AUSSIES. OTHERS IN THE FULL FLUSH OF SATISFACTION OVER THE VICTORY STROLLED THE STREETS AFTER FINE MEALS OF CAPTURED ITALIAN FOOD AND WINES, STOPPING TO GREET FRIENDS AND EXCHANGE NOTES ON THE BATTLE.

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD P.WAVELL VISITED TOBRUK TODAY, INSPECTING THE FORCES AND CONGRATULATING THE AUSTRALIAN BRIGADIERS WHO LED THEIR MEN INTO THE TOWN, AND THE CHIEFS OF THE BRITISH TANK AND ARTILLERY UNITS.

JAN 25 1941

WHILE ENORMOUS STORES OF SUPPLIES WERE CAPTURED, THE ITALIANS DEPRIVED THE BRITISH OF CONSIDERABLE MATERIAL BY DESTROYING IT WEDNESDAY BEFORE SURRENDERING THE TOWN. ONE GROUP OF TRUCKS WAS SET AFIRE AFTER BEING DRENCHED WITH OIL. THIS WAS THE FIRST INSTANCE SINCE THE DESERT CAMPAIGN BEGAN WHERE THE ITALIANS FOUND TIME TO DESTROY THEIR MATERIAL.

AGVS OUT

CAIRO, EGYPT, JAN. 25-(AP)-FOUR ITALIAN GENERALS AND AN ADMIRAL CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH AT TOBRUK ARRIVED HERE BY AIR TODAY.

THEY WILL JOIN 12 OTHER GENERALS AND A NUMBER OF SENIOR FASCIST STAFF OFFICERS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH IN THE BATTLE OF AFRICA.

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A48

ROME, JAN. 24-(AP)-TO EMPHASIZE ITALIAN-GERMAN UNITY ITALY WILL RELEASE ON JAN. 30 A NEW STAMP BEARING PICTURES OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND ADOLF HITLER AS WELL AS OF AN ITALIAN AND GERMAN SOLDIER.

A SIMILAR STAMP, IT IS UNDERSTOOD HERE, IS BEING ISSUED IN GERMANY.

WRITING TODAY IN MUSSOLINI'S NEWSPAPER POPOLO D'ITALIA ON THE SUBJECT OF UNITY, MARIO APELIUS OBSERVED:

"ITALY AND GERMANY FORM IN THIS HISTORIC MOMENT ONE BODY; ONE POLITICAL WILL; ONE DIPLOMATIC FORCE; ONE ECONOMIC ORGANISM; ONE PLAN OF WAR; ONE PROGRAM OF PEACE."

SPEAKING SYMBOLICALLY, HE ADDED:

JAN 25 1941

"ITALY AND GERMANY FORM ONE FLAG: THE FLAG OF THE NEW EUROPE."

WE728PES

AGVS OUT

LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)-HAROLD JOHN SAVAGE, A LONDON RAILWAY WORKER, RECENTLY SAW GERMAN INCENDIARY BOMBS LAND ON ONE OPEN FREIGHT CAR LOADED WITH EXPLOSIVES AND ATTACHED TO NINE OTHER CARS PACKED WITH MUNITIONS.

HE SHUNTED THE BURNING CAR AWAY FROM THE OTHERS, WORKED A STIRRUP PUMP AND WATER HOSE TO PUT OUT THE FLAMES AND PREVENT WHAT WHOULD HAVE BEEN " A VERY DISASTROUS EXPLOSION," THE LONDON GAZETTE SAID IN ANNOUNCING HIS AWARD OF THE GEORGE CROSS, HIGHEST CIVILIAN DECORATION FOR BRAVERY.

IN THE LIVERPOOL PORT AREA, NORMAN TUNNA, ANOTHER RAILWAY EMPLOYE DISCOVERED TWO INCENDIARIES HAD FALLEN ATOP A CARLOAD OF MUNITIONS DURING ANOTHER RAID. HE CLIMBED ABOARD AND TOSSED THE BOMBS FROM THE CAR. THE TOP LAYER OF HEAVY BOMBS WAS HOT WHEN HE DID SO, IT WAS STATED.

JHM/CP/605P

JAN 25 1941

(AGYS OUT) ALGECIRAS, SPAIN, JAN. 24--(AP)-- A LONE AIRPLANE BEARING GERMAN INSIGNIA FLEW OVER GIBRALTAR TWICE TODAY, EACH TIME DRAWING HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE FROM THE BATTERIES ON THE ROCK.

THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME A GERMAN PLANE HAD BEEN SIGHTED NEAR GIBRALTAR SINCE THE NAZIS JOINED THE ITALIANS IN A NEW MEDITERRANEAN AIR OFFENSIVE.

01210 02103 ALGECIRAS -- LCH--7PES

B33 (AGYS OUT)

WX PX DT KX

VALPARAISO, CHILE, JAN 24-(AP)-SEVEN PROMINENT CHILEAN NEWSPAPERMEN SAILED TODAY FOR THE UNITED STATES WHERE, FOR TWO MONTHS, EACH WILL BE THE GUEST OF A LEADING NORTH AMERICAN DAILY NEWSPAPER.

THE CHILEANS WERE GIVEN A SEND-OFF BY CLAUDE G.BOWERS, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CHILE, WHO SPONSORED THE UNDERTAKING. IN PRESENTING THE PROJECT, AMBASSADOK BOWERS DESCRIBED IT AS "A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF FRIENDLY INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION" BY NEWSPAPERS "DESIRING TO AID IN EFFECTING A CLOSER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN CHILE AND THE UNITED STATES."

AFTER ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK, THE GROUP WILL VISIT WASHINGTON BRIEFLY, THEN PROCEED TO THE OFFICES OF THE HOST NEWSPAPERS. IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT THEY WOULD EXCHANGE VIEWS ON NEWS COVERAGE AND NEWSPAPER PRODUCTION WITH THEIR HOSTS AND EXPLORE MEANS OF STIMULATING CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

THE MEN AND THEIR NORTH AMERICAN HOSTS ARE: CARLOS EASTMAN, OF EL MERCURIO OF SANTIAGO, THE NEW YORK TIMES; MANUEL VEGA, EL DIARIO ILUSTRADO OF SANTIAGO, WASHINGTON STAR; JOAQUIN MUIRHEAD LA HORA OF SANTIAGO, WASHINGTON POST.

FRANCISCO LE DANTEC, EL MERCURIO OF VALPARAISO, PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN; LUIS IGNACIO SILVA, LA UNION OF VALPARAISO, BOSTON GLOBE.

GUILLERMO VALENZUELA, LA NACION OF SANTIAGO, LOS ANGELES TIMES; AND RAFAEL VALDIVIESO, EL IMPARCIAL OF SANTIAGO, DETROIT NEWS.

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Sima Reported Held, Guard Purge Ordered

Personality Sketch of Iron Guard Leader Page 2

By Robert St. John

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Bucharest, Rumania, Jan. 25 (AP) (Passed by Military Censor) — Vice-Premier Horia Sima, officially accused of leading the Rumanian rebellion, was variously reported tonight as captured or in flight across Soviet Russia while Premier General Ion Antonescu called on rebels to punish themselves—a bidding to mass suicide.

(Flight of Sima, leader of the Iron Guard, into Russia might imply that Russia, in giving even fleeting sanctuary, chose not to see the Vice-Premier caught by the spreading Antonescu purge. The full motivation of the Rumanian rebellion has not yet been disclosed.)

Calls For Punishment

Antonescu called on the rebel Guardists to punish themselves in the "true" fashion of their Spartan organization—which means suicide.

". . . You rebels, if you are true Iron Guardists, punish yourselves with true legionary punishment or otherwise you may be sure I shall apply mass punishment myself," Antonescu proclaimed.

General Antonescu, who claims mastery of the nation after a week of blood and terror, announced he was forming a new political organization to promulgate "common spirit with Germany and Italy" and voiced gratitude for German backing.

(Authorized sources in Berlin said also that the German Government has faith in Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu, of Rumania.

"Greatest Sadness"

(The impression was gained from these sources that Horia Sima has been dropped so far as Germany is concerned, although it was said that Rumanians themselves must decide who should carry on the work of reconstruction.)

"I make it a duty and an honor to declare to the nation in these days of greatest sadness that I have behind me the loyal shadow of the great Führer and the honor of German might which guaranteed our borders," Antonescu wrote at the end of a dramatic account of the rebellion.

There was no elaboration of the report that Sima, Iron Guard chieftain had been taken.

(A newspaper dispatch to Budapest, Hungary, from Bucharest said it was reported that Rumanian soldiers had stormed the Iron Guard's "green house" quarters in the hunt for Sima who had barricaded himself there.

(Charges of looting as well as rebellion were reported lodged against Guardist leaders. They were accused of sacking synagogues and wrecking the newspaper plants of *Universul* and *Curentud*.)

Rebels Smoked Out

Premier General Ion Antonescu declared in a signed statement in the newspapers today that a midnight attempt to assassinate him had touched off the bloody rebellion.

An important nest of 250 rebels was smoked out at noon today. They were said to have had a large cache of hand grenades, guns, food, liquor and cigarettes.

Antonescu's summary said "Men whom I trusted and all those dear children in whom I put such faith and advised to respect the death of Codreanu (Corneliu Codreanu, Iron Guard martyr) could find no other way to show their faith in me than to send bullets against me and the state.

"In the pages of history there does not exist a page of greater ingratitude.

"In the Premier's office I worked like a slave early and late. I abandoned my home so as not to lose a minute.

"They organized against me with the help of Former Minister of Interior (General George) Petrovicescu and Director of Gendarmes Ghica and officers of the municipal police.

"They concentrated vagabonds and malcontents and assembled pieces of artillery, machine guns and rifles with which they tried to assassinate me by night. The attempt did not succeed, so they attacked by day.

"At the same time, in institutions with money paid into the State by your citizens, they installed rebel groups and with them were joined enemies of the State, young idealists and innocents who were betrayed from the start.

"Strikes were called. Factories were burned while suburbs of the neighborhood were ransacked and pillaged.

"I tried without success to stop the rebellion. I, who made the *coup d'etat* of September 6 without shedding a drop of blood and who suffers as none other for those killed at Jilava, and because I did not want to cover my hands with blood, I was obliged to allow troops to shoot our brothers.

"In the attack on the Premier's office, in which two soldiers were killed and one officer was wounded, not a single rebel was wounded.

"Six hundred vagabonds, men and women of the lowest order and a child of 12 years old who shot a machine gun at the soldiers, did not have a single wound. On the streets soldiers tried to call the rebels to order by threat.

"Yet on one street a soldier was captured and they poured gasoline and oil on him and ignited him before the agonized eyes of his comrades.

"Soldiers Humiliated"

"The same thing happened on other streets. Soldiers who did not shoot were insulted and humiliated and officers were greeted with the names of 'dog' and 'wretch,' as in an anarchial revolution.

"Everywhere there was rifle and pistol fire from roofs against soldiers who sacrificed their lives to maintain order.

"I gave the order that rebels at the police prefecture be released without the presence of the army, having confidence in the promise that as soon as the army had retired the rebels would give up their arms and leave.

"In revenge for my confidence, they shot with machine guns and rifles and captured tanks to attack the telephone building, army headquarters and the radio station from which they gave out the order to seize soldiers. They even put themselves in military uniform. In many cities of the nation similar things occurred."

"By my order, the army never attacked during the first two days of the rebellion, but only defended itself.

"The wretches who got the Iron Guard to serve foreign interests and the vagabonds who fell do not deserve a better fate. But young, correct people have fallen for a false belief.

"The severest punishments are deserved by those who sent to death the innocents, by those who betrayed their followers and who led them into this mad enterprise in loosing anarchy and hate, only to abandon them when the fight had begun."

The Council of Ministers, in its own resume of the fighting, said it was impossible to estimate the number of casualties in this week of civil strife.

Soldier Burned

The Council of Ministers declared today in an official resume of this week's bloody events in Rumania that rebels had poured gasoline over a Rumanian soldier and set him afire, quoting this as one example of barbarism against which the army had to fight.

The announcement said it was impossible to estimate the number of casualties.

The army, with tanks, is scouring Bucharest section by section in their search for rebel leaders.

Thousands of Guardsmen who had been given state jobs after the abdication of King Carol II chose to remain in hiding and lose their posts rather than appear to face arrest and punishment.

600 Surrender

Antonescu had given them until tonight to appear or be crossed off the pay roll.

A person attached to the Government said 600 Guardists finally were forced to surrender a munition depot they had held for days when the army opened water mains to flood the basement in which they were hiding.

A Government announcement said: "True Iron Guardists" who took part in the rebellion would know how "to punish themselves," but added that the Government would see to it that "bad guardists would be made to pay for their trouble-making."

The formation of a new national political party was announced.

IRON GUARDS FACE SUICIDE OR 'MASS' FATE

Antonescu, Crying Ingratitude, Gives Rebels Two Alternatives

Sima Variously Reported Under Arrest And In Flight In Russia

By ROBERT ST. JOHN

Associated Press Correspondent

Bucharest, Jan. 25—Gen. Ion Antonescu, Rumania's victorious dictator, offered the leaders of the Iron Guard rebellion today the bleak alternative of suicide or "mass punishment" at the hands of the state.

Their chief, Vice-Premier Horia Sima, was reported variously as under arrest or in flight across Soviet Russia, but he and his associates were summoned by the Premier to this strange self-judgment:

". . . You rebels! If you are true Iron Guardists, punish yourself with true legionary punishment (and that by tradition is suicide) or otherwise you may be sure that I shall apply mass punishment myself."

[First it was understood in Bucharest that Sima had been taken into custody. The subsequent suggestion that he might have found refuge in Russia was interesting in the light of Antonescu's earlier assertion that holdout rebels had been under "Communist influence."]

Reported Seized With Loot

Tonight, rumors still new as to Sima's whereabouts. A photograph sent to newspapers here for publication represented that he had been arrested with several other Iron Guardists in a sleeping car in the provinces in possession of 3,500,000 lei (the leu, now unquoted in foreign exchange, was worth a fraction of a cent).

The picture showed him with the other Guardists. Newspaper editors received statements from several Guardists accusing Sima of having appropriated for his own use 800,000,000 lei of the Iron Guard poor relief fund.

Antonescu Takes Steps

General Antonescu conferred during the day with the German Minister, Baron Manfred von Killinger, and put every dock, airport and railroad depot under military control. All save international railroad traffic was halted; a 10 A. M. curfew was imposed, soldiers were ordered to shoot instantly any person failing to halt in response to challenge.

Long lines of Jews filed all day into the morgues to identify relatives killed in the rebellion. Jewish quarters were sacked, Jewish homes soaked in oil and set afire, synagogues pillaged, wrecked and burned.

Rich Loot From Jewish Homes

In one Jewish home, it developed today, four and a half million lei were stolen. Soldiers mopping up discovered vast quantities of money, furs, clothing, furniture looted from homes and shops by the rebels.

General Antonescu, still at the head of the state after four days of terror, announced that he was forming a new political party which would include Iron Guardsmen who had remained loyal to him and would promote "the common spirit with Germany and Italy." The new government is expected to be largely military.

"Loyal Shadow Of Führer"

"I make it a duty and an honor to declare to the nation in these days of greatest sadness that I have behind me the loyal shadow of the great Führer (Adolf Hitler) and the honor of German might which guaranteed our borders."

This the Premier wrote at the end of a long manifesto giving his account of the rebellion. Over and over he presented himself as the victim of ingratitude and inferentially recalled his own association with the Iron Guard—whose green shirt he wore symbolically after the coup by which he deposed King Carol last September 6, with the support of this same Iron Guard.

Charges Ingratitude

"Men whom I trusted and all those dear children in whom I put such faith and advised to respect the death of Codreanu (Corneliu Codreanu, a slain Iron Guard leader), could find no other way to show their faith in me than to send bullets against me and the state" thus went Antonescu's account.

"In the pages of history there does not exist a page of greater ingratitude.

"In the Premier's office I worked like a slave early and late. I abandoned my home so as not to lose a minute.

"They organized against me with the help of former Minister of Interior (General George) Petrovicescu and Director of Gendarmes Ghica and officers of the municipal police.

Vagabonds And Malcontents

"They concentrated vagabonds and malcontents and assembled pieces of artillery, machine guns and rifles with which they tried to assassinate me by night. The attempt did not succeed, so they attacked by day.

[Press dispatches to Belgrade reported today that a separate attempt upon Antonescu's life was made January 21 by a man who appeared at the Premier's home in the uniform of a Foreign Office porter representing that he had an urgent letter. Antonescu, confronted as he left his bath, was declared to have jumped back into the bathroom, slamming the door before the assassin could fire. The visitor then was arrested by bodyguards.]

"At the same time, in institutions with money paid into the state by you citizens, they installed rebel groups and with them were joined enemies of the state, young idealists and innocents who were betrayed from the start.

"Strikes were called. Factories were burned. . .

Not A Single Rebel Wounded

"I tried without success to stop the rebellion (without loss of blood). I—who made the *coup d'etat* of September 6 without shedding a drop of blood. . . . And because I did not want to cover my hands with blood I was obliged to allow troops to shoot our brothers.

"In the attack on the Premier's office, in which two soldiers were killed and one officer was wounded, not a single rebel was wounded.

"Six hundred vagabond, men and women of the lowest order and a child of 12 years old who shot a machine gun at the soldiers, did not have a single wound. . . .

Soldier Set Afire On Street

"Yet, on one street a soldier was captured and they poured gasoline and oil on him and ignited him before the agonized eyes of his comrades. The same thing happened on other streets. . . .

"By my order the army never attacked during the first two days of the rebellion, but only defended itself.

"The severest punishments are deserved by those who sent to death the innocents, by those who betrayed their followers and led them into this mad enterprise in loosing anarchy and hate, only to abandon them when the fight had begun."

Groza Reported Killed

It was announced that Vasile Groza, head of the radical workers group of the Iron Guard whose manifesto against the Antonescu Government had been plastered in windows and on fences all over Bucharest earlier in the week, had been killed in the fighting.

Ghica, the chief of gendarmes, and the secret police chief, Maimuca, are under court martial.

Vasile Iasisivki, former Minister of Health, was reported wounded.

Horia Kosmovitch, former Under Secretary of State and chief of Iron Guard propaganda, and Victor Medrea, chief of the Propaganda Ministry's press section, have been arrested.

An eyewitness said tonight that the first thing done by the Iron Guardists when they pillaged the homes of wealthy Jews was to dress up in the best suits, shirts, ties and shoes of their victims, leaving their own old clothing behind.

A witness to the pillaging of a synagogue said the looters poured gasoline over parchment scrolls of the Old Testament and fled in superstitious terror when they did not burn.

FOLLOW BUCHAREST

KIKINDA, ON THE YUGOSLAV-RUMANIAN BORDER, JAN.25-(AP)-A TRAVELER FROM TIMISOARA, RUMANIA, REPORTED TODAY THAT GERMAN TROOPS MADE A MENACING DISPLAY IN SUPPORT OF RUMANIAN ARMY UNITS WHICH ATTEMPTED TO SUPPRESS THE IRON GUARD REBELLION IN THAT TOWN, BUT TOOK NO PART IN THE ACTUAL FIGHTING.

HE ADDED THAT THIS MORNING SEVERAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS STILL WERE IN THE HANDS OF GUARDISTS.

DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED THROUGH TIMISOARA'S STREETS ALL DAY YESTERDAY, HE SAID, AND AT 11 A.M. RUMANIAN SOLDIERS ORDERED THEM TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS OR BE ANNIHILATED. THE GUARDISTS STARTED SHOOTING, HE WENT ON, RETIRING TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND BARRICADING THEMSELVES.

AT 6 P.M. GERMAN SOLDIERS AND TANKS APPEARED IN THE STREETS BUT DID NOT FIRE, AND A GERMAN GENERAL ORDERED THE GUARDISTS TO DISARM, THIS INFORMANT SAID. THOSE IN ONE AREA THEN LEFT THE BUILDINGS IN WHICH THEY HAD TAKEN A STAND, BUT OTHERS WOULD NOT. TOWARD MIDNIGHT, THE TRAVELER SAID, GERMAN INFANTRY IN BATTLE FORMATION MOVED THROUGH THE STREETS, BUT THERE WAS NO FIGHTING.

THE RUMANIAN-YUGOSLAV BORDER HAS BEEN CLOSED TO ALL RUMANIANS SEEKING TO LEAVE THEIR COUNTRY.

THE TRAVELERS SAID THAT ALL JEWS HAD BEEN PLUNDERED AND THAT HE HAD HEARD THAT TERRIBLE FIGHTING HAD OCCURRED AT SAN NIKOLA, WHERE HUNDREDS WERE KILLED.

RUMANIAN (PMS BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SOFIA, BULGARIA, JAN. 25--RUMANIAN VICE PREMIER HORIA SIMA, HUNTED BY RUMANIAN TROOPS AS THE LEADER OF A BLOODY WEEK-LONG REVOLT AGAINST THE ANTONESCUE GOVERNMENT, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO BE HIDING IN BRASOV, IN THE TRANSYLVANIAN ALPS 75 MILES NORTH OF BUCHAREST, WITH A STRONG BAND OF HIS FOLLOWERS.

JAN 25 1941

A RELIABLE INFORMANT WHO BROUGHT THIS REPORT FROM THE STRIFE-TORN, NAZI-DOMINATED KINGDOM ADDED THAT GUNFIRE CONTINUED IN THE RUMANIAN CAPITAL LAST NIGHT, DESPITE CHIEF OF STATE GENERAL ION ANTONESCU'S CLAIM HE HAD REGAINED MASTERY OF THE COUNTRY AND SIMA'S REPORTED CALL TO HIS FOLLOWERS TO SURRENDER YESTERDAY.

THIS INFORMANT SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD ORDERED A HUNT TO THE DEATH FOR SIMA, POWERFUL LEADER OF THE IRON GUARD. THE BUCHAREST RADIO BROADCAST A GOVERNMENT STATEMENT DECLARING THAT SIMA'S FOLLOWERS, REPORTED TO BE MADE UP OF DISSIDENT IRON GUARDISTS AND OTHER ELEMENTS, WOULD BE KILLED ON SIGHT IF THEY CONTINUED TO RESIST.

ANYONE KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS OF REBELS AND REFUSING TO TELL WILL BE TREATED IN THE SAME SUMMARY FASHION, THE BROADCAST SAID.

(THE RUMANIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUED A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE IN BUCHAREST YESTERDAY BLAMING SIMA FOR THE OUTBREAK AND ANNOUNCING THAT "SEVERE PUNISHMENT WOULD BE METED OUT" TO SIMA AND OTHER LEADERS OF THE REBELLION.)

SOME REBEL UNITS WERE REPORTED STILL HOLDING OUT IN BRASOV.

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PLOESTI, ARAD AND CONSTANTA.

FOUR HUNDRED STUDENTS, SAID TO HAVE JOINED THE REBELS, WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED THURSDAY NIGHT IN BUCHAREST FIGHTING IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT TOOK UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

TRAVELERS SAID JEWS HAD SUFFERED SEVERELY DURING THE DAYS AND TO HAVE BEEN KILLED BY THE REBELS. MANY MORE WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN JEWISH SECTIONS OF BUCHAREST, WHICH WERE HELD BY IRON GUARD LEGIONNAIRES FOR FOUR DAYS AND SEVERELY DAMAGED BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE RUMANIAN CAPITAL SA[illegible] THEY COUNTED 200 DEAD, MOST OF THEM BELIEVED TO BE JEWS, ON THE HIGHWAYS OUTSIDE THE CITY. PREVIOUS REPORTS SAID SCORES OF JEWS WERE SLAUGHTERED IN THE BASEMENTS OF THEIR HOMES.

A15

BORDER DISPATCHES HAVE ESTIMATED THE NUMBER OF DEAD AT MORE THAN 2,000.

RUMANIAN INFORMANTS HERE SAID ALL MILITARY GARRISONS IN THE KINGDOM HAD ADVISED ANTONESCU THEY HAD BEEN LOYAL FROM THE BEGINNING AND WOULD REMAIN SO. EARLIER REPORTS SAID SOME GARRISONS HAD REVOLTED. SIXTEEN GENERALS WERE SAID TO HAVE SIGNED DECLARATIONS OF LOYALTY.

GENERAL GEORGE BEGELESCU, CHIEFTAIN OF RUMANIA'S WAR VETERANS, WHO JOINED IN CONDEMNATION OF SIMA AND OTHER REBEL LEADERS, SAID THAT IF THE TROUBLE HAD GONE ON TWO OR THREE MORE DAYS THE COUNTRY "WOULD HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO THE FATE OF POLAND."

Antonescu Death Try

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Jan. 25—Belgrade newspapers reported today that an attempt had been made on the life of Gen. Ion Antonescu, the Rumanian Premier, on January 21 by a man wearing the uniform of a porter of the Rumanian Foreign Office.

This was the story:

The assassin appeared at Antonescu's home and announced that he had an urgent letter for the Premier. Thus he was allowed to enter; met Antonescu coming from his bath. Noticing his visitor fumbling for a revolver, Antonescu jumped back into the bathroom, locking the door. Bodyguards arrested the visitor.

News reports reaching Belgrade said that "at least 2,000" were dead in Bucharest alone as a result of the rebellion of the Rumanian Iron Guard.

Iron Guard Disturbs Nazis in Jew's House

BUCHAREST, Jan. 25 (AP).—Two German officers, billeted in the former home here of Aristide Blank, once a wealthy Jewish banker, got no sleep at all for several days of the Iron Guard rebellion.

They were awakened repeatedly by Iron Guardists searching for the banker, who had fled. Finally, the Germans put this sign on the door: "This house is inhabited only by German officers."

They were not bothered any more.

Sima's 'Cease-Fire' Order Delivered by a German

Bucharest Hears of Nazi's Role in Ending Rebellion

BUCHAREST, Jan. 25 (AP).—The "cease firing" order given on Thursday by Horia Sima, rebellious Iron Guard leader, was brought into Bucharest from his mountain hideout by a German officer, it was reported tonight.

The officer, it was said, offered to act as courier between the hideaway where Sima was directing a nation-wide rebellion and the government here, to help restore peace.

Surrender of the prefecture of police, held for a while by Sima's legionnaires, also was reported accomplished through a German officer who volunteered to go through the fighting lines with his own pledge that nothing would happen to the insurgents if they retired.

Sima Has Switched Allegiance Often

By Arthur F. Wolf

New York, Jan. 25 (AP)—The career of Horia Sima, 40-year-old führer of Rumania's pro-Nazi Iron Guard, has made the full turn of the wheel.

He was forced into exile by former King Carol during the bloody feud in 1938 and 1939 in which 2,500 Iron Guardsmen were executed, but returned to become Vice Premier after helping Chief of State General Ion Antonescu force Carol's abdication.

Now Hunted Again

Now he has been hunted again, and is reported to have been arrested by General Antonescu's Government which calls him the leader of the violent revolt which has held Rumania a grip of terror all week.

Just what took place to bring about this turn of the wheel is not yet known. Up to the beginning of this week he had been regarded in neutral quarters as the heir-apparent to General Antonescu's post.

But Sima, who looks more like a poet than the leader of a totalitarian party, has changed fronts before.

Exiled In Germany

After spending some time in exile in Germany following Carol's purge of the guard, Sima attempted to sneak back into Rumania on May 19, 1940, but was captured. He was released from prison not long after and on June 19 was received in informal audience by King Carol.

Four days later he issued a command to "my comrades," presumably all legionnaires of the Guard, to join King Carol's new political party. The first name on the list of those applying for membership was that of Ion Codreanu, father of Corneliu Codreanu, a previous leader of the Guard who was slain in prison.

"The King's new party will enable us to face the future," Sima declared then.

Given Cabinet Post

On June 28, only nine days after his visit to Carol, Sima was appointed Under Secretary of Education in the Cabinet and on July 4 he became Minister of Culture in the pro-Nazi Cabinet of Ion Gigurtu.

Four days later he quit the Cabinet, along with three other Iron Guardists, in an effort to enforce a Guard demand for a Cabinet made up solely of members of their party. The Gigurtu Cabinet collapsed as a result.

Then, swiftly Sima seemed to have undergone a complete change, turning against Carol so furiously that Balkan reports said it was at his insistence alone that Antonescu held out for Carol's abdication last September. Thousands of Iron Guards standing outside the palace and screaming abuse at Carol apparently helped the monarch make up his mind. Sima became Vice-Premier September 15.

Carol Supporters Slain

Later in November the green-shirted Guardists began a reign of terror to avenge the deaths of Corneliu Codreanu and other Guardists two years before, and scores of men prominent in Carol's regimes were slain.

The party split into three factions and Sima was reported to be the leader of the faction calling for discipline. Ion Codreanu led the second faction. The third, said to have been far the largest, was described as completely out of control, looting and paying off personal scores under the protection of the Green Shirts.

Abolished Police Group

On December 3 Sima abolished the Iron Guard police organization, which played a leading role in the blood purge and took a stern stand against disreputable members.

Now he seems to be in charge of a violent faction himself; at least, the Antonescu Government blames him for this week's bloody revolt, but the explanation for this seeming switch is veiled in the mists of censorship.

One of Sima's first acts after becoming Minister of Culture last July was to prohibit Jewish actors and musicians to perform in public.

UNDATED IRON GUARD
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE RUMANIAN IRON GUARD, ORIGINALLY RECRUITED FROM AMONG DISPOSSESSED ARISTOCRATIC LAND OWNERS, BUCHAREST HIGH SOCIETY AND YOUNG PEOPLE, HAS FOLLOWED FOR YEARS AN ESTABLISHED POLICY OF TERRORISM.

THE PARTY NOW IS SAID TO NUMBER APPROXIMATELY 200,000 PERSONS, MANY SELF-APPOINTED. ITS BASE IS A VAST NUMBER OF TINY "CELLS" OF FROM 10 TO 20 MEMBERS.

THE GUARDS SURVIVED OFFICIAL DISSOLUTION AND MASS SLAYINGS DURING KING CAROL'S REGIME IN HIS ATTEMPT TO PURGE IT FROM RUMANIA, AND ITS MEMBERS REPEATEDLY PLOTTED AGAINST CAROL'S LIFE.

IT HAD A HAND IN MANY KILLINGS IN RUMANIA BEFORE THE REBELLION. ONLY LAST NOVEMBER THE GUARDISTS EXACTED BLOODY REVENGE FOR THE DEATH OF ITS MARTYRED FOUNDER, CORNELIUS ZELEA CODREANU.

SINCE 1930, THE IRON GUARD HAS BEEN THE ONLY PARTY IN RUMANIA TO ADVOCATE CLOSE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY INSTEAD OF FRANCE.

Donovan's Loss Causes Sofia Hotel To Install Sleuth On Each Floor

Sofia, Jan. 25 (AP)—The hotel where Col. William J. Donovan stayed in Sofia, having searched fruitlessly for the American observer's missing wallet containing a diplomatic passport, has posted plain-clothes men on each floor to guard against similar losses in the future.

Donovan, who arrived by air today at Salonika, Greece, was about to board a train for Belgrade on Wednesday when he discovered the loss. After searching his luggage and the hotel room, Donovan finally appealed to the staff of the royal palace.

The American, who is on a secret mission, had had an eighty-minute visit with King Boris and he felt he might have lost the wallet at the palace. But it could not be found there.

Colonel Donovan Flies to Salonika

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 25 (AP).—Col. William J. Donovan, unofficial United States observer, flew from Yugoslavia to Salonika, Greece, in a private plane today.

[Reports from Athens said Italian troops raided Salonika about the same time that Donovan arrived.]

German Is Received By Bulgarian King

Sofia, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—King Boris today received a special representative of the German Government, who came here officially as head of an architectural exhibition.

British Rout Italian Force

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 25—British general headquarters reported today that a column of Italian medium tanks was "dispersed" yesterday three miles east of Derna, or about 175 miles inside Libya from the Egyptian frontier.

A communique also reported "further patriot (native) successes" in Ethiopia and added that the Italians had abandoned more posts. About 600 prisoners were taken in Eritrea, it declared, while those captured at Tobruk would probably number "not less than 20,000."

Large quantities of guns and material are being sorted and checked at Tobruk, the communique said.

On the Kenya Colony front, the British said, patrols were operating in Italian areas and continuing to eject Italian detachments from the British side of the frontier.

Headquarters Moved

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani has removed his Libyan army headquarters from the Akdar Mountain town of Cirene and withdrawn most of the garrison of the port of Derna from the path of the British drive west of smoldering Tobruk, according to military circles here.

The British said heavy attacks by R. A. F. planes ranging ahead of advancing columns apparently had forced the Italian command to leave Cirene fifty miles west of Derna and 145 miles west of Tobruk. Derna was reported left virtually undefended.

Reports from the British-occupied base at Tobruk indicated, however, that the main British drive was cutting south of these coastal positions, directly across the Cirenaican Hump toward the next big Italian base at Bengasi. British tanks and Australian infantry have been reported in the vicinity of El Mechili, southwest of Derna and almost halfway along the 150-mile inland route from Tobruk to Bengasi. These columns are composed of troops held in reserve during the assault on Tobruk.

Wavell in Tobruk

It was disclosed last night that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, commander of the Army of the Nile visited his troops in Tobruk on Thursday, the day after the city fell before the British assault. He praised the soldiers there—Australians lolling in the sun, riding Italian bicycles through streets lined with shell-torn buildings and eating victory meals of captured Italian food supplies and wine.

The British reported gains, too, on the war front in East Africa. Desert fighters were said to have penetrated eighty miles into Eritrea from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan—more than halfway to the colonial capital at Asmara, driving past abandoned Fascist outposts at Keru and Aicota.

Somewhere in the mountainous headwaters of the Blue Nile, in northwestern Ethiopia, the Emperor Haile Selassie, returned from exile, was reported rallying his tribesmen to the Ethiopian standard of red, yellow and green, which he unfurled in alliance with Britain.

British Push On to Derna, Port Reported Given Up; Eritrean Drive Advances

Italians Are Reported Leaving Libyan Post to Fate, Burning Planes

Ethiopian Natives Aid English Attack

Eritrean Drive Menaces Red Sea Port; Kenya's Invaders Are Ejected

BY ERIC BIGIO
By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Jan. 25.—British armored cars were reported tonight to have reached Derna, Libya, 175 miles beyond the Egyptian frontier, in circumstances suggesting that Derna had been abandoned by the Fascists. During the day the British met no resistance, so far as could be learned. An Italian tank column was attacked and dispersed yesterday.

While troops and guns were being advanced along the coast road west of Tobruk as fast as trucks could carry them, armored cars and light mechanized units swept past the Martuba airdrome, which the Italians had been occupying until only three nights ago.

Beyond stating that operations were "proceeding satisfactorily," the British command gave little information of what had happened at Derna, but the fact that R. A. F. reconnaissance planes reported spotting eight Italian planes burning on the landing ground there was considered significant. It appeared that the Italians had fired the planes before retreating.

[The United Press quoted reconnaissance pilots as reporting an Italian evacuation of Derna, which the British were said probably to have entered but from which all the Italians had not yet been cleared out.]

100 Miles Into Eritrea

New British and Allied successes to the southeast in Africa also were reported. Pursuing Italians into the Eritrean foothills, the British were reported to be more than 100 miles inside that East African colony yesterday, nearly half way to the Red Sea port of Massawa, and in the southwest sector of the East African offensive the British were pushing into Ethiopia proper opposite Gallabat.

[From Khartum, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, The United Press reported that British forces had captured Keru, about forty-five miles inside Eritrea, and had established contact with the enemy beyond the town of Aicota, on the Tessenei road south of Keru.]

In aerial support of both spurs of the British offensive, the R. A. F. reported damaging aircraft on a field at Magrun, forty-five miles south of Bengasi. In East Africa, it was said, hits were scored on rail lines at Bishia, Agordat and Keren. Italian posts, airplanes and motor transport also were reported bombed.

"Many bombs" were said to have been dropped also in a raid Thursday night on the airdrome at Maritza, Rhodes, a fortified Italian base in the Dodecanese.

In Italian Eritrea, which faces the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, advancing British troops were declared to have taken 600 Fascist prisoners, including a brigade commander, two guns and many transport vehicles.

Abandon Ethiopian Posts

In Ethiopia, where the deposed Emperor Haile Selassie was reported rallying the natives in an effort to regain his conquered land from the Italians, the Fascists were said to have abandoned several additional posts because of further British pressure and the pressure of rebelling "patriots" (natives).

Across the frontiers of Kenya, Italian detachments were reported being driven back by British patrols "now operating well across into enemy territory."

The action in Libya, which occurred yesterday, was put by the British at three miles east of Derna. Four Italian tanks were declared destroyed, two others captured and the rest routed.

[In Rome the Italian high command belatedly acknowledged the fall of Tobruk and described both British and Italian losses as "heavy." The Italian communique said that about 20,000 troops were in the Tobruk garrison. The British claim that many prisoners there.]

Derna has a normal population of about 11,000. It has no elaborate defenses such as those of Bardia and Tobruk, now captured by the British, and the size of its garrison is not known here. The Derna harbor is small and would be of little value to the British, but by reaching Derna the British would be about half the way to Bengasi.

Military sources indicated there might be small pockets of Italians between Tobruk and Derna which the advanced mechanized elements had passed, leaving the infantry to mop them up.

It was thought the Italian might attempt to make a stand in the hills of Eritrea, in the East African fighting, but the British already were reported east of Barentu and proceeding satisfactorily, and the first batch of prisoners reached Kassala, in the Anglo-Egyption Sudan, yesterday.

Details of the progress in Ethiopia were lacking. However, it was known that Ethiopian natives were helping the advance by attacking Italians in the interior, east of Lake Tana, and forcing them to abandon a number of defense positions.

South African forces were said to have cleared the Italians out of nearly all the northern frontier of the Province of Kenya. The Italians went into Kenya last fall.

Says Only 17 Anzacs Died Taking Bardia

Washington, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Neville Butler, newly appointed Minister from Britain, said today that the Libyan campaign, including the capture of Bardia and 80,000 Italian prisoners, "cost the Australians, who bore the brunt of the attack, thirty-one officers and 265 enlisted men, of whom no more than seventeen were actually killed or died of wounds."

He made the statement in a message to the National Conference for Palestine opening here tonight, and added that Britain's record of Libyan losses is perhaps too good to last. The British campaign, he said, had "thrust well into the background" any Italian threat to Palestine.

Australians Celebrate Victory

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 25 (AP)—Five thousand soldiers of the Australian Imperial Force paraded in Melbourne today in celebration of Australians' part in the capture of Bardia and Tobruk in the fighting in Libya.

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30.24- 7157

Wavell's Drive Increases Fame As 'Desert Fox'

General Says It Was Luck, Lauds Men, Navy, Flyers; Egypt Calls Him Genius

CAIRO (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—British successes against the Italians in north Africa are adding more luster to the fame of "the desert fox"—Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in chief of the British Army in the Middle East.

To Wavell, the victories in the desert are due to the manner in which the men under him performed in collaboration with Britain's navy and air force—and "we had luck." But every one in Egypt acclaims him as a genius.

The fifty-seven-year-old general has been putting into practice some of the "catch-the-cat-napping" technique of desert warfare he learned during his service with the late Viscount Allenby in the Palestine campaign during the World War.

There are striking similarities in Allenby's and Wavell's campaigns. Allenby's plan hinged around taking Beersheba with the greatest possible speed. Wavell's plan depended on the taking of Nibeiwa, an Italian stronghold fifteen miles south of Sidi Barrani, in the same way.

Allenby moved troops by night and had them hide in dried-up river beds by day. Then he flung a brigade of Australian light horse at Beersheba with such speed that the Turks were prevented from destroying wells or escaping.

Similarly, Wavell moved troops across the desert by night and had them hide as best they could in the daytime. Then he hurled tanks, followed by infantry, at Nibeiwa, seizing all supplies and immediately turning them against the Italians. As in the Palestine campaign, Wavell followed up the first thrust with swift crescendo blows, continuing to surprise the enemy after the assault began.

Wavell planned everything meticulously for the drive and then let his men go ahead, changing plans and improvising new ones, when necessary, on the battlefield.

In the Middle East there is no supreme commander of all three branches of the British fighting forces. The army head cannot command the navy or the air force to do anything. He can only request.

Wavell, however, is always alive to the necessity of the most advanced equipment, always has been fully appreciative of the importance of the sea and air arms and gets along well with Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, commander-in-chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet, and with Air Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, chieftain of the British air forces in that area.

When Wavell asumed command of the Middle East, we expected the French Army in Syria to form the main land force in this region, Britain's principal contribution being naval. The collapse of France and Italy's entry into the war left Egypt woefully unprotected on land. But Wavell got men and supplies from England by the long route around the Cape.

When the Italians entered Egypt three months later, the British fell back to defensive lines established about half way from the Libyan frontier and the Nile Valley, harassing the enemy enough to make the advance costly and leaving nothing behind.

Strengthening of defenses and training of troops to repel an expected Italian attack on the lines went ahead steadily and thoroughly. The Italians apparently never believed the British would attack, and Wavell did nothing to dispel this belief.

Finally he let them have it, uniting surprise with force and spicing both with bluff.

Both sides made use of dummy guns in the desert, but the British claim to have used one real gun amid seven dummies, firing shells from the real one and making noise for the others with large firecrackers with such success that a large number of Italians surrendered.

Willkie And Briton

BY EDDY GILMORE

[By the Associated Press]

Lisbon, Portugal, Jan. 25—Wendell L. Willkie hopes to leave Portugal for London by plane today or tomorrow and with him will go a 49-year-old Briton who wants to become a radio operator in his son's Royal Air Force bomber.

The former Republican Presidential nominee arrived at Lisbon yesterday on the Yankee Clipper, from Horta, the Azores, completing the third leg of his air journey to England to study war conditions.

Willkie spent part of the trip talking with Sidney Corlson, who boarded the plane at Horta and disclosed he was en route to London to join his son in the R. A. F.

Shut Up Shop

Corlson—blue-eyed, blond, and a typical Englishman—who was in business fifteen years in the Azores, shut up shop in February, 1940, and devoted his time to studying radio.

"Business was no good, so I said, 'Old boy, you'd better get in things,'" he explained.

His son, Ronald, 19 years old and a flyer in the R. A. F. for nearly a year, "thinks I am spoofing," he added.

His wife and two daughters are in England and "they are not unhappy about it all."

"No Heroics"

Corlson said he had been assured he had a good chance to enter the service and added, "I want particularly much to get in Ronald's ship."

"Why?" Willkie asked him.

"Well, I am very fond of Ronald," was Corlson's response.

"He magnificent," Willkie remarked. "No heroics."

Corlson told of living at San Miguel—a lonely island of the Azores 100 miles by sailboat from the nearest clipper stop—because it was ideal for his radio studies.

"I'm feeling very fit," he asserted. "I weigh 165. My height is five seven. I'll get in."

Greeted By Minister

Clouds which had overhung the Lisbon air base broke suddenly as the clipper flew in, and bright sunshine poured on Willkie when he debarked. He was greeted by the United States Minister to Portugal, Herbert Claiborne Pell, and his wife.

Scores of American, British and Portuguese newspapermen met the plane. Willkie gave them cordial handshakes but had little to say.

When a newspaperman remarked that he had lost a bet on the United States Presidential election last November, Willkie retorted: "Well, I lost a job."

Willkie was a dinner guest at the American legation and spent the night at a hotel.

Willkie Flies To England Today On Last Leg Of Ocean Journey

Former Presidential Candidate Tells Portuguese Premier 90% In U. S. Favor Aid To Britain

[By the Associated Press]

Lisbon, Portugal, Jan. 25 — Wendell L. Willkie rested tonight after a busy round of conferences here, preparatory to flying tomorrow to England on the last leg of his journey to London. He arrived here yesterday on the Yankee Clipper.

The former Republican Presidential candidate conferred for forty-five minutes today with Prime Minister Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

Willkie later said he had informed Premier Salazar that ninety per cent. of the American people favored aid to Britain. The Portuguese leader's greeting to his visitor was described as markedly cordial.

Willkie also disclosed that he had called on the British Ambassador to Portugal, Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, and that in the course of a long talk they had exchanged views on Britain's position and conditions in America.

"I particularly want to look into British production methods," Willkie said, "to study their effectiveness, and how they can be better coordinated with those of the United States."

BRITON ASKS U. S. SPEED UP SHIPPING AID

Shipping Minister Appeals For Support To Beat U-Boat Threat

"We Face Serious Danger," Cross Asserts In Broadcast Address

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 25—Ronald Cross, Shipping Minister, in a transatlantic broadcast to the United States, declared tonight that Britain can beat "the U-boat threat," but "we must have your industrial support."

Cross, whose job it is to assure Britain ships for her urgently needed supplies, dwelt at length on Britain's reliance on sea-borne commerce for survival and her fight to keep the sea lanes open and filled with her ships.

Face "Serious Danger"

"We face serious danger," Cross said.

"Ever since the fall of France our shipping losses have been heavy, and at the present rate of sinkings, the day might come when our power to import would not equal our military needs.

"We are putting out all our energy, using every resource to meet this threat, for if the output of your factories could not reach these shores, our plans to defeat Hitlerism must yield to a mere passive defense.

Yards At Full Speed

"The war might drag on for long years, before we could wear down the enemy's spirit. . . .

"So it is vital to maintain our shipping. British shipyards are working at full stretch to replace losses of cargo ships and reduce them by augmenting warships to protect convoys. . . .

"But the need for ships exceeds the unaided capacity of our yards."

Sees "Battle Of Seas"

Cross termed the call on United States yards today "the same call as in many previous wars—the call of Nelson and Paul Jones, the frigate of the past, the destroyer of today."

"The battle of 1941," he said "will be the battle of the seas. It is for you alone to determine what our speedy victory is worth to you and in what ways and to what extent you wish to give us help."

Cross recalled that "in the last war you increased your shipbuilding at a terrific rate." By 1919, he said, had the war continued, the United States output would have jumped "twenty times from 200,000 gross tons annually to 4,000,000—an all-time world record."

Over Half The Battle

Many of the materials and munitions which keep Britain "alive and in fighting trim," Cross said, "come from your American factories each week." He added:

"Your factories are steadily bringing the day nearer when we can hope to rid the world of the threat of Nazi domination. Democracy's whole future depends upon your industrial help to our energy in expediting increasing production.

"Speed is more than half the battle."

Reforming of the German units might have been required, these sources said, by these factors:

1. The necessity of giving rest periods to pilots.
2. Necessary servicing of planes.
3. Losses from crash landings in bad weather.
4. The transfer of some Nazi air units to help the Italians in the Mediterranean area, or
5. Preparations for a big invasion offensive.

British Planes Blast Nazi Submarine Base

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 25—British warplanes bombed the German submarine base at Lorient, on the French coast, last night, the Air Ministry announced today.

The raid was carried out by aircraft of the coastal command, a communique said, in the face of bad weather which kept German planes away from Britain throughout the night.

All the British planes were said to have returned safely to base.

Coastal command planes also carried out "usual patrol and reconnaissance flights" yesterday, the Air Ministry said.

Meanwhile, all England enjoyed a rsepite from German air raiders during the night, the Government announced, and London passed its fifth consecutive night without an alarm—its longest period of freedom from raids since September 9.

"There was no enemy activity over this country last night," the Air and Home Security Ministries' communique said.

Reasons Cited

Some quarters in London have expressed belief that reforming of German air units, as well as bad weather, had been responsible for the recent lull in Nazi bombing attacks.

EAST ANGLIA IS RAIDED BY NAZIS

British Blast at U-Boat Base in France.

London, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Solo German raiders bombed two towns in East Anglia late today, killing and injuring a few persons, a communique said. Some buildings were reported damaged.

The British last night bombed the German submarine base at Lorient, on the coast of occupied France, the Air Ministry announced today, adding that the attack was carried out in the face of weather conditions which had kept German raiders away from Britain all through the night.

Lone Raider Bombs English Town After Lull Of Four Nights

London, *Sunday*, Jan. 26 (AP)—A lone air raider dropped two high explosive bombs on a town on England's west coast during the night—the first evening air attack anywhere in Britain after a lull of four nights. There were no serious casualties, it was reported, but some property was damaged and a gas main was punctured.

Up to midnight, London still was without an alarm, making the capital's sixth raidless night in succession.

Late in the day solo raiders bombed two towns in East Anglia, killing and injuring a few persons, a communique said. "Some buildings" were reported damaged.

LONDON, JAN. 25-(AP)-RAIN AND HIGH FOG OVER THE CONTINENT PREVENTED ANY MAJOR ROYAL AIR FORCE OPERATIONS AGAINST GERMANY LAST NIGHT, INFORMED SOURCES REPORTED TODAY.

LONDON, JAN. 25--(AP)--THE EAGER PILOT OF A POLISH HURRICANE FIGHTER PLANE KNOCKED OFF A WING TIP WHEN HE BRUSHED AGAINST THE SANDBAGS OF A GERMAN MACHINE-GUN POST IN A DAYLIGHT SWEEP OVER FRANCE WEDNESDAY, THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED TODAY.

BOTH THE POLE AND ANOTHER HURRICANE PILOT, WHO HIT A HIGH TENSION CABLE IN THE SAME RAID, LANDED SAFELY IN ENGLAND. THE LATTER HAD 25 YARDS OF COPPER WIRE WRAPPED AROUND HIS PLANE.

Raids Fail to Keep Children Out of School

London, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Despite air raids and other war conditions, more than 5,000,000 children are registered for school in England and Wales, the Board of Education disclosed today.

A survey, cited as showing that pessimism and despair are unjustified, set forth that less than a quarter-million of the children were enrolled on a less than full-time basis. Total registration in elementary schools was 4,609,000 and in secondary schools 413,000.

Cary Grant's Kin Killed by Bomb

BRISTOL, England, Jan. 25 (AP).—Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Leach, uncle and aunt of movie star Cary Grant, and their daughter, son-in-law and grandson, were killed by a direct bomb hit on their house in a recent air raid.

Grant's father and mother died in Bristol several years ago.

MUNITIONS PARLEY

British Employers to Meet Workers Next Week.

London, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin today summoned representative employers and workers to a conference next Wednesday at which, it was said, detailed proposals for a vast reorganization of the nation's war supplies production would be discussed.

Eire Warned on Invasion Within Next Few Weeks

By The Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Jan. 25—A crisis "within a few weeks or a few months" and with it "the greatest danger" to the Irish nation was forecast tonight by Sean Flemass, Minister of Supplies.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Institute of Journalists, he said Eire had the right to be neutral and "we have the right to expect the belligerents to take care to assure that of the thousands of bombs falling from the skies, none fall on our territory."

But rights alone, he added, are "poor protection for small States when great empires go to war."

Eire was facing the danger of an invasion only a few months ago, the Minister said, and he asked:

Is that danger passed? I think that the very contrary is the truth. Within a few weeks or a few months a crisis will come and with it the greatest danger to our nation."

KX ST PX NR CX

LONDON, JAN 25-(AP)-PROPOSALS THAT PROMOTER MIKE JACOBS STAGE A SERIES OF BRITISH-AMERICAN BOXING MATCHES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS WERE NOT RECEIVED KINDLY BY THE HOME OFFICE TODAY.

"THERE'LL BE NO ENCOURAGEMENT TO ANYTHING OF THAT KIND HERE," SAID A HOME OFFICIAL. "A NUMBER OF SIMILAR APPLICATIONS IN THE PAST WERE TURNED DOWN DECISIVELY. HOME OFFICE AND EXIT PERMIT AUTHORITIES ARE UNSYMPATHETIC TO PROPOSALS OF THIS SORT, AND IT CAN BE TAKEN AS CERTAIN THEY WOULD GIVE NO ENCOURAGEMENT WHATEVER T THIS MOVE IF IT WERE PUT FORWARD."

AS UNDERSTOOD HERE, THE PLAN WAS TO INVITE HEAVYWEIGHT TOMMY FARR, LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT LEN HARVEY, MIDDLEWEIGHT JOCK MCAVOY, WELTERWEIGHT ERNIE RODERICK, LIGHTWEIGHT ERIC BOONE AND FLYWEIGHT JACKIE PATERSON, ALL BRITISH CHAMPIONS, TO THE UNITED STATES.

-DASH-

JACOBS YESTERDAY AGREED TO THE PROPOSAL, MADE BY A GROUP OF BRITISH SPORTSMEN IN LONDON THROUGH NAT FLEISCHER, EDITOR OF RING MAGAZINE. FLEISCHER SAID TODAY HE HAD CABLED JACOBS' WILLINGNESS TO THE GROUP IN BRITAIN, AND SAID HE THOUGHT THEY STILL WERE HOPEFUL OF BEING ABLE TO WIN OVER THE HOME OFFICE TO THEIR PLAN.

FLEISCHER ESTIMATED THE SERIES OF BOUTS, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE A HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE FIGHT BETWEEN FARR AND CHAMPION JOE LOUIS, WOULD NET THE RED CROSS "AT LEAST $100,000."

30.24-7159

30.24-7159

Three British Warships Reported Hit By Bombs

Battleships, Cruiser In Convoy Attacked

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 25—German bombers attacking in the Mediterranean were reported by informed sources today to have damaged two British battleships and a heavy cruiser.

The attacks were said to have occurred yesterday.

The sources said a bomb of the heaviest caliber struck the stern of one battleship and two bombs damaged the bow and deck of the second.

Escorting Convoy

The report did not specify where the cruiser was hit.

There was no report of air activity on either side of the English Channel.

German coast guards were said to have seen a lone British plane crash into the Channel last night. It was not learned immediately what caused the crash.

DNB, German news agency, said the British warships attacked in the Mediterranean were escorting a convoy.

Site Of Attack

A high command communique fixed the site of the attack as "west of Crete." It said "several bomb hits of heavy and medium caliber on three heavy English naval units were clearly observed."

German speedboats "made a successful reconnaissance in the English Channel" despite unfavorable weather, the communique said, adding that "there were repeated contacts with the enemy." The German boats were said to have returned "unscarred" to their bases.

The Nazi air force "limited its activity to armed reconnaissance" because of the bad weather, the communique said.

THREE BRITISH WARSHIPS HIT, GERMANS SAY

"Successful" Air Attack On Convoy West Of Crete Is Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 25—DNB reported tonight that a long-range German bomber had sunk a 4,000-ton British merchant ship 220 miles west of Ireland.

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 25—The German warplanes which have gone to the aid of Italy in the Mediterranean basin were credited by informed German sources today with damage to two British battleships and a cruiser in a "successful attack" on a convoy west of Crete.

The high command said merely that "several bomb hits of heavy and medium caliber on three heavy English naval units were clearly observed," but other sources were more specific.

They said a heavy bom truck the stern of one battleship; that two bombs damaged the bow and starboard of another battleship and that a heavy cruiser also was struck.

Raids And Counter Raids

German dive bombers, based on Sicilian airdromes, already have damaged the British aircraft carrier Illustrious and crippled the British cruiser Southampton so badly it had to be sunk by British forces.

Malta, British island air-naval base only about sixty miles from Sicily, has been attacked repeatedly and British bombers have retaliated by attacking the Sicilian bases.

Troop-Laden British Cruiser Sunk, Rome Says

Rome, Jan. 25 (AP)—A Stefani dispatch from the Mediterranean war zone said tonight that three waves of heavy bombers attacked over a three-hour period yesterday in a reported raid on a British naval formation.

During the attack, Stefani said, a heavy cruiser was struck squarely by a large bomb. Anti-aircraft fire was described as "very violent" and the agency said "many German bombers were struck by shell fragments," but that they "inflicted heavy losses and very heavy damages on the units struck."

Nothing Of Italian Planes

The Italian high command reported the German-British engagement thus:

"German air corps bomber formations late yesterday afternoon attacked an enemy naval squadron in the central Mediterranean. According to first reports, an enemy heavy cruiser appears to have been hit astern with a heavy-caliber bomb."

Nothing was said about participation by Italian planes; hence, apparently none was there.

The Italians did claim that one of their submarines had sunk the 7,472-ton British auxiliary cruiser Eumaeus, "loaded with troops," in the Atlantic after a sharp fight, and that a second Italian submarine had dispatched the 5,655-ton Greek steamer Eleni, also in the Atlantic.

Nazi Press Prints Lindbergh Testimony

Berlin, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The afternoon press and radio broadcasts carried excerpts from Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's testimony Thursday before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The matter was received from DNB, official German news agency, and was not accompanied by comment.

Calls Stukas 'Antiquated'

BUFFALO, Jan. 25 (AP)—The German Stuka dive-bombers are "rather antiquated" compared to the latest models used by the United States Navy, H. Lloyd Child, Curtiss-Wright chief test pilot, said in a speech. He told a Buffalo audience last night that the Germans copied the technique of dive-bombing, which was originated by the United States Navy, and that if the Stukas represented the Germans' latest development, "they haven't kept up with our advanced models."

SAY NAZIS' SUPPLY OF OIL HAS GAINED

Experts Estimate Reich Has 49,000,000 Barrels Of Motor Fuel Now

Reserve Compares With 40,000,000 When Polish Campaign Started In 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 25—The Italian gasoline ration was reduced today from about 17 to 13¼ gallons a month for the average small car. It was the second reduction since Italy entered the war.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 25—Germany has more oil and gasoline on hand today, after sixteen months of war, than when the struggle began but Italy is short of both these essential combatant materials, oil experts here believe.

Both nations, before the war, depended on other countries for supplies of these basic needs of mechanized conflict.

What is the situation now?

49,000,000 Barrels

This question was asked of oil authorities known to have close connections abroad.

Germany, these sources estimate, has 49,000,000 barrels of motor fuel in reserve now, compared with 40,000,000 when the Polish campaign started in September, 1939.

The present stores are sufficient, if estimates are correct, to permit Germany to carry on six months of the intense activity displayed in the one-month *blitzkrieg* against France, Belgium and The Netherlands.

Great Britain, controlling the seas, with the United States the world's chief producer, has an abundance of oil.

Many experts, from time to time, have suggested that a lack of petroleum might strangle the war efforts of Germany and Italy.

Albania Was Source

This view may be correct in the case of Italy.

Italy's main controlled source of oil has been Albania—but the Greeks and the British Royal Air Force have just about eliminated that supply. Italy is not believed to have built up much of a reserve before the war.

Now Italy's sole dependable route of oil supplies is by railroad across the Alps.

One source asserted Germany today actually is exporting lubricating oil, indicating that the German war machine is not handicapped by lack of lubricants. The lubricating oil, a synthetic product, is being sent to Hungary in exchange for casinghead gasoline, a highly volatile product of natural petroleum.

It is by the expensive synthetic processes that Germany has created its supposed huge gasoline reserve.

Artificial Gasoline

Using her vast coal resources as well as the coal mines of conquered Poland and France, Germany is producing artificial gasoline at a rate estimated to be 100,000 barrels a day.

This production takes place at five plants located in Politz, Bohlen, Magdeburg, Schwarzheide and Zeitz. If these plants have been enlarged since the last authentic information came through from abroad or if additional plants have been constructed in secret, the production capacity is greater than this estimate.

An entirely new development in the German oil industry is a high-pressure production within Germany itself of natural petroleum.

The Reich has old fields at Nienhagen, Wietze and Oberg. These fields produced 3,115,000 barrels in 1936 and production there is believed to have been stepped up recently by additional drilling.

In addition, new fields have gone into full production since the war began at Reitbrook and at Sisterdorf. The five fields combined may have an output of around 9,000,000 barrels a year.

Germany failed to capture Poland's oil fields because the Russians got there first, but Germany is reported acquiring virtually the whole output of the Polish wells, 3,000,000 barrels a year.

Oil From Poland

The oil from Poland appears to be all the petroleum that Russia is letting Germany have despite a trade agreement under which, last year, the Russians agreed to sell the Nazis 6,000,000 barrels.

Bq occupying Rumania, Hitler was assured the total production of that petroleum-rich nation. The Rumanians, it was reported, are bringing up only 100,000 barrels a day, compared with their former production of 120,000 to 130,000 daily. However, Germany formerly only bought thirty per cent. of the Rumanian output, while now she gets it all.

It was suggested the German supply, in the seven months which have elapsed since the fall of France, may have run 3,000,000 barrels a month in excess of needs. Shortly after France fell, it was estimated that the German reesrve of motor fuel plus captured stocks totaled 28,000,000 barrels.

Refineries Hard To Hit

The New York experts admitted they were unable to give any opinion as to how much the R. A. F. may have damaged Germany's refineries.

"But we know this," said one. "There's a big refinery exposed at Southampton the Germans have been trying to bomb. They've hit most everything else, but the refinery's still running full blast.

"The German refineries are mainly camouflaged and they are supposed to have a lot of underground storage.

"The British may be better than the Germans, but it's still mighty hard to hit what you're aiming at from the air."

Nazis Enlarging Span From France to Spain

Hendaye, France, Jan. 20—(Via Berlin, Delayed)—(A. P.).—German engineers are repairing and enlarging the international bridge here over which Paris-Madrid trains pass. The bridge was built by Napoleon III in 1861 and parts of it are regarded as unsafe.

Hendaye is in the German-occupied coastal zone of France on the Spanish border.

...AID IS HELD

Rocque, French Fascist, Is Detained by Nazis.

Vichy, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Col. François de la Rocque, former commander of the Fascist Croix de Feu organization and only yesterday named a member of Chief of State Marshal Petain's advisory council, has been placed under house arrest in Paris by the Germans, it was reported tonight.

It was said he had been arrested at the demarcation line between occupied and unoccupied territory yesterday, en route from the latter zone. The Germans, it was reported, informed him that his permit to pass no longer was good and conducted him to his home in Paris, where he was held for disposition of the occupying authorities.

Marshal Petain To Be On New French Coins

His Face To Replace That Of Marianne, Who Will Be Missing First Time Since 1871

Paris, Jan. 25 (AP)—The face of Marshal Philippe Petain will replace that of Marianne on new 5, 10 and 20-franc pieces to be issued by the Bank of France.

It will be the first time since the establishment of the French Republic in 1871 that the face of Marianne has been missing from a French coin.

It is not known of what metal the new coins will be made, but one Paris paper has already come out for tin as "the symbol of our poverty and our will." The bank will also issue a 20-franc note for the first time since the first World War.

FIRST LEAD RIOT REPORTS

NEW YORK, JAN 25-(AP)-WINSTON BURDETT, CBS CORRESPONDENT IN BELGRADE YUGOSLAVIA, REPORTED TONIGHT THAT REPORTS FROM ITALY SAID THREE ITALIAN GENERALS WERE KILLED AND SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS WERE WOUNDED TODAY IN RIOTING IN MILAN AND TURIN AND SMALLER CITIES IN THE ITALIAN PO VALLEY.

BURDETT'S INFORMATION WAS CABLED TO NEW YORK AND BROADCAST HERE BY CBS. HE SAID FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC SOURCES IN BELGRADE WERE INFORMED THE THREE ITALIAN OFFICERS WERE SLAIN BY INTERVENING GERMAN TROOPS DURING STREET RIOTS IN MILAN.

(ABOUT THREE HOURS AFTER THE BROADCAST, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAD NOT RECEIVED ANY INFORMATION ON THE REPORTS FROM ITS CORRESPONDENTS IN HEAVILY-CENSORED ITALY OR IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.)

BURDETT SAID THE REPORTS STATED THE DISORDERS, GRAVE AND FAR-REACHING, BEGAN 24 HOURS AGO AND WERE CONTINUING TONIGHT.

THE INFORMATION REACHING BELGRADE, BURDETT REPORTED, SAID GERMAN FORCES TOOK THE MAIN HAND IN FIGHTING THE DISORDERS. ITALIAN SOLDIERS WERE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN PART IN THE STREET FIGHTING THOUGH IT WAS NOT CLEAR, BURDETT ADDED, WHETHER THEY WERE ON THE SIDE OF THE REGIME OR THE INSURGENTS OR BOTH

GERMAN TROOPS, BURDETT SAID HE HAD BEEN INFORMED, HAVE OCCUPIED MILAN'S RAILROAD STATION, TELEPHONE CENTRAL OFFICE AND POST OFFICE. HE SAID THEY ARE REPORTED ALSO ON SENTRY DUTY AT MAJOR MILAN FACTORIES.

ACCORDING TO DIPLOMATIC DISPATCHES REACHING BELGRADE, BURDETT ADDED, THREE HIGH RANKING ITALIAN OFFICERS WERE KILLED IN THE MILAN STREET FIGHTING. HE ALSO RELAYED THE REPORT IN YUGOSLAVIA THAT GERMAN TROOPS IN NORTHERN ITALY WERE AIDED IN MILAN BY ITALIAN FASCIST BLACK-SHIRTS. HE SAID IT WAS NOT CLEAR WHETHER ITALIAN MILITARY CASUALTIES IN THE REPORTED RIOTING ALSO WERE AIDING OR WERE WITH THE ALLEGED INSURGENTS.

NAZI TROOPS, ACCORDING TO THESE ADVICES, ALSO HAVE BEEN GIVEN CONTROL OF ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON THE ITALIAN ISLAND OF SICILY AND IN THE SOUTHERN ITALIAN REGION OF BRINDISI, BURDETT SAID.

ANOTHER CBS CORRESPONDENT, HARRY W.FLANNERY IN BERLIN, REPORTED IN A BROADCAST THAT "ENDLESS TRAINS WITH UNITS OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAVE BEEN GOING OVER THE BRENNER PASS (INTO ITALY) CARRYING MATERIALS FOR AIR FIELDS, SIGNAL FACILITIES AND AMMUNITION SUPPLIES." FLANNERY SAID HE QUOTED FROM THE NEWSPAPER BERLINER BOERSEN ZEITUNG.

Sub 'Sinks Troop Ship'

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 25—The 7,000-ton British auxiliary cruiser Eumaeus, "loaded with troops," has been sunk in the Atlantic by an Italian submarine after a "sharp fight," the Italian high command reported today.

(The vessel apparently is the converted blue funnel liner Eumaeus, 7,472 tons.)

Greek Steamer Sunk

Another submarine, the daily communique said, sank the 6,000-ton Greek steamer Eleni. (Lloyd's Register of Shipping lists her at 5,655 tons.)

German bombers operating from an Italian base were reported to have attacked a British naval squadron in the Mediterranean, hitting a heavy cruiser on the stern with a high-caliber bomb.

It was the third German attack on the British fleet in the Mediterranean within a fortnight. The Axis is apparently attempting to close the sea at its middle to convoys of troops and supplies, using dive bombers.

Tobruk Fall Admitted

The Italian high command acknowledged the fall of Tobruk today and announced that Fascist losses in the final assault were "heavy."

The daily war bulletin said that the last detachments, which had been offering "desperate resistance to enemy attacks in the western sector of Tobruk, were overcome during yesterday."

The battle now has moved westward, the communique said, "where spearheads of enemy armored units were repulsed."

Italian infantry in the Libyan coastal garrison "fired to the last shell and caused wide gaps in Australian units," the high command said. "Our losses in men and material also have been heavy. Italy's forces fought heroically."

The communique said about 20,000 troops were in the Tobruk garrison.

"Unceasing Bombardment"

"These forces for nineteen days resisted an unceasing triple bombardment from land, sea and air and stood off the final assault for days," the communique said.

(British reports from Cairo said upward of 20,000 troops were captured at Tobruk January 22.)

On the East African front, the high command said, fighting continued in the Keru and Aicota regions with the support of Italian planes.

Fascist Editor Joins the Army

ROME, Jan. 25 (AP).—Roberto Farinacci, member of the Fascist Grand Council, editor of the Regime Fascista and former Secretary of the Fascist Party, has joined Italy's fighting forces "in the line of operations," a communique said tonight. It did not say where Farinacci was fighting.

...ckout Slayer Executed

...n Shot by Firing Squad for War-Time Murder

CALCANASETTA, Sicily, Jan. 25 (AP).—Filippo Messina died before a firing squad at dawn today for the murder of Carmela Zafarana during a war-time blackout.

A special tribunal also sentenced to death a woman accomplice, Filippa Turone, but suspended sentence pending a plea for commutation. Another man was given a life sentence, while still another man and woman were sentenced to serve twelve years.

SAYS HOPKINS WIRE CALLED AID LATE

Rome Paper Indicates It Was a New York Report.

Rome, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia published today a report from New York which said that Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal representative in Britain, had telgraphed the President that Britain could not wait any longer for American aid.

This report said American aid to besieged Britain could not arrive "in time."

Il Giornale d'Italia is edited by Virginio Gayda, foremost editorial spokesman for the Fascist regime.

The paper's dispatch, from correspondent Pietro Saporiti, said in part:

"A personage approached by us admitted that Roosevelt had received a report from Hopkins concluding with the impossibility for England to wait any longer for American aid since it would not arrive in time anyway, even if speeded up as much as possible."

Greeks Claim 100 Italian Captives

Athens, Jan. 25 (AP).—Greek soldiers captured more than one hundred prisoners in "successful local actions" in Albania and six Italian planes were shot down over the front and during a raid on Salonika, the Greek high com-

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mand reported tonight. All Greek planes returned safely, it was said.

The communique gave no details on the day's fighting.

The Ministry of Home Security said Italian planes "unsuccessfully" machine-gunned a village on an island in the Aegean Sea.

GERMANS QUIT GREECE

Exodus of Nationals Is Held Significant

Budapest, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The newspaper Pesti Ujsac said today that a "special train carrying thirty-five members of the German colony at Athens and seventeen Germans from Salonika was expected to arrive at Belgrade today."

The movement of German nationals was considered significant, although others had left Greece previously. The newspaper said the evacuees were understood to be women and children.

Germany has maintained normal diplomatic relations with Greece, although Italy is at war with that nation. One of the biggest questions in Europe is whether Germany will go to the aid of her partner against the Greeks.

Soviet Russia Fulfills Greeks' Wheat Orders

(CORRES.)

Amount Contracted For Before War With Italy Estimated At 90,000 To 150,000 Tons

Moscow, Jan. 25 (AP) — Soviet Russia has fulfilled Greek orders for wheat placed before the start of the Greek-Italian war, it was learned in diplomatic quarters.

The wheat was carried from Russian ports in Greek ships, the amount undisclosed but estimated unofficially at from 90,000 to 150,000 tons, all delivered by about the first of the year.

Since then no further Greek orders have been placed. It was said a Greek merchant visited Moscow seeking to negotiate an exchange of bauxite for Russian coal, but departed without making a deal.

ITALIANS HARD HIT IN ALBANIA

Seven Divisions Reported Knocked Out of Action.

Athens, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Extremely heavy losses on the Albanian battlefront have compelled the Italians to withdraw and reorganize at least seven divisions, the Greeks are reported to have learned from Fascist prisoners. The famous Wolves of Tuscany Division is listed among the units withdrawn. A new commander was appointed to reorganize its shattered ranks after encounters north of Klisura, the Greeks asserted. This division had been rushed from Italy and thrown into action in a recent attempt to halt the Italian retreat, it was claimed.

A Greek spokesmantold of Italian withdrawals to newly prepared fortifications in the Klisura sector, following Greek occupation of strategic heights in the area. He said that artillery bombardments disrupted the Fascist efforts to organize on new fronts and concentrate troops for counter-attacks. One Italian counter-attack was said to have been beaten back and heavy losses inflicted. In two days, he added, the Greeks had taken 530 prisoners. Increasing numbers of officers were reported among recent captives, one group of twenty-five prisoners including eight.

Dispatches from the front told of Greek bombing raids on Elbasani and Berati, Italian communications centers. The Ministry of Home Security said there were no raids in Greece yesterday.

Italians Claim Gains.

Rome, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Important positions along the Albanian battlefront were reported by the Italian High Command today to have been wrested from the Greeks. Their location was not specified, however.

The communique said that the advances were made despite unfavorable weather conditions which restricted the fighting to local operations. Greek prisoners and supplies of automatic weapons were reported taken.

The Texts of the Day's Communiques on the War

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 25 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Libya—By yesterday evening advanced elements of our forces were in contact with the enemy about three miles east of Derna. A column of enemy medium tanks was engaged and dispersed, two being captured and four destroyed. The operations are developing successfully at Tobruk and the count of prisoners is proceeding. It is anticipated that these will number not less than 20,000. In addition, large quantities of guns and materials of all categories are being sorted out and checked.

Eritrea—Operations east of Cheru and Aicota are progressing satisfactorily. So far over 600 prisoners, including one brigade commander, have been taken, and also two guns and many motor transport vehicles.

Ethiopia—East of Metemma pressure on the enemy is increasing. Deeper in the country itself further patriot successes are reported and more Italian posts have been abandoned.

Kenya—Progress continues to be made in ejecting enemy detachments from our side of the frontier. In several areas our patrols are now operating well across into enemy territory.

The Royal Air Force issued this communiqué:

In Libya a raid was carried out on the Maraua airdrome by bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. on Jan. 23. Bombs fell among enemy aircraft dispersed on the ground and it is believed that considerable damage was done to them.

Eight enemy aircraft were also observed burning on the landing ground at Derna.

Yesterday dispersed aircraft at Magrun, forty-five miles south of Bengazi, were attacked and a number damaged.

Our fighters continued their patrols in the Martuba-Mekili area.

In the communiqué of Jan. 15 the loss of one fighter aircraft was announced. This aircraft has now been recovered.

During the night of Jan. 23-24 a raid was carried out on the airdrome at Marizza [on the island of Rhodes]. Many bombs were dropped and numerous fires caused.

In Italian East Africa numerous raids were carried out. The railway line and station at Bisha [in Eritrea] were heavily bombed and motor transport concentrated west of the town was attacked. Heavy dust clouds at the time made it impossible to assess the damage caused, but it is believed to have been heavy.

At Agordat dive attacks were made on dispersed enemy fighter aircraft, motor transport vehicles and the railway between Bisha and Agordat. Bombs fell among the motor transport and on the railway. One CA-133 [Italian plane] was destroyed on the ground some miles from the town.

At Um Hagar a number of fires were started and direct hits were registered on huts and enemy posts. The railway station at Cheren was also bombed.

From all operations all our aircraft returned safely with the exception of one fighter, which has so far failed to return to its base in Libya.

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

In spite of very bad weather conditions yesterday, aircraft of the Coastal Command carried out the usual patrol and reconnaissance flights. Last night a small force of Coastal Command aircraft bombed a submarine base at Lorient. None of our aircraft is missing.

A communiqué issued by the Air and Home Security Ministries:

Activity by enemy aircraft today was again on a small scale. Though single enemy aircraft have crossed the east coast, none has penetrated far inland. Bombs were dropped during the afternoon at two points in East Anglia. Some buildings were damaged. A few people were killed and a small number injured.

Greek

ATHENS, Sunday, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Greek Ministry of Home Security issued this communiqué today:

Enemy aviation bombed Salonika. There was some damage and a few casualties among the civilian population. So far three enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed. Bombs also were dropped in the rural district of Trikkala. No damage or casualties resulted.

Enemy aircraft machine-gunned unsuccessfully from a low altitude an island in the Aegean Sea.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué today said:

The last detachments that offered desperate resistance to enemy attacks in the western sector of Tobruk were overcome during yesterday.

Forces that were stationed in Tobruk fortress consisted of one infantry division, one of Italian frontier guards, one battalion of Blackshirts and detachments of sailors and artillerymen, tota about 20,000 men.

These forces for nineteen days resisted an unceasing triple bombardment from land, sea and air, and stood off the final assault four days. Our artillery fired to the last shell and caused wide gaps in Australian units. Our losses in men and material also have been heavy. According to an enemy radio broadcast, more than 2,000 Italian wounded have been evacuated from Tobruk.

In the battle of Tobruk, which according to the admission of the enemy himself was extremely bitter, Italy's armed forces fought heroically.

After Tobruk the battle moved westward, where spearheads of enemy armored units were repulsed by bombardments and machine-gunning of our air force. An enemy Blenheim-type plane was shot down by our fighters.

On the Greek front, despite unfavorable weather conditions, in local actions we conquered important positions, and considerable losses in prisoners and automatic arms were inflicted on the enemy.

In East Africa fighting along the Sudan frontier in the Cheru and Aicota regions continued with effective support of our air squadrons.

German Air Corps bomber formations late yesterday afternoon attacked an enemy naval squadron in the Central Mediterranean. According to first reports, an enemy heavy cruiser appears to have been hit astern with a heavy-caliber bomb.

In the Atlantic one of our submarines, commanded by Captain Carlo Alberto Tedpati, sank the 6,000-ton Greek steamer Eleni, and another submarine, commanded by Captain Salvatore Todaro, sank the 7,000-ton English auxiliary cruiser Eumoeus, loaded with troops, after a sharp fight.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

Speed boats made successful reconnaissance in the English Channel during unfavorable weather. There were repeated contacts with the enemy. The German boats returned unscarred to their bases.

The German Air Force on Jan. 24 limited its activity to armed reconnaissance, owing to unfavorable weather.

German combat planes attacked an enemy convoy protected by naval forces in the Mediterranean west of Crete. Several bomb hits of heavy and medium caliber on three heavy English naval units were clearly observed.

Siamese Guns Pound Fortress In Indo-China

Advance Continues Despite Acceptance of Japan as Mediator by Both Sides

BANGKOK, Jan. 25 (AP).—The (Siamese) heavy artillery began today a fierce bombardment of the French Indo-China fortress and highway junction at Sisophon, the Thai high command announced.

Both the northeastern and eastern Thai armies were reporting continued advances into Indo-China, with French positions said to have suffered heavy damage in exchanges of gunfire across the Mekong River border.

A Thai communique told of French raids in the northeastern regiont of Thailand, but said all the bombs fell in jungles and fields and caused no damage.

In reprisal raids, the communique said, the Thai air force bombed the French military center at Bansamrong, causing a severe fire which raged for an hour, and raided the island of Koh Kong in the Gulf of Thailand.

Acceptance of Japan's offer to mediate the border dispute which caused the warfare with Indo-China has not yet been announced by the Thai government, but the Japanese legation issued a communique reporting both the Thailand and French governments had agreed to it.

Japan Extending Influence

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Jan. 25 (AP).—Japan's new role of peacemaker in the Far East—as mediator in the Thailand-French Indo-China border warfare—has created a feeling here that the southward expansion of Japanese influence in Indo-China is likely to be more in evidence soon.

Thus far, Japanese activity in this French colony has been principally confined to the northern portion, centering at Hanoi, the capital. There are reports now—they have not been confirmed—that a Japanese mission is due to come to this southern port aboard a warship to confer with government representatives concerning "Japanese and Indo-China problems."

Hanoi reports said Japanese transports which took additional Japanese troops to Haiphong unloaded men and equipment and departed without taking away any of the Japanese forces which had been in north Indo-China since September, despite previous assumptions that the newcomers were merely to relieve the earlier arrivals.

Axis Maneuver Seen in Siam

Japanese Mediation Between Indo-China and Thailand Has Strategic Implications.

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—A Tokio-Berlin maneuver to strengthen Japan's striking power in Southeast Asia was believed in dipomatic circles today to be behind the plan for Japanese mdiation in the undeclared war between Thailand (Siam) nd French Indo-China.

Secretary of State Hull intimated yesterday that informal overtures had been received, perhaps from French quarters, for United States mediation. But he said there had been no conversations sufficiently tangible to call for consideration of the question by the American Government.

Already in possession of air and naval bases in the Far Eastern French colony, Japan long has been suspected here of strongly influencing Thailand policies and actions.

This was evidenced in the early stage of hostilities there by the American Government's action in preventing delivery of twenty military planes which Thailand had purchased and for which an export license already had been granted.

Situation Too Uncertain.

The Thailand-Indo-China dispute has been the subject of several conversations between Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador, and State Department officials. Some of these talks were understood to have concerned the possibility of American military supplies for Indo-China. The Thailand Minister also conferred recently with Secretary Hull.

It was indicated, however, that the United States Government regarded the situation as filled with too many uncertainties for any action.

As with the military concessions granted earlier to Japan in Indo-China to provide closer striking bases against China, France's agreement to accept Japan's offer as a mediator was attributed largely to German pressure.

The hostilities grew out of Thailand's territorial demands on Indo-China.

Diplomats here saw the possibility that Japan, as mediator, might bring strong pressure on Indo-China to satisfy these demands, in part at least, and as a reward obtain air bases in Thailand for the Japanese forces.

Such bases would give Japan a striking position about 600 miles southward in the direction of the British Straits Settlement, Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies.

Australian Air Officer Arrives At Singapore

Sir Charles Burnett, Chief Of Staff Of A. A. F., To Confer With Head Of British Forces

Singapore, Jan. 25 (AP)—Sir Charles Burnett, chief of staff for the Australian Air Force, arrived here today to confer with Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, commander of British forces in the Far East.

Sir Charles also was expected to visit units of the Australian Air Force stationed in Malaya.

A Ministry of Information statement said Sir Charles' visit was added evidence of Australian cooperation in Singapore defense plans and commented on "the recent rapid expansion of the Australian Air Force."

Japs Ask Indies For Wide Grants

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 25 (AP).—Rumors have reached reliable Japanese headquarters here that Japan has listed economic concessions of a broad nature as the proposed agenda for its negotiations with the Dutch East Indies.

It was recalled that the Batavia Government frequently has stated that the Netherlands East Indies grants no special treatment to any nation and it is thus believed that the Japanese proposals were unlikely to meet a favorable reception.

French Abandon Blockade Running

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 25 (AP).—Shipping sources expressed belief today that the French Government was abandoning an attempt to run the British blockade with food from South America after seizure of the fregihter Mendoza off the Brizilian coast Jan. 18

The French cargo boat Campagna has been scheduled to sail for more than a week. A French Embassy spokesman said the sailing was indefinite.

NIGHT LEAD MEDIATION

TOKYO, JAN 25-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PRESS HAILED JAPANESE MEDIATION IN THE THAILAND-FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER WAR AS EVIDENCE THAT THOSE TWO ASIATIC COUNTRIES TODAY RECOGNIZE JAPAN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE PROJECTED "COMMON PROSPERITY" SPHERE IN EAST ASIA.

THE CABINET INFORMATION BUREAU SAID THAT BOTH SIDES HAD ACCEPTED JAPAN'S OFFER TO MEDIATE AND THAT NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BEGIN SOON HERE.

THE JAPANESE MEDIATORS HAVE NOT YET BEEN DESIGNATED.

BERLIN, JAN. 25--(AP)--JAPANESE MEDIATION IN THE THAILAND-FRENCH INDO-CHINA TERRITORIAL DISPUTE CONFLICT WAS REGARDED AT THE WILHELMSTRASSE TODAY AS EVIDENCE THAT JAPAN IS LOOKED UPON AS THE POWER QUALIFIED FOR SUCH ACTION IN THE FAR-EASTERN SPHERE.

(FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND HAVE BEEN REPORTED AS EXPRESSING WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT JAPANESE MEDIATION OF THEIR FRONTIER FIGHT.)

WHEN CORRESPONDENTS ASKED WHETHER THIS INDICATED RECOGNITION BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT VICHY OF JAPAN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE FAR EAST AS POSTULATED IN THE THREE-POWER AXIS PACT, AUTHORIZED SOURCES SUGGESTED THAT ANYONE COULD DRAW HIS OWN CONCLUSIONS.

THE GERNMAN GOVERNMENT, THESE SOURCES SAID, TOO, HAS FAITH IN PREMIER ANTONESCU OF RUMANIA. (ANTONESCU WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE CHECKED DISTURBANCES ATTRIBUTED TO DISSIDENT IRON GUARDISTS UNDER HIS VICE-PREMIER, HORIA SIMA.)

THEY ADDED THAT GERMANY'S AIM IN THE BALKANS IS TO SUPPORT THOSE FORCES WHICH CAN BRING BALKAN RECONSTRUCTION TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION.

THE IMPRESSION WAS GAINED FROM THESE SOURCES THAT HORIA SIMA HAS BEEN DROPPED SO FAR AS GERMANY IS CONCERNED, ALTHOUGH IT WAS SAID THAT RUMANIANS THEMSELVES MUST DECIDE WHO SHOULD CARRY ON THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Seeks Ban on Volume on Hitler

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduran Republic, Jan. 25 (AP)—Christian Zinsser, German chargé d'affaires, has asked the Honduran Foreign Office to halt the sale of the book "I Was Hitler's Waitress," a best seller in the city's bookshops. So far there has been no decision on the request.

Nazi Flyer Jailed In U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Jan. 25—A German pursuit pilot, who escaped from two British prison camps and a Canadian prison train after being forced down in England September 7, waived examination today on a charge of "entering this country without reporting to a United States immigration officer.

He was remanded to jail in lieu of $5,000 bail pending action of a Federal District Court grand jury convening in Albany January 30. Chief Inspector Herman Kull, United States Border Patrol, preferred the charge.

An immigration official said the flyer, Baron Franz von Werra, Messerschmidt squadron leader, claimed he crashed into another German plane while coming out of a power dive, after shooting down three British planes over London, and was forced down, unhurt.

The pilot told authorities he first escaped from a prison camp near Liverpool, later from a camp in Scotland and two days ago from a prison train carrying him to an unknown destination in Canada. He asserted he entered the United States by crossing the St. Lawrence river in a rowboat.

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Nazi Pilot Who Fled Canada Is Released On $5,000 Bond

Flyer Must Face U. S. Immigration Charges; Predicts "Knockout Blow" Against England In March

[By the Associated Press]

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Jan. 25—A 26-year-old German pursuit pilot who predicted a "knockout blow" against England in March and British capitulation by September left for New York city tonight after escaping two days ago from a Canadian prison train.

The slim, smiling flyer, Baron Franz von Werra, boarded a train after his release on $5,000 bond posted by the German consulate in New York city. He was accompanied by an Ogdensburg attorney.

Arrested On Street

He was arrested last night on a downtown Ogdensburg street, and waived examination this afternoon on a charge of "entering this country without reporting to a United States immigration officer." He is scheduled to appear before a Federal grand jury convening in Albany January 30.

Von Werra, his ears frozen, told authorities he previously fled from two British prison camps after being forced down in England September 7. He claimed he entered the United States by crossing the St. Lawrence river in a rowboat.

Speaking perfect English, the Messerschmitt squadron leader said he escaped so that he could return to Germany in time to join in a "knockout blow" against England in March. He added he had flown over England "so many times" he was unable to count the flights.

Tells Of Experiments

He said the Nazis are experimenting with transporting of troops by gliders, bombers towing the craft in tandem. Each glider, he asserted, carries forty-five to fifty men. The gliders are released over a specified locality and land.

Von Werra said United States help was "too late" to save England. He lauded British morale and declared damage to London inflicted by Nazi bombers was "terrific."

Officials Think Roundup Of Prisoners Complete

Ottawa, Jan. 25 (AP)—With the capture of a German aviator at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and of a man described as a 20-year-old German submarine mechanic at St. Leonard Junction, Quebec, official belief was expressed tonight that the roundup now is complete of German prisoners who have escaped from trains taking them from an east coast Canadian port to an internment camp in the interior.

Canada Captures Escaped Nazi

QUEBEC, Jan. 25 (AP)—Royal Canadian Mounted Police announced the capture today of an escaped German prisoner at St. Leonard Junction, near here, on a tip from a farmer who had seen the man walking along a road. Police announced that the captive was Rudolf Muller, a 20-year-old German submarine mechanic who escaped with several others on Thursday from a prison train moving him to an internment camp in the interior.

Storm Keeps U. S. Troops Off St. John's Harbor

Wind And Sea Make It Too Hazardous To Guide Ship Through Narrow Channel

St. John's, Newfoundland, Jan. 25 (AP)—United States soldiers, ferried here from New York to man the still-unfinished Newfoundland defense base, waited outside this harbor tonight while a storm kept their transport, the Edmund B. Alexander, from berthing.

Wind and sea made it too hazardous to guide the 21,329-ton troopship—once the transatlantic liner Amerika—through the narrow, rockbound channel into St. John's harbor.

The United States base here, a gift from Britain, will have an air field, an army defense force site of 160 acres and a naval area of 22 acres, including 1,250 feet of wharfage, when construction is completed. The only ceremony planned when the troopship makes port is the usual visit between officials, Gov. Sir H. T. Walwyn and Col. Maurice Welty, commander of the United States garrison.

WINANT SAYS BRITISH FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

Tells Canadians Totalitarian System Bars Social Justice

MONTREAL, Jan. 25 (AP)—John G. Winant, prominently mentioned as President Roosevelt's choice as United States Ambassador to Great Britain, declared tonight that Britain and the world's democratic combatants are fighting a "system which represents the negation of social justice."

"Now, as never before, eyes are turned toward the British Commonwealth of Nations to insure that sacrifices shall not be in vain," Mr. Winant said at a dinner given by the League of Nations Society in Canada.

Mr. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire and present director of the International Labor Office, which was transferred to Montreal from Geneva because of the war, gave most of his address to a review of the work of the office.

Looking to the future, he said that when "war is done and arms laid down, the peoples of the world will rebuild democracy more in their own likeness than it has ever been."

U. S. Soldiers Arrive At St. Johns

[By the Associated Press]

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Jan. 25—The United States troop transport Alexander hove to off this port today, loaded with the first United States troops to man the Newfoundland defense base now under construction. Stormy weather made it likely the Alexander would delay her entrance into the harbor.

No ceremony is planned beyond the usual exchange visits of the United States commanding officer, Col. Maurice Welty, and Governor Sir H. T. Walwyn.

Special Berth For Ship

A berth has been constructed for the Alexander on the south side of the harbor.

The base which the United States troops will man here was a gift from Britain to the United States. When construction is finished the area will have an air base, an army defense force site of 160 acres and a naval base of 22 acres, including 1,250 feet of wharfage.

Base Work To Start Soon

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 25—The army and navy are expected to award contracts within the next few days for construction of a chain of eight naval, military and air bases—involving twenty different establishments—on British islands and territories in the Western Hemisphere.

Contracts are being negotiated, it was learned today, and dirt will fly as soon as they are signed and equipment can be shipped to the sites.

Surveying Almost Through

Surveying and preliminary engineering work, including construction lines for runways, barracks, storehouses, fuel oil storage, anchorage and docks, has been completed or is well under way.

The bases are designed to provide a protective shield for the Panama Canal, Central America, northern South America, Canada, Mexico and the Eastern and Gulf seaboards. President Roosevelt recently characterized their construction as "the most important action in the reinforcement of our national defense that has been taken since the Louisiana purchase."

Agreement Reached

Final agreement on the sites for the twenty establishments has been reached with London, and with the local governments concerned (except the Bahamas). An American technical mission is now in London drafting the formal leases.

Canada to Expand Ship Construction

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—An increase will be sought in Canadian ship construction through expansion of existing facilities, C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, said today.

"We intend to explore the capacities of existing yards carefully to see if we can squeeze out a few more ships," he said.

Bullitt Testifies That Most Certain Defense Of U. S. Would Be War Now, but Is Against It

Holds British Defeat Means Axis Onset Here—Accuses Nazis of Starting Tale He Promised French Aid

Washington, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, told Congress today that invasion of the Western Hemisphere would be almost certain if the British Navy were destroyed and a totalitarian Power gained control of either the Atlantic or Pacific before the United States two-ocean fleet is ready in 1946.

Describing what he said would be the drastic consequences to the United States if Britain were defeated, Mr. Bullitt asserted before the House Foreign Affairs Committee at a crowded hearing on the administration's aid-to-Britain bill that the most certain way to insure against such a defeat would be for this country to go to war. He prefaced this, however, with a declaration that we are determined not to be drawn into this war.

U. S. Must Buy Time.

Declaring flatly that the United States is not prepared today to meet an attack, Mr. Bullitt said we must buy time in which to prepare.

"We can buy that time only by making certain," he added, "that the British fleet will continue to hold the totalitarian forces in Europe while our fleet watches in the Pacific."

In a twenty-eight-point statement to the committee, the former Ambassador asserted:

"Our country is in such danger today that decisions on the effective use of our instruments of defense are as vital as if we had already been attacked.

"Bill 1776 (the legislation) is designed to empower the President to make those decisions."

When Mr. Bullitt finished his prepared statement, the big crowd applauded, and Chairman Bloom, Democrat, of New York, quickly warned against any demonstrations.

Never Promised War Aid.

Under questioning by committee members Mr. Bullitt said the story that he had led France to count on United States' entry into the war was "invented," as we all know, by the German propaganda machine and spread by it and by dupes."

He said that he would be glad if every dispatch, communication or telegram that he had sent to the State Department while he was in Paris could be published tomorrow morning.

Representative Richards, Democrat, of South Carolina, asked Bullitt whether he believed the President would abuse the broad powers the bill would confer upon him.

Straightening in his chair, the witness said such a possibility was so inconceivable, that it was difficult to discuss seriously, but added, slowly and with emphasis:

"I personally know the Presi-

dent would rather give away his two eyes than give away the navy."

He explained he used that example because the same question had been raised earlier in the hearings.

Informed by Mr. Richards that he intended to offer an amendment to prohibit the lending or leasing of any arms without certification by the secretaries of war or navy and their respective chiefs of staff that the equipment was not needed for American defenses, Mr. Bullitt said he would prefer to see no such limitation in the bill because only the President could see the problem as a whole.

Questioned by Representative Shanley, Democrat, of Connecticut, Mr. Bullitt said there was general misunderstanding in this country of the French Government's arrangements to retain control of its fleet after the surrender to Germany.

Would Not Have Given Ships.

"The French were absolutely and firmly convinced," Mr. Bullitt said, "that they had placed their fleet in such ports and had given such orders to its officers and men that those ships would never fall in the hands of the Germans or the Italians."

He said he had absolute knowledge that the fleet was ordered to defend itself from any attempt at seizure by the Germans or the Italians. Rather than turn over French ships, the officers were ordered to sink them, the former Ambassador said, adding.

"I am absolutely convinced of the good faith of the French in this matter."

Mr. Bullitt was questioned by committee men about what lessons could be learned by the United States from the fall of France.

"I think there is a likeness between France and us that is extraordinary," replied the witness.

"The state of mind of this country is almost exactly that which prevailed in France a year before the state of war with Germany.

"They had the same confidence in the Maginot Line that many in the United States have in the Atlantic Ocean. They just did not think it could be attacked successfully and there was no sense of urgency in their preparations that there should have been.

"They did a good job in preparing, just as we are doing today, but there was no sense of urgency. They never got it."

Sees Germany Divided.

Responding to other questions Mr. Bullitt told the committee that he was convinced that if the British attain dominance over Germany in the air with the help of American plane production, British bombing would bring about a collapse behind the German lines.

Picturing the German people as suffering greatly under war-time privation and 30,000,000 German Catholics "who, while they have to keep their mouths shut now, hate the whole German regime," Mr. Bullitt declared that he did not believe the German people would stand up under bombing as the British people have.

"After all," he added, "the British are basing their resistance on all the things that are good in life."

Mr. Bullitt said that "Italy entered the war as an accomplice of Germany and now has become Germany's slave."

Italy could not now quit the war, he said, because Germany immediately would occupy that country.

"The Japanese," he added, "obviously are in a more independent position."

Not in Favor of War.

Representative Fish asked:

"Are you in favor of our participating in this war?"

"I am not," Mr. Bullitt replied.

Mr. Fish asked if Mr. Bullitt had made a recent address in North Carolina saying that he believed the American people were afraid to go to war.

The former ambassador said he had made a speech but had not made any such statement in it. He then read excerpts from that address, commenting that those paragraphs were quite similar to the remarks he had just made to the committee.

At Mr. Fish's request, Mr. Bullitt then recounted his State Department activities beginning in January of 1918. In answer to another question, Mr. Bullitt said that he resigned in May, 1919, from the American commission to negotiate peace.

"In protest against the provisions of the Versailles Treaty?" Mr. Fish asked.

"I did."

Bloom Interrupts Fish.

Mr. Bullitt started to read the letter of resignation he sent to President Wilson when Mr. Fish interrupted to say something about having a copy. Then Mr. Bloom broke in to insist that the witness be permitted to continue.

"You don't need to help Mr. Bullitt; Mr. Bullitt may need to help you," he shouted.

The former Ambassador told Mr. Fish that the Versailles Treaty was a very considerable cause of European unrest in recent years. A moment later, however, he said:

"There were so many other causes for the development of the Hitler movement that I'd hesitate to say that the Versailles Treaty was more than a contributing cause."

Telling the committee that Germany had drawn both Italy and Japan into a league directed against the United States and other free nations, Mr. Bullitt asserted that we cannot appease Germany.

Text of Statement.

The text of the prepared statement made to the committee by Mr. Bullitt follows:

1. We are determined to maintain the independence of the United States and our Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

2. We hate war. Therefore, we desire to protect our country and our liberties without going to war.

3. Germany has drawn Italy and Japan into a league directed against us and other free nations by a treaty signed in Berlin on September 27, 1940.

4. We cannot appease Germany. It is impossible to appease the unappeaseable. And the Western Hemisphere is the juiciest morsel before the dictators.

5. The earth has been so contracted by the airplane that for the first time in our history the war machines of Europe can reach the Western Hemisphere in a few hours.

6. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans remain formidable obstacles to invasion of the Americas so long as both are controlled either by the American Navy or by the navy of a Power friendly to us.

7. We have a one-ocean navy and shall not have a two-ocean navy before 1946.

British Fleet a Protection.

8. So long as the British Navy continues to hold the Germans and Italians on the other side of the Atlantic, while our fleet watches in the Pacific, we have and shall have the practical equivalent of a two-ocean navy.

9. If the British Navy should be eliminated, we would still have a one-ocean navy but we should have two oceans to defend.

10. A one-ocean navy cannot cover two oceans.

11. Without the British Navy, we could not protect both the Pacific coast and the Atlantic coast of the Western Hemisphere. We could not block both the front door and the back door of our national home.

12. An ocean without a fleet is not a defense but a broad highway for invasion.

13. There are strong totalitarian elements in many States of South America.

14. The elimination of the British navy and control of either the Atlantic or the Pacific by a totalitarian navy would be the signal for totalitarian government to be installed in one or more States of Latin America. The movement of totalitarian control toward the Panama Canal would be rapid.

15. The experience of cities in England has shown that it is impossible to prevent bombardment of the Panama Canal by planes based on the northern portion of South America, or on Central America, or on aircraft carriers.

We Must Buy Time.

16. If the Panama Canal should be closed by bombardment from the air or sabotage, our one-ocean navy would be fixed in one ocean and the other ocean would become a pathway for invasion.

17. We are not prepared today to meet an attack by the totalitarian States that are leagued against us. We must buy time in which to prepare.

18. We can buy that time only by making certain that the British fleet will continue to hold the totalitarian forces in Europe while our fleet watches in the Pacific.

19. If we should permit a conquest of the British isles, the officers and men of the British Navy would be threatened with the starvation of the entire population of Great Britain if they should continue to hold the Atlantic for us. It is improbable that they could or would do so for long.

20. Should the British Navy be eliminated and should the Panama Canal be blocked before we are prepared, invasion of the Western Hemisphere would be almost certain. It is entirely certain that the shipbuilding facilities in the hands of the totalitarian dictators would be at least four times as great as our shipbuilding facilities, and what we had planned to be a two-ocean navy would turn out to be only a one-ocean navy after all. More than 90 per cent of the human race would be controlled by the dictators and be organized both militarily and economically against us. A Japanese iron ring around Asia and Australasia and a German iron ring around Africa and Europe, including Great Britain and Ireland, would cut us off from trade with so great a portion of the earth, that we—in a mutilated stump of the Western Hemisphere—would be thrown into economic disorder. The standard of living of even the poorest American would be gravely reduced. And we should have to try to support with our crippled economic system armaments colossal enough to resist the whole world. We should have to organize our American life on a military basis from top to bottom and maintain it on a military basis throughout years of misery and years of totalitarian propaganda directed against our democratic form of Government. How long, under those conditions, we could maintain the liberties that have been the birthright of every American since the birth of our nation, no man knows.

Our Certain Insurance War.

21. These would be to us the consequences of British defeat. We must, therefore, for our own self-preservation, try to see to it that Great Britain is not defeated.

22. We are determined not to be drawn into this war. We leave out of the discussion, therefore, the policy of going to war, although we know that the most certain way to insure against risk of British defeat would be for us to go to war. We set two limits on our support of Great Britain: First, we will not declare war; second, we will not ourselves initiate military or naval hostilities.

23. We can diminish the danger to ourselves only by supplying promptly to the British and the other States that are now holding the totalitarian war machines away from our shores every material, munition and arm that they need.

24. It is so greatly to the advantage of the totalitarian States to have us stay out of war while they are attempting to conquer Great Britain, Greece and China that no matter how much aid we furnish and no matter what form that aid may take, the dictators will hesitate to declare war on us unless they have first conqured Great Britain. If they were to declare war, they could not now get at us.

Must Produce Rapidly.

24. We must produce elements of defense as fast as if we were in war, and we must employ the elements of defense that we now possess and shall produce in the wisest manner for our defense.

26. The question of whether it is wiser to defend our country by turning over a particular element of defense at a particular moment to the British, or other forces, to use immediately, or wiser to keep that instrument within our country, is an intricate technical question that can be decided with the highest wisdom—and in time—only by the commander-in-chief of our Army and Navy who acts on the advice of his chief military, naval, air and diplomatic advisors. We should not even be an independent nation if a committee had sat at Valley Forge where Washington stood. The framers of our Constitution were wise when they made the Chief Executive commander-in-chief of our Army and Navy.

27. Our country is in such danger today that decisions on the effective use of our instruments of defense are as vital as if we had already been attacked.

28. Bill 1776 is designed to empower the President to make those decisions. By passing it, the Congress would show, I believe, that the wisdom of the framers of our Constitution is still alive in our land, and that we, like our forefathers, will submit to no master but God.

Text of Bullitt's Statement

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The prepared text of the statement made to the House Foreign Affairs Committee by William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, was as follows:

JAN 26 1941

1. We are determined to maintain the independence of the United States and our government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

2. We hate war. Therefore we desire to protect our country and our liberties without going to war.

3. Germany has drawn Italy and Japan into a league directed against us and other nations by a treaty signed in Berlin on Sept. 27, 1940.

4. We cannot appease Germany. It is impossible to appease the unappeaseable. And the Western Hemisphere is the juiciest morsel before the dictators.

5. The earth has been so contracted by the airplane that for the first time in our history the war machines of Europe can reach the Western Hemisphere in a few hours.

6. The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans remain formidable obstacles to invasion of the Americas so long as both are controlled either by the American Navy or by the navy of a power friendly to us.

7. We have a one-ocean navy and shall not have a two-ocean navy before 1946.

8. So long as the British navy continues to hold the Germans and Italians on the other side of the Atlantic, while our fleet watches in the Pacific, we have and shall have the practical equivalent of a two-ocean navy.

9. If the British Navy should be eliminated, we would still have a one-ocean navy but we should have two oceans to defend.

10. A one-ocean navy cannot cover two oceans.

"Could Not Block Both Doors"

11. Without the British Navy, we could not protect both the Pacific Coast and the Atlantic Coast of the Western Hemisphere. We could not block both the front door and the back door of our national home.

12. An ocean without a fleet is not a defense but a broad highway for invasion.

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14. The elimination of the British Navy and control of either the Atlantic or the Pacific by a totalitarian navy would be the signal for totalitarian government to be installed in one or more States of Latin America. The movement of totalitarian control toward the Panama Canal would be rapid.

15. The experience of cities in England has shown that it is impossible to prevent bombardment of the Panama Canal by planes based on the northern portion of South America, or on Central America, or on aircraft carriers.

16. If the Panama Canal should be closed by bombardment from the air or sabotage, our one-ocean navy would be fixed in one ocean and the other ocean would become a pathway for invasion.

17. We are not prepared today to meet an attack by the totalitarian States that are leagued against us. We must buy time in which to prepare.

18. We can buy that time only by making certain that the British Fleet will continue to hold the totalitarian forces in Europe while our fleet watches in the Pacific.

19. If we should permit a conquest of the British Isles, the officers and men of the British Navy would be threatened with the starvation of the entire population of Great Britain if they should continue to hold the Atlantic for us. It is improbable that they could or would do so for long.

Invasion "Almost Certain"

20. Should the British Navy be eliminated and should the Panama Canal be blocked before we are prepared, invasion of the Western Hemisphere would be almost certain. It is entirely certain that the shipbuilding facilities in the hands of the totalitarian dictators would be at least four times as great as our shipbuilding facilities, and what we had planned to be a two-ocean navy would turn out to be only a one-ocean navy after all. More than 90 per cent of the human race would be controlled by the dictators and be organized both militarily and economically against us. A Japanese iron ring around Asia and Australasia and a German iron ring around Africa and Europe, including Great Britain and Ireland, would cut us off from trade with so great a portion of the earth, that we—in a mutilated stump of the Western Hemisphere—would be thrown into economic disorder. The standard of living of even the poorest American would be gravely reduced. And we should have to try to support with our crippled economic system armaments colossal enough to resist the whole world. We should have to organize our American life on a military basis from top to bottom and maintain it on a military basis throughout years of misery and years of totalitarian propaganda directed against our democratic form of government. How long, under those conditions, we could maintain the liberties that have been the birth-

right of every American since the birth of our nation, no man knows.

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23. We can diminish the danger to ourselves only by supplying promptly to the British and the other States that are now holding the totalitarian war machines away from our shores every material, munition, and arms that they need.

24. It is so greatly to the advantage of the totalitarian States to have us stay out of war while they are attempting to conquer Great Britain, Greece and China that no matter how much aid we furnish and no matter what form that aid may take, the dictators will hesitate to declare war on us unless they have first conquered Great Britain. If they were to declare war, they could not now get at us.

For Arming As if at War

25. We must produce elements of defense as fast as if we were in war, and we must employ the elements of defense that we now possess and shall produce in the wisest manner for our defense.

26. The question of whether it is wiser to defend our country by turning over a particular element of defense at a particular moment to the British, or other forces, to use immediately, or wiser to keep that instrument within our country, is an intricate technical question that can be decided with the highest wisdom—and in time—only by the Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy, who acts on the advice of his chief military, naval, air and diplomatic advisers. We should not even be an independent nation if a committee had sat at Valley Forge where Washington stood. The framers of our Constitution were wise when they made the Chief Executive Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy.

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JAN 26 1941

THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (BJT)

WASHINGTON, JAN 25-(AP)-DECLARING THAT THE UNITED STATES IS FACED WITH A "TERRIBLE, TERRIBLE URGENCY," WILLIAM C.BULLITT TOLD THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TODAY THAT IF THIS COUNTRY STEPPED UP ITS PRODUCTION OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO WAR-TIME LEVELS GREAT BRITAIN COULD DEFEAT GERMANY.

BUT IF BRITAIN FALLS, THE TANNED, BALDISH FORMER AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE SAID, INVASION OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IS "ALMOST CERTAIN" AND ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY TOTALITARIAN POWERS IS ASSURED.

THE FOREMOST OF A HALF DOZEN WITNESSES TO TESTIFY TODAY IN BEHALF OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S BRITISH AID BILL, BULLITT READ A PREPARED STATEMENT AND THEN SETTLED HIMSELF IN A CHAIR FOR NEARLY FOUR HOURS TO ANSWER SEARCHING QUESTIONS COVERING ALMOST EVERY ASPECT OF THE DIPLOMATIC WORLD.

AS HIS TESTIMONY ENDED, BULLITT PICKED UP THE LEATHER BRIEF CASE FROM WHICH HE HAD DRAWN INNUMERABLE PAPERS--INCLUDING A LETTER FROM FORMER PREMIER OF FRANCE DALADIER TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT--AROSE, FACED THE COMMITTEE AND DECLARED SOLEMNLY:

"I FEEL THIS IS A TERRIBLE, TERRIBLE URGENCY. I FEEL THAT THE SKIPPER HAS SET THE COURSE OF OUR SHIP. ALL OF YOU GENTLEMEN ARE OFFICERS AND THOSE OF US WHO ARE OUT OF OFFICE ARE THE CREW--AND THE CARGO IS AMERICA."

CHAIRMAN BLOOM (D-NY), STANDING WITH GAVEL RAISED, BEAMED AS A PROLONGED BURST OF APPLAUSE ROLLED FROM THE SPECTATORS PACKED IN THE LARGE HEARING ROOM. COMMITTEE MEMBERS JOINED IN THE

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APPLAUSE, AND BLOOM, OBSERVING THAT IT WAS BULLITT'S FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY, REMARKED HE BET THE FORMER DIPLOMAT NEVER HAD HAD SUCH AN EXPRESSION OF APPROVAL ON HIS BIRTHDAY BEFORE.

THE DAY'S WITNESSES DEVELOPED IN GENERAL THE THEME THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS ACTING IN SELF DEFENSE IN AIDING BRITAIN, AND FOR ITS OWN PROTECTION SHOULD INCREASE THAT AID.

ONE, MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F.O'RYAN, NEW YORK LAWYER AND WORLD WAR OFFICER, ADVOCATED THAT THE UNITED STATES ENTER THE WAR AT ONCE ON THE SIDE OF BRITAIN, THOUGH HE ADDED THAT THE FINAL DECISION SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

"THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO FIGHT AGGRESSION IS BY OFFENSIVE ACTION AT THE SOURCE," O'RYAN SAID AT ONE POINT.

"LOOKING AHEAD, IT IS CONCEIVABLE THAT IN OUR OWN INTEREST WE SHOULD ENTER THE WAR NOW IN ORDER TO PREVENT A STALEMATE," HE SAID.

DOROTHY THOMPSON, THE COLUMNIST, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT GERMANY INTENDED TO ELIMINATE THE UNITED STATES "AS A WORLD POWER," PARTLY BY FORMENTING CIVIL WAR IN THIS COUNTRY AS SOON AS IT COULD BE ISOLATED FROM BRITAIN.

MRS.DAISY HARRIMAN, MINISTER TO NORWAY, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT MODERN INVENTION WAS ELIMINATING SPACE "AND AN OCEAN IS NO LONGER A BARRIER, ESPECIALLY IF CONTROLLED BY A HOSTILE POWER. URGING SPEEDY ENACTMENT OF THE BILL, SHE SAID "FREEDOM OF ACTION AND MOBILITY ARE CRUCIAL" IN THE DETERMINATION OF WHERE THE NATION'S DEFENSE MATERIALS CAN BEST BE USED.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN SAID THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR FAVORED THE "BASIC PRINCIPLES" OF THE LEGISLATION, BUT WOULD LIKE TO SEE A TWO-YEAR LIMIT ON THE GRANT OF POWERS TO THE PRESIDENT, AND ALSO ASSURANCES OF PROTECTION OF LABOR'S RIGHTS IN ANY GRANT OF POWER TO COMMANDEER PRODUCTION.

EX-SENATOR ERNEST W.GIBSON OF VERMONT ASSERTED IN A STATEMENT PUT INTO THE RECORD THAT "QUALIFIED OBSERVERS" BELIEVED HITLER "COULD TAKE BRAZIL BY TELEPHONE" IF THE BRITISH FLEET WERE DESTROYED. SPEAKING AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES, GIBSON SAID GERMANY "COULD AND WOULD" INVADE THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IF BRITAIN WERE DEFEATED.

BULLITT, COVERING ALMOST EVERY ASPECT OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT IN HIS LENGTHY TESTIMONY, TOLD THE COMMITTEE IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS THAT:

THE BRITISH, WHO HAD AN "UNBELIEVABLY SMALL NUMBER OF GUNS" LEFT AFTER THE EVACUATION OF FRANCE, COULD BREAK THE MORALE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE BY BOMBINGS IF THE UNITED STATES GAVE THEM ENOUGH PLANES.

THE STATE OF THE PUBLIC MIND IN THE UNITED STATES NOW OFFERED AN "EXTRAORDINARY LIKENESS" TO THAT OF FRANCE BEFORE THE GERMAN INVASION--AND FRANCE STARTED PREPARING TOO LATE.

HE HAD "ABSOLUTE KNOWLEDGE" THAT THE FRENCH BELIEVED THEY HAD SO PLACED THEIR FLEET IN PORTS AND HAD SO INSTRUCTED THEIR MEN TO SINK THEM IF IT BECAME NECESSARY, THAT NONE OF THE SHIPS WOULD FALL INTO GERMAN OR ITALIAN HANDS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD "RATHER GIVE AWAY HIS TWO EYES THAN GIVE AWAY THE NAVY."

INVASION OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IS "ALMOST CERTAIN" TO COME THROUGH AN ATTACK IN SOUTH AMERICA, WITH JAPAN SEIZING CONTROL OF THE PACIFIC, IF BRITAIN IS BEATEN AND HER FLEET IS LOST.

A REPORT THAT HE ENCOURAGED FRANCE TO ENTER THE WAR BY INDICATING THAT IT COULD COUNT ON AMERICAN ARMED SUPPORT WAS, "INVENTED, AS WE ALL KNOW, BY THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA MACHINE."

AT THIS POINT IN HIS TESTIMONY, BULLITT PRODUCED A LETTER WHICH HE SAID WAS WRITTEN TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LAST APRIL 4 BY FORMER PREMIER DALADIER. IT SAID, IN PART:

"I HAVE JUST READ THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE NAZI GOVERNMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PRETENDED DECLARATION OF AMBASSADOR BULLITT.

"NO ONE CAN FORESEE TO WHAT LIMITS GERMAN PROPAGANDA WILL CARRY ITS LIES. ALSO, I FEEL I SHOULD TELL YOU THAT DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS I WAS PRIME MINISTER, AMBASSADOR BULLITT ALWAYS SAID TO ME THAT IN CASE OF A EUROPEAN CONFLICT, FRANCE SHOULD MAKE HER DECISIONS KNOWING THAT, ACCORDING TO THE OPINION OF AMBASSADOR BULLITT, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WOULD NOT ENTER THE WAR."

BULLITT STRESSED THE URGENCY THAT HE SAID SHOULD PUSH AMERICAN PRODUCTION TO WAR-TIME LEVELS AT ONCE.

"I BELIEVE GREAT BRITAIN CAN WIN IF THE UNITED STATES DELIVERS TO BRITAIN THE INSTRUMENTS OF WAR IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES--BUT WE ARE NOT PRODUCING THESE IMPLEMENTS OF WAR IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES NOW," HE DECLARED.

ON THE QUESTION OF THE POWER THAT WOULD BE GRANTED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT UNDER TERMS OF THE PENDING BILL, BULLITT SAID HE THOUGHT ANY LIMITATION ON THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER MILITARY EQUIPMENT WOULD HAMPER THE PROGRAM.

"IF YOU FEEL THAT YOU CAN'T GIVE POWER TO THAT MAN," HE DEMANDED, "TO WHOM ON EARTH WOULD YOU GIVE IT?"

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Halifax, Hull Confer

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 25—Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, reported after talking for more than an hour with Secretary of State Cordell Hull today that "we see things very much alike."

The new Ambassador, who was paying his first formal call at the State Department after his precedent-breaking reception yesterday on Chesapeake Bay by President Roosevelt, talked briefly with newspapermen after exchanging views with Hull on international affairs.

Discusses War

"President Roosevelt's action in coming to meet me upon my arrival on the battleship King George V," Halifax said, "will be deeply appreciated in England and throughout the empire, where its significance will be understood."

Discussing the war, the new Ambassador declared that in his opinion "when history comes to be written Hitler will have been found to have lost the war in June, 1940, when he failed to take advantage of the situation existing after the collapse of France."

Calls For Supplies

The Viscount said England was then at its weakest and Germany "might have been able to cash in if it had acted quickly."

The Ambassador said he was looking forward to the opportunity to see different parts of the United States and "to see what you are doing, and will be doing, I hope, to aid us."

Asked what he considered the most immediate needs, Halifax said:

"Mobilization of your great industrial strength, and translating that into action in supplying us with the ships and supplies we need."

Cites Strain On Navy

"It is quite clear," Halifax said, "that Hitler is making a desperate effort to intensify the sea blockade of England. That means a severe strain on our ships, our navy, and our aircraft. Help in meeting that strain is vital, and the quicker you can give it to us, the better."

The envoy said that since he had been a member of Britain's War Cabinet from the beginning of the war—and remains a member of the Cabinet—he feels taht he can "translate Britain's feeling and needs" so that they will be well understood in this country.

"In Good Heart"

"Make no mistake about it," Halifax said, "England is in good heart. When I walked through the streets of London just before I left I was impressed with the fact that if the Germans thought they could upset the British people by bombing they had erred greatly."

Halifax added that there was no doubt in England that spring would bring a great German attack.

"No Illusions"

"We have no illusions about Germany's strength, or plans," Halifax said, "but we know they will not succeed."

Officials said that the Ambassador had no other plans for his first day in Washington and he might go to the White House on Monday to present his credentials formally to President Roosevelt.

Fresh From Cabinet

Halifax is fresh from the innermost councils of London's war cabinet. He will undertake for the British Empire the task of keeping American munitions moving in ever-increasing quantities to Britain's fighting forces.

That he was assured of full cooperation on the part of Washington officialdom was accepted here as beyond question after President Roosevelt had extended an extraordinary gesture of friendship by receiving him even before he had set foot on American shores.

The manner of meeting between the Chief Executive and Britain's former Foreign Secretary, in fact, left veterans in the art of diplomacy searching in vain for a precedent and capped in drama the envoy's secret crossing of the submarine-infested North Atlantic on the 35,000-ton King George V.

A conference aboard the yacht Potomac between the Chief Executive and Halifax followed. Then they and members of their parties dined as the yacht steamed back to port. As soon as it was tied up Halifax received reporters aboard and outlined the work he expects to do in this country.

Halifax Meets Hull, Asks Speed in Aid

(Picture on Page 2)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—Viscount Halifax, Britain's new Ambassador and member of the British War Cabinet, said today that the greatest aid the United States could provide his embattled homeland was speedy "mobilization of your great industrial strength and its translation into action in supplying us with the ships and supplies we need."

The tall envoy's statement was made to reporters after he had talked for more than an hour with Secretary of State Hull—a talk which Halifax said covered the whole range of international affairs of vital interest to the two nations.

TALK WITH ROOSEVELT.

Viscount Halifax had an opportunity for an even longer discussion of the same subject with President Roosevelt when the Chief Executive shattered all precedent by meeting the incoming envoy last night on the Presidential yacht Potomac in Chesapeake Bay.

The King George V, England's latest battleship, brought Lord Halifax to the United States. It was disclosed today that high American naval officials were given opportunity to inspect the newest British development in dreadnaughts.

VESSEL SAILS OFF.

The George V upped anchor today and headed for the open sea, having spent only a little more than 21 hours of the 24 it might have remained in American waters under the neutrality law.

Lord Halifax said Britain needed help quickly to fight off a threatened German invasion—forecast for Spring—in which Chancellor Hitler was expected to make his supreme bid for victory.

"It is quite clear," he said, "that Hitler is making a desperate effort to intensify the sea blockade of England. That means a severe strain on our ships, our navy and our aircraft. Help in meeting that strain is vital and the quicker you can give it to us, the better."

Nazi Paper Ridicules Lord Halifax's Mission

Cites His 'Unbroken Arrogance' Toward Americans

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (AP).—The arrival in the United States of Lord Halifax, Britain's new Ambassador at Washington, got scant notice in most of the German press today, but the "Boersen Zeitung" gave it a column headed "Journey Accompanied by Heart Palpitation."

It snickered at a nation which claims control of the seas having to use a powerful battleship which is sealed with the greatest secrecy to get one man across the Atlantic.

"Halifax lost no time to impress on the American public the urgent need for American help for England," the "Boersen Zeitung" said.

"Shortly after Roosevelt met him at the Annapolis dock he declared with the still unbroken arrogance of an English aristocrat toward the American people who once were colonists of the British that he would inform the Americans from time to time in what manner they can help. . . .

"England resembles a mortally wounded man who, with his last strength, flees into the arms of a Samaritan who is able to speak comforting words and give a couple of injections producing dreams, but who lacks the right medicines."

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FDR-HALIFAX

WASHINGTON, JAN 25-(AP)-AS A SEA-FARING MAN TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A SEA-FARING PEOPLE, IT WAS A SAILOR'S GREETING THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT GAVE TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, LORD HALIFAX, LAST NIGHT.

TO MANY A LANDSMAN THE PROSPECT OF STEAMING OUT UPON THE RAIN-WHIPPED, FOG-COVERED WATERS OF CHESAPEAKE BAY, EVEN ON SUCH A TRIM VESSEL AS THE YACHT POTOMAC, MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN TOO INVITING BUT TO MR. ROOSEVELT THE GRAY SALT WATERS OF THE BAY ARE AS FAMILIAR AS THE GREEN GRASS ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN.

DURING HIS EIGHT YEARS IN OFFICE HE HAS SPENT MANY WEEKENDS CRUISING THERE--WHEN HE WAS NOT OFF ABOARD A WARSHIP TO SOUTH AMERICA OR HAWAII OR VACATIONING AT THE FAMILY ESTATE ON CAMPOBELLO ISLAND OFF THE COAST OF MAINE.

THUS THE SETTING FOR HIS PRECEDENT-BREAKING RECEPTION OF THE BRITISH ENVOY WAS ONE COMMON TO MANY EXPERIENCES IN THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE AND ONE WHICH HE MAY WELL HAVE PREFERRED, BEING A MAN WHO LOVES THE SEA, TO THE LESS DRAMATIC BACKGROUND OF HIS OVAL OFFICE, WHERE DIPLOMATS ORDINARILY ARE RECEIVED.

MOREOVER, THE SIX-MILE TRIP OUT FROM ANNAPOLIS, MD., TO WHERE LORD AND LADY HALIFAX WAITED ABOARD A BRITISH WAR VESSEL GAVE THE PRESIDENT A CHANCE TO GET WHAT VIEW HE COULD THROUGH FOG AND DARKNESS OF BRITAIN'S NEW 35,000-TON BATTLESHIP, THE KING GEORGE V.

NAVAL DEVELOPMENTS HAVE LONG BEEN AMONG THE PRINCIPAL INTERESTS OF THE PRESIDENT, WHO WAS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DURING THE WORLD WAR. HIS WHITE HOUSE OFFICE AND STUDY ARE FILLED WITH SHIP MODELS AND PRINTS OF OLD SAILING VESSELS AND HIS BOOKS AND PAPERS ON THE SUBJECT ARE SAID TO CONSTITUTE ONE OF THE FINEST MARINE LIBRARIES IN THE WORLD.

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BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

WASHINGTON,JAN. 25-(AP)-THE SECRET TRANS-ATLANTIC VOYAGE OF THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP KING GEORGE V WAS VIEWED IN DIPLOMATIC AND NAVAL CIRCLES TODAY AS A DRAMATIC INTERNATIONAL GESTURE ATTENDED BY RELATIVELY FEW ACTUAL WAR RISKS.

THE TRIP SERVED PARTLY AS A SHAKEDOWN CRUISE FOR THE NEW 35,000-TON VESSEL, POSSIBLY THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL FOR THE TIME BEING.

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THE FIRST TRIALS WERE STAGED ONLY LAST APRIL, AND MONTHS NORMALLY ARE REQUIRED TO IRON OUT ALL THE KINKS OF A COMPLEX WARCRAFT WHICH IS THE FIRST OF AN UNTRIED NEW TYPE.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC, THE KING GEORGE V LIKELY WAS ESCORTED THROUGH THE DANGER ZONE BY DESTROYERS AND POSSIBLY AIRCRAFT PATROLS.

ON THIS SIDE DISTANCE, THE BIG SHIP'S SPEED OF SOME 30 KNOTS AND THE AMERICAN NAVY'S NEUTRALITY PATROL WERE SAFEGUARDS AGAINST PERIL OF THE FATE SUFFERED BY THE TORPEDOED BATTLESHIP ROYAL OAK.

UNLESS AN AXIS SUBMARINE ALREADY WAS LURKING IN AMERICAN WATERS, THERE WAS LITTLE DANGER ON THIS SIDE. THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT TIME FOR ONE TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC AND LIE IN WAIT OFF THE CHESAPEAKE, ONCE THE BATTLESHIP'S POSITION HAD BEEN MADE KNOWN TO THE WORLD.

AND THUS FAR THE AMERICAN NAVY HAS FAILED TO SUBSTANTIATE A SINGLE REPORT THAT U-BOATS HAVE OPERATED ACROSS THE OCEAN IN THIS WAR.

FROM ANNAPOLIS, THE KING GEORGE V WAS EXPECTED TO HEAD BACK TO BRITAIN--POSSIBLY VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA--TO BECOME A PART OF THE NAVAL FORCES HELD IN RESERVE TO COPE WITH ANY ATTEMPT AT INVASION.

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THE BRITISH HAVE FOUND BATTLESHIPS VITAL IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, TO PROTECT CONVOYS AGAINST POWERFUL ITALIAN CRAFT, AND TO POUND FASCIST PORTS IN LIBYA. OLDER VESSELS HAVE BEEN USED FOR THESE PURPOSES, HOWEVER, NEWER SHIPS BEING RETAINED IN THE HOME FLEET.

THE NAZI NAVY IS REPORTED TO HAVE PUT TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS INTO COMMISSION RECENTLY AND NAVAL STRATEGY DICTATES THAT THEY MUST BE CHECKMATED BY VESSELS OF AT LEAST EQUAL POWER.

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY HAS CLOAKED THE KING GEORGE V AND HER FOUR SISTER SHIPS IN WARTIME SECRECY. THEY WERE OFFICIALLY LISTED IN THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS ABROAD AS MERELY "UNDER CONSTRUCTION" AT A TIME WHEN IT WAS KNOWN THAT AT LEAST TWO ALREADY HAD BEEN RUSHED TO COMPLETION.

THE CLAIM THAT THE NEW KING GEORGE CLASS BATTLESHIPS ARE THE MOST POWERFUL AFLOAT WILL BE DISPUTED THIS SUMMER WHEN THE NEW AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS WASHINGTON AND NORTH CAROLINA JOIN THE FLEET. POSSIBLY NOT QUITE AS FAST, THE AMERICAN SHIPS CARRY HEAVIER GUNS, AND ARE PROTECTED BY MUCH THE SAME SHIELDS AND OTHER SAFEGUARDS AGAINST AIR ATTACK THAT ATTRACTED ATTENTION ON THE VISITING BRITISH SHIP.

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British Battleship Heads Out Into Bay

[By the Associated Press]

Annapolis, Jan. 25—The 35,000-ton battleship King George V headed out into hazy Chesapeake Bay shortly before noon today. The great gray warship lifted anchor within twenty-one hours after it arrived in Annapolis Roads at 2.59 P. M. yesterday bearing Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, to an unexpected offshore meeting with President Roosevelt.

Half Hidden In Haze

Its destination was not disclosed by Naval Academy officials, who refused all comment on the departure.

Observers from the shore were unable to tell whether the ship, semi-concealed in a haze, had taken on supplies.

Sailing of the ship came as unexpectedly as its arrival off the Academy yesterday and the President's unprecedented trip to greet Halifax.

Beats Dead Line

She slipped out three hours before the dead line provided under international law. Under that law, a foreign warship must leave a neutral port within twenty-four hours unless her officers can prove she needs repairs, fuel or provisions to reach the nearest home country port.

The King George V was the first naval vessel of a belligerent nation to come to the United States since the outbreak of war.

The visits were disclosed by Navy officials after the battleship which brought Lord Halifax as Ambassador to the United States lifted anchor just before noon and sailed down Chesapeake Bay, her destination a secret.

Twenty-five officers from the vessel were entertained at the Academy Officers Club last night, ten British midshipmen were guests of the academy regiment in Bancroft Hall for dinner and motion pictures, and 120 enlisted men were entertained by academy enlisted men on the station ship, Reina Mercedes.

Officials described the visits as "routine" hospitality, adding that they were "nothing out of the ordinary."

Officials would not say whether the King George V refueled or was provisioned before it left to keep within the twenty-four-hour limit for a naval vessel of a belligerent nation in a neutral port.

HALIFAX'S WARSHIP SAILS AFTER 21 HOURS

Officers, Visitors at Annapolis, Invite Group to Tour Ship

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 25 (AP)—The Naval Academy played host to some officers, midshipmen and enlisted men of the British battleship King George V before it sailed today, ending a twenty-one-hour visit to Annapolis.

In return, Lieut. Comdr. Chester Wood, aide to the academy superintendent, and several other academy officers were taken aboard the new 35,000-ton warship, one of the most powerful in the British Navy, for an inspection visit.

TAFT OPPOSES GIVING POWER TO ROOSEVELT

Ohio Senator Regards Time Restriction As Unimportant

Suggests Making Money Loans To England And Canada

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 25—Senator Robert A. Taft (Rep., Ohio) said today that he regarded any amendment to limit to two years the authority of the Administration aid-to-Britain bill as "wholly unimportant—whatever harm can come of the bill will have come before two years."

"The truth is that nothing we can do at this moment, no legislation Congress can adopt, will give effective aid to England before 1942," he added in an address prepared for a meeting of the New York State Bar Association.

"I am indeed hopeful that the present setup of the National Defense Commission is making effective progress, although from an organization standpoint the double-headed control is not sound in theory."

Cites Lag At Start

"Nothing will ever make up for the nine months' lag in the beginning of the war," Taft said, adding:

"The British themselves were at least partly responsible for this, because they did not give the orders which would have justified the enlargement of plants."

"The direct way" to meet English requirements, the Senator continued, was to authorize such direct loans to England "as may be really necessary."

"I have offered a substitute for the present legislation, authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to England in the sum of $1,000,000,000 and to Canada in the sum of $500,000,000, which is the maximum likely for the next twelve months," he said.

"If the amount appears likely to be exhausted, Congress can increase the authorization before it adjourns."

Notes Significance

Taft declared that the proposed "lease-lend" bill authorized the President "to sell, lend, lease, or give away our entire army and navy except the men.

"The only answer has been that of course the President would be crazy to think of giving away our battleships and cruisers and airplanes and guns. But if he would not think of using the power, why give him the power? No one can tell what an individual subjected to pressure and perhaps unsound advice may do.

"He did transfer fifty destroyers while admitting that even with our destroyers our navy was inadequate. . . . This bill might well be called a bill to make Uncle Sam the best and biggest Santa Claus the world has ever seen."

Mrs. Harriman Has Quit As Minister to Norway

Tells House Hearing She Resigned 6 Weeks Ago

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman said today that she had tendered her resignation as Minister to Norway about six weeks ago and that while she had received no official word she felt sure it was accepted on Jan. 21.

Mrs. Harriman, the first woman to represent the United States officially in a war zone, told of her resignation while testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in support of the British aid bill.

Mrs. Harriman, who is known as "Daisy" to her intimates, returned to the United States late last summer.

She was appointed Minister to Norway in 1937 and her eventful tenure of office included at least one narrow escape from death. She fled down roads under bombardment by German planes on that occasion and got over the border to Sweden to telephone the Minister in Stockholm.

ROYAL COUPLE IN NEW YORK

Twenty Detectives Guard Norwegian Crown Prince And Princess

New York, Jan. 25 (AP)—Guarded by a squad of twenty detectives, Crown Prince Olav and his consort, Martha, of Norway, arrived from Washington by train today for an indefinite stay.

The royal couple plan to attend services tomorrow at the Norwegian seamen's church in Brooklyn, and a Norwegian reception at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Red Cross Cargo Loading at Baltimore

Baltimore, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The steamship Cold Harbor arrived here late yesterday to take on a cargo of foodstuffs, medicine and clothing gathered by the American Red Cross to send to Spain and unoccupied France.

Algic Reports Sighting 4 Subs During Voyage

"Large, White Vessel," Believed Supply Base, Seen 900 Miles Off South African Coast

New York, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Robin Line's South African freighter Algic docked today after a three-month voyage during which she sighted four submarines and "a large, white surface vessel" 900 miles off the coast of South Africa.

Crewmen said the ships in the flotilla, sighted December 30 as "specks on the horizon, proceeding toward Cape Town" had been made out by the officers, but that it had been impossible to determine their nationality. It was assumed the surface ship was a supply base for the undersea craft.

Three Federal agents boarded the Algic after her arrival to talk to Capt. Johannes Bryde, but the nature of their conversation was not disclosed.

Speedy Action On Ships Seen

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—Speedy Senate action was expected today on the House-approved $350,000,000 emergency shipbuilding program designed to provide 200 steel cargo vessels for the American mercantile fleet.

The measure passed the House yesterday after sharp debate over a proposal of Representative Howard W. Smith (Dem., Va.) to bar closed shop agreements with workers employed on the construction. The proposal was defeated.

As the bill reached the Senate it would appropriate $313,500,000 for construction of the ships and building facilities.

U.S. CRUISER BRINGS GOLD FROM AFRICA

Treasury And Navy Reveal Landing Of Undisclosed Sum At New York

U. S. S. Louisville Transports Purchase Made By U. S. "Some Time Ago"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 25—A terse Treasury-Navy Department announcement tonight disclosed that the cruiser Louisville brought "a sum of gold" which the United States had purchased from South Africa when it docked at New York last Thursday.

"Some time ago the United States purchased a sum of gold in the Union of South Africa," the announcement said. "It was transported to the United States by the U. S. S. Louisville which had been operating in South Atlantic waters."

Declines To Amplify

Officials declined to amplify the announcement and the latest Treasury statement available, which was issued today as of January 23, did not reflect the amount of the gold. It showed the Treasury's gold assets at $22,090,824,598.55.

Warships have been used several times to carry gold here from abroad. The last big shipment of this nature was brought from France June 25 by the cruiser Vincennes.

Gold Shipment Totaled $250,000,000, Is Report

New York, Jan. 25 (AP)—The *Daily News* said tonight that the United States cruiser Louisville brought $250,000,000 in foreign gold into port when she docked at the navy yard in Brooklyn last Thursday.

At the same time, the *News* said the Louisville "accidentally met" the King George V, British battleship which brough England's new Ambassador, Lord Halifax, to the United States, outside the 300-mile neutrality zone and proceeded with her to the Virginia Capes.

The *News* said it was not known where the gold was loaded or to whose account it would be deposited, but the newspaper asserted the gold was removed from the vessel by sailors the night the Louisville docked. Although navy officials declined to discuss the activities of the Louisville, the cruiser was known to have been on a tour of South American ports since last fall.

Box Score Of War At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea-warfare losses reported during the seventy-third week of the war, from January 19 to January 25, inclusive:

Nation	Sunk By: Subs, Planes, Warships	Sunk By: Mines	Sunk By: Other Causes Or Unknown	Tonnage	Known Dead	Missing
Italy	3	0	1	56,044	0	0
Netherlands	1	0	1	13,883	0	0
Britain	1	0	5	9,611	12	18
Greece	1	0	0	5,655	0	0
Finland	1	0	0	2,237	0	35
Total	7	0	7	87,430	12	53
Previously reported	644	233	367	4,603,789	8,685	7,313
Grand total	651	233	374	4,691,219	8,697	7,366

Losses By Nations (Including Naval Vessels)

Britain, 568; Norway, 145; Germany, 105; Sweden, 80; Greece, 61; France, 54; Netherlands, 47; Italy, 46; Denmark, 44; Finland, 29; Belgium, 21; Estonia, 12; Yugoslavia, 8; Panama, 8; Spain, 5; Lithuania, 3; Poland, 2; Argentina, Egypt, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Latvia, Portugal, Rumania, Soviet, United States, 1 each. Total, 1,258.

"Submarine Sighted" Message Sent By U. S. Ship In Pacific

"Shelled Unknown Man," Says SSS Flash From The Arcadia—"Something Funny," Mackay Comments

[By the Associated Press]

Los Angeles, Jan. 25—Mackay radio reported tonight it had picked up an "SSS" message (submarine sighted) from a United States ship, the Arcadia, which read:

"SSS 34.19 north, 133.12 west. Shelled unknown man."

This would place the submarine less than 1,000 miles off the California coast between Santa Barbara and San Francisco.

Nothing further was heard from the Arcadia to explain what was meant by shelling "unknown man," which the operator said was correct.

Mackay officials expressed belief there was "something funny" about the message although it came over the regular 600 meters distress signal wave length and it could not have been the work of an amateur.

Coast Guard officials said they also picked up the message but "don't know what to make of it."

asked some influential Republicans in Congress to define the compromise terms under which they would be willing to go along on the lease-lend bill.

Apparently moving to minimize the threat of lengthy controversy, administration confidantes were said to have urged opponents to draft amendments embodying the restrictions which they have said should be written into the measure.

The chief changes suggested thus far would limit operation of the President's proposed lease-lend powers to two years, restrict to Great Britain and immediate allies the extension of credit for supplies, fix a ceiling on expenditures, prohibit the use of naval escorts for convoys and curb the President's power to transfer equipment that might be considered by the army and navy to be necessary for national defense.

While first compromise feelers were reported to have been put forward in Senate quarters, evidence of a spirit of compromise was seen in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, before which administration sponsors of the bill today called a half dozen witnesses to conclude two weeks of public hearings.

Republican members said that if three or four amendments such as the time and expenditures limitations were accepted, the bill would be quickly approved by the committee.

Democratic leaders on the committee privately said they were willing to accept revisions and it was believed possible the measure might be sent to the House floor next week end.

Although open hearings were scheduled to close today with the appearance of Mr. Bullitt, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Dorothy Thompson, columnist, and others, the committee, by order of its fifteen majority members, will meet again Monday to hear in private three high-ranking military and naval officers—Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations; Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and Major-Gen. George H. Brett, acting army Air Corps chief.

Split on Secret Hearing.

The committee split yesterday over the question of whether these men should be heard in public, but the Democratic majority thwarted Republican demands that they be heard publicly.

Some opponents, the administration acknowledged, would not be satisfied with anything short of outright defeat of the bill. They were represented as being confident the bill would pass, but as desiring a larger majority for it than would be obtained if legislators on the border line of opposition voted against it.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AMS BUDGET)

(WX) INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

ITALIAN ARMS, POURED INTO NORTH AFRICA TO FURTHER FASCIST DREAMS OF A VAST TRANS-MEDITERRANEAN EMPIRE, ARE BEING TURNED AGAINST THEIR ERSTWHILE OWNERS.

CAPTURED IN UNDISCLOSED QUANTITY IN EGYPT AND LIBYA IN DEFEATS WHICH COST ITALY 100,000 OR MORE PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH, THOSE MADE-IN-ITALY RIFLES, MACHINE GUNS, GRENADES AND FIELD GUNS ARE ALREADY APPEARING IN EAST AFRICA, WHERE ETHIOPIAN TRIBESMEN ARE IN REVOLT AGAINST THEIR ITALIAN CONQUERORS.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AMS BUDGET)

(WX) UNDATED FIRST ADD SIMPSON'S INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

X X X ITALIAN CONQUERORS.

ADMINISTRATION OFFERS TO TRADE AID BILL CHANGES FOR QUICK VOTE

Foes Are Asked to Present Amendments and Avoid Long Debate.

NATIONAL UNITY IS OBJECT

House Hearings Expected to End Today, but Military Chiefs Will Be Heard Monday.

Washington, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The administration, bidding for congressional unity on its aid-to-Britain program, was reported today to have

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE, THE LION OF JUDA, HAS AGAIN RAISED HIS GREEN AND YELLOW BANNER OVER ETHIOPIAN SOIL. ARMS WRESTED BY THE BRITISH FROM FASCIST FOES IN NORTH AFRICA ARE QUICKLY EQUIPPING ETHIOPIAN NATIVES FOR AN EFFORT, WITH BRITISH HELP, TO SWEEP ITALIAN FORCES OUT OF ALL EAST AFRICA.

THERE ARE NO OFFICIAL FIGURES FOR THE EXTENT OF BRITISH ARMAMENT CAPTURES AT SIDI BARRANI, AT BARDIA OR AT TOBRUK. IT IS UNQUESTIONABLY VERY LARGE. CAIRO HAS REPORTED GREAT AMMUNITION AND SUPPLY DUMPS TAKEN INTACT.

IN THOSE VICTORIES IN NORTH AFRICA THE BRITISH HAVE ACQUIRED ITALIAN ARMS AND AMMUNITION SUITED TO THE USE OF HAILE SELASSIE'S

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WARRIORS WITHOUT TAPPING BRITISH RESERVES IN AFRICA OR IN ENGLAND. LIKE GREEK ARMAMENT CAPTURES IN THE ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN, THOSE LOST WEAPONS DEAL ITALY A DOUBLE BLOW. THEY NOT ONLY DECREASE HER OWN POWERS OF DEFENSE; BUT AUGMENT THE OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS OF HER FOES.

IT IS REASONABLE TO SUPPOSE THAT THE BRITISH IN AFRICA NOW HAVE AVAILABLE FROM ITALIAN SOURCES FIGHTING EQUIPMENT FOR 50,000 TO 100,000 OR EVEN MORE ETHIOPIAN TRIBESMEN. HAD THE LION OF JUDA'S FORCES POSSESSED SUCH ARMAMENT IN 1936, THE ITALIAN CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVERTED.

BRITISH CAPTURES OF USABLE ITALIAN TANKS AND OTHER MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT IN NORTH AFRICA HAVE BEEN STRESSED. MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT WILL PLAY A LESS IMPORTANT PART IN EAST AFRICAN GUERRILLA CAMPAIGNING THAN IN NORTH AFRICA EXCEPT AS TO TRANSPORTATION OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION FROM WEST TO EAST.

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THERE ARE NO CERTAIN ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL ITALIAN FORCE THINL SPREAD THROUGH ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, BRITISH AND ITALIAN SOMALILAND. IT CANNOT BE LARGE AND IT HAS BEEN CUT OFF FROM ITALY FOR SEVEN MONTHS, EVEN MORE THAN THE LIBYAN ARMY.

ITALIAN RETIREMENT FROM THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN SOME 60 MILES INTO ERITREA UNDER BRITISH PRESSURE IS AN ATTEMPT NOT ONLY TO PROTECT RAIL HEADS BUT TO SHORTEN OVER-EXTENDED LINES. THERE WAS GRAVE MENACE OF AN ETHIOPIAN FLANKING ATTACK IF THAT FORCE HAD NOT BEEN QUICKLY WITHDRAWN.

ITALIAN EVACUATION OF BRITISH SOMALILAND AND MUCH OF ERITREA TO CONCENTRATE FORCES IN A FEW DEFENSIBLE CENTERS IN EAST AFRICA WOULD CAUSE LITTLE SURPRISE. ITALIAN ERITREA, FLANKING THE RED SEA APPROACH TO THE SUEZ CANAL, SEEMS A CERTAIN NEXT BRITISH MAJOR OBJECTIVE IN AFRICA.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JAN 26 1941

BRITAIN'S SUDDEN RUSH OF PREPARATIONS TO GET THE COUNTRY SET FOR A POSSIBLE NAZI ATTEMPT AT INVASION THIS SPRING IS AN INTERESTING IF INDIRECT COMMENTARY ON COLONEL LINDBERGH'S TESTIMONY IN WASHINGTON THAT HE DIDN'T BELIEVE GERMANY COULD INVADE ENGLAND UNLESS THE LATTER HAD SUFFERED INTERNAL COLLAPSE.

CERTAINLY MANY NEUTRAL EXPERTS HOLD THE CHANCES OF A SUCCESSFUL INVASION NOT TO BE BRIGHT, UNLESS BRITAIN PREVIOUSLY HAS BEEN BOMBED INTO INSENSIBILITY. HOWEVER, COLLAPSE OR NO COLLAPSE, HERR HITLER HAS GIVEN PLENTY OF INDICATIONS THAT HE INTENDS TO MAKE THIS RISKY GAMBLE IF HE CAN FIND AN OPENING, AND THE BRITONS APPARENTLY BELIEVE HIM.

ONLY BY KNOCKING OUT ENGLAND HERSELF IS THE FUEHRER LIKELY TO WIN THE WAR. INVASION-MINDED LONDON, RECOGNIZING THAT IF AND WHEN THIS ASSAULT COMES IT WILL REPRESENT THE CRUCIAL HOUR OF THE CONFLICT, IS LOOKING FOR THE GREATEST MILITARY ATTACK EVER MADE BY ANYNATION.

A DISQUIETING ASPECT OF THIS PREPAREDNESS CAMPAIGN IS THE STRESS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT IS LAYING ON THE PROVISION OF GAS-MASKS FOR CIVILIANS. MANUFACTURERS OF MASKS ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN ASKED TO SPEED UP THEIR OUTPUT.

I SHOULD SAY THIS REPRESENTS WISE PRECAUTION RATHER THAN DEFINITE INFORMATION THAT THE GERMANS INTEND TO EMPLOY GAS. THUS FAR BOTH SIDES HAVE STUDIOUSLY AVOIDED THIS TERRIBLE CHEMICAL WEAPON, EITHER FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS OR BECAUSE OF FEAR OF REPRISALS. HOWEVER, EACH IS FULLY PREPARED TO USE IT IF THE OTHER STARTS THE GAME.

THE HORRORS OF DRENCHING A GREAT CITY WITH POISON GAS NEED NO DEVELOPMENT IN THIS COLUMN.

PROBABLY NEITHER SIDE REALLY EXPECTS THAT GAS WILL BE BROUGHT INTO PLAY. STILL, THE FEAR UNDOUBTEDLY EXISTS THAT IT MIGHT BE RESORTED TO AS AN ACT OF DESPERATION.

COLONEL LINDBERGH ALSO SAID HE DIDN'T "THINK IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR ENGLAND TO INVADE THE CONTINENT AND WIN THE WAR." HE ADDED:

"I THINK IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE THAT ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES COULD INVADE THE CONTINENT TOGETHER UNLESS AN INTERNAL COLLAPSE CAME."

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IT IS PRECISELY SUCH A COLLAPSE WITHIN GERMANY THAT THE BRITISH AND THEIR ALLIES ARE BANKING ON. AS A MATTER OF FACT THERE IS NOTHING VERY STRANGE ABOUT THAT, SINCE ONE RATHER EXPECTS WARS TO BE WON BY INTERNAL COLLAPSE, PROBABLY COUPLED WITH MILITARY ACTION. THAT'S THE WAY THE WORLD WAR WAS WON--AND MANY OTHER WARS, FROM THE BEGINNIN OF HISTORY.

I HEARD A FAMOUS BRITISH SOLDIER SAY THE OTHER DAY THAT THIS WAR WOULD BE WON AS THE RESULT OF THE COLLAPSE OF GERMAN CIVILIAN MORALE DUE TO PRIVATION. HE WAS FIGURING ON THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BRITISH NAVAL BLOCKADE, WHICH LONG HAS HAD A STRANGLE-HOLD ON THE CONTINENT.

COLONEL LINDBERGH SAID HE DOUBTED THAT GERMANY COULD BE STARVED INTO SUBMISSION BY THE BLOCKADE. THAT REMAINS TO BE SEEN, OF COURSE, BUT IN THIS CONNECTION IT IS INTERESTING TO RECALL THE RECENT STATEMENT BY THE WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF THE BLOCKADE ON ITALY. SAID THE REPORT:

"THIS BLOCKADE IS SO EFFECTIVE IN STOPPING THE FLOW OF SUPPLIES NEEDED BY ITALY THAT IT HAS MORE SEVERELY DISORGANIZED THE ITALIAN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE THAN ANYTHING ELSE THE WAR HAS ACCOMPLISHED."

ITALY ISN'T GERMANY, THOUGH, AND IF COLONEL LINDBERGH'S ESTIMATE IS RIGHT, THEN THE ALLIED CHANCES ARE INDEED SLIM. EVER SINCE THE START OF THE WAR BRITAIN HAS PLACED HER MAIN RELIANCE ON STRANGULATION OF THE NAZIS. THE COLONEL'S STATEMENT THEREFORE MUS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED WITH MIXED EMOTIONS BY THE MILITARY EXPERTS OF BRITAIN.

CIVILIAN MORALE IS ONE OF THOSE THINGS WHICH CANNOT BE FIGURED IN ADVANCE. THERE'S A LIMIT TO WHAT EVEN THE STURDIEST MORALE CAN STAND. WE SAW THAT IN THE WORLD WAR. ONE DAY THE GERMANS WERE WHIPPING THE WORLD, AND A FEW WEEKS LATER MORALE BEHIND THE LINES SNAPPED LIKE A CLAY PIPE-STEM.

THAT CAN HAPPEN TO THE BRAVEST OF PEOPLE. THE NAZIS RECOGNIZE EQUALLY WITH THE BRITISH, AS WITNESS THE TERRIFIC GERMAN AIR ATT WHICH HAVE HAD AS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THEIR PURPOSE THE SMASHING OF CIVILIAN MORALE.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 26)

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SYMPATHY SPLURGE CREATES NEW WAR RELIEF AGENCY EVERY SECOND DAY.

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294 AGENCIES GET
WAR RELIEF GIFTS

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BY W.B.RAGSDALE

JAN 26 1941

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON,JAN 25-(AP)-IN A SPLURGE OF SYMPATHY FOR THE VICTIMS OF WARS ABROAD, AMERICANS HAVE GIVEN $51,700,000 TO 294 SEPARATE AGENCIES SINCE THE FORCES OF ADOLF HITLER BEGAN MARCHING LESS THAN A YEAR AND A HALF AGO.

OF THIS, $25,000,000 HAS GONE TO 293 AGENCIES, ALL BUT TEN OF WHICH HAVE MUSHROOMED IN THE FETID ATMOSPHERE OF WAR DISTRESS. THE OTHER $26,700,000 WENT TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WHICH WAS AN OLD AND REVERED RELIEF INSTITUTION WHEN MR.HITLER WAS A NONENTITY.

ABOUT $36,000,000 OF MONEY AND GOODS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE SICK AND HUNGRY AND HOMELESS OF THE WAR, $20,000,000 BY THE RED CROSS AND THE REMAINDER BY THE WIDE SCATTERING OF OTHER AGENCIES WHICH RANGES ALL THE WAY FROM "THE SEVENTH COLUMN,INC.," OF WEST FAIRLEE,VT., (FUNDS RECEIVED, NONE; FUNDS SPENT, NONE; UNEXPENDED BALANCE, NONE; ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND,N NONE) TO THE BRITISH WAR RELIEF FUND WHICH HAS HANDLED SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

SINCE THE WAR STARTED, AMERICANS HAVE CREATED 283 AGENCIES TO HELP WAR SUFFERERS AND HAVE CONTRIBUTED, OR ARRANGED TO CONTRIBUTE THROUGH 17 OTHER RELIGIOUS OR BENEFICENT ORGANIZATIONS THAT WERE ALREADY IN EXISTENCE. SEVERAL OF THE AGENCIES CREATED WERE PROMPTLY FORGOTTEN. LIKE THE SEVENTH COLUMN OF WEST FAIRLEE OR THE FRENCH WAR RELIEF FUND OF NEVADA OR THE POLISH RELIEF COMMITTEE OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK, THE STATE DEPARTMENT LISTS THE AMOUNT OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS AND RELIEF WORK DONE AT ZERO.

IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES, POLAND HAS HAD MORE VOLUNTEER HELPERS IN THE UNITED STATES THAN ANY OTHER NATION. IT HAS 106 AGENCIES ROUNDING UP GOODS FOR THE SORELY STRICKEN VICTIMS OF THAT FIRST AREA OF BLOODY CONQUEST. NEXT COMES ENGLAND WIHH 90 SEPARATE AGENCIES FUNCTIONING IN ITS BEHALF, SOME OF THEM ORGANIZATIONS THAT WERE CREATED BEFORE THE FALL OF FRANCE TO AID THE ALLIES. FIFTY-FOUR AGENCIES STILL ARE TRYING TO BE HELPFUL TO FRANCE.

FIFTEEN DIFFERENT AGENCIES ARE WORKING FOR THE AID OF THE JEWS WHO HAVE BEEN THE ESPECIAL VICTIMS OF THE WAR. FOUR ARE TRYING TO HELP BELGIUM. TWO, EACH, ARE PLUGGING AWAY FOR NORWAY AND DENMARK, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, THE NETHERLANDS, GREECE.

CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE RANGED ALL THE WAY FROM COMIC STRIPS TO AMBULANCES AND BOMBERS. AND THE DRIVES TO GET THEM HAVE PROMOTED A RASH OF SOCIETIES, MANY OF WHICH, OFFICIALS SAY, DUPLICATE IN A LESS EFFICIENT MANNER THE SERVICES OF THE RED CROSS. THE RED CROSS, ITSELF, IS CAREFUL NOT TO SAY ANYTHING LIKE THIS. LONG AGO, HOWEVER, A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE WAS TOLD OF THE CONFUSION THAT RESULTED FROM THE EFFORTS OF A DOZEN OR MORE AGENCIES,

EACH EAGER TO BE HELPFUL, TO NEGOTIATE SEPARATELY FOR ADMISSION TO A FOREIGN LAND TO DO RELIEF WORK.

THE NEEDS OF EUROPE THIS WINTER ARE READILY APPARENT. IN NORMAL TIMES EUROPE IMPORTS 15 PERCENT OF ITS FOOD. LAST YEAR'S CROPS WERE CUT FAR BELOW NORMAL BY A LATE SPRING, HEAVY RAINS, A POOR HARVEST, MARCHING SOLDIERS, FIGHTING, MOVING CIVILIANS AND THE LOOTING OF CAPTURED TERRITORIES. HERBERT HOOVER HAS ESTIMATED THAT 18,000,000 WILL BE WITHOUT FOOD IN FINLAND, POLAND, NORWAY, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS BEFORE THE WINTER IS OVER.

IN SPAIN, A NON-FIGHTING NATION AT THE MOMENT, BUT ONE RAVAGED BY YEARS OF CIVIL WAR, RETURNING TRAVELERS SAY THE POOR FIGHT AT RESTAURANT DOORS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF RETRIEVING SCRAPS LEFT BY DINERS. IN BELGIUM, THE BREAD RATION IS EIGHT OUNCES A DAY AND THE MEAT TWO OUNCES, INCLUDING BONE. IN FRANCE THE AVERAGE MEAL IS FOUR OUNCES OF BREAD, THREE OF MEAT, HALF AN OUNCE OF FAT. ENGLAND, THOUGH MUCH LESS AFFECTED THAN THE CONTINENT AT WHICH ITS BLOCKADE IS AIMED, IS TRIMMING NON-ESSENTIALS OUT OF THE DIET TO CONSERVE SHIPPING SPACE. EVEN PORTUGAL AND GREECE HAVE NONE TOO MUCH FOOD. SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE IS EATING STALE BLACK BREAD AND PAYING EXORBITANT PRICES FOR ALL FOODS. THE FOOD ALLOWANCE IN HUNGARY HAS BEEN HALVED. SKYROCKETING PRICES HAVE ALREADY CAUSED MINOR FOOD RIOTS IN ROUMANIA. HOLLAND, NORWAY AND DENMARK ARE BEING DRAINED OF THEIR LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY. FINLAND FACES A SHORTAGE OF FATS.

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AND THESE ARE ONLY RANDOM GLIMPSES OF THE MOST PRESSING EUROPEAN RELIEF PROBLEM, A PROBLEM THAT IS VASTLY COMPLICATED BY THE HESTIANCY OF ENGLAND TO LIFT THE FOOD BLOCKADE IT HAS LAID DOWN AGAINST EUROPE. EMBARGO ADVOCATES SAY THAT IF IT BE LIFTED, THE FOOD MIGHT BE DIVERTED TO GERMANY, THUS PROLONGING THE WAR AND GIVING AID INDIRECTLY TO BRITAIN'S ENEMY. RELIEF ADVOCATES ARGUE THAT A WINTER OF STARVATION WILL BREED IN EUROPE UNDYING HATREDS FOR THE DEMOCRACIES.

YET, THE BARRIERS ARE BEING LIFTED TO ALLOW CERTAIN FORMS OF AID TO GO THROUGH. TWO RED CROSS SHIPS ARE NOW ON THE HIGH SEAS OR UNLOADING SUPPLIES IN EUROPE FOR GREECE AND FRANCE.

THAT FOR GREECE SAILED TEN DAYS AGO BEARING FOODSTUFFS, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, CLOTHING, AMBULANCES AND HOSPITAL TRUCKS. IT WAS THE SS KASSANDRA LOULOUDIS.

THE SS COLD HARBOR OF THE UNITED STATES LINES HAS JUST DEPARTED FROM BALTIMORE WITH FOODS AND MEDICINES FOR SPAIN AND UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

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IT CARRIES FOR SPAIN WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, POWDERED WHOLE MILK AND EVAPORATED AND CONDENSED MILK. FOR FRANCE, IT CARRIES POWDERED, EVAPORATED AND CONDENSED MILK, CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, DRUGS AND VITAMIN CONCENTRATES. ALSO TUCKED AWAY IN ITS HOLDS WERE GIFT BOXES FOR 10,000 ENGLISH, POLISH, FRENCH AND BELGIAN SOLDIERS IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

THESE ARE ONLY FAIR SIZED SAMPLES OF THE WORK THAT IS BEING DONE. FIVE COMPLETE FIELD HOSPITALS ARE BEING ASSEMBLED BY THE GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR SHIPMENT TO GREECE. THE RED CROSS HAD ALREADY SENT ONE MILLION-DOLLAR SHIP LOAD OF SUPPLIES TO FRANCE IN ADDITION TO THE LESS SPECTACULAR STEADY STREAM OF MATERIALS IT HAS SENT ON OTHER SHIPS.

IT HAS BEEN GIVEN FREE CARGO SPACE ON 150 SHIPS, HAS MADE 350

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DIFFERENT SHIPMENTS, ONLY SIX OF WHICH HAVE BEEN LOST. SPACE HAS FREQUENTLY BEEN GIVEN ON CLIPPER PLANES BOTH TO EUROPE AND CHINA FOR EMERGENCY SHIPMENTS OF MEDICINES, VACCINES, TOXOIDS AND VITAMIN TABLETS.

THE CHIEF ITEMS THAT ARE BEING SENT, BOTH BY THE RED CROSS AND BY THE VARIOUS OTHER AGENCIES ARE CLOTHING, BLANKETS AND BEDDING FOR HOSPITALS AND CIVILIANS; MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES; FOODSTUFFS; AND AMBULANCES AND AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT.

MANY OF THE SPECIAL AGENCIES THAT HAVE BEEN CREATED ENDEAVOR TO DEAL WITH ESPECIAL NEEDS. THEY HELP GERMAN WAR PRISONERS IN CANADA, FRENCH ARTISTS, FORMER RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICERS, PROVIDE BOOKS FOR BRITISH SAILORS, GIVE ESPECIAL AID TO SCOTS IN DISTRESS, HELP THE NEEDY OF EVANGELICAL CHURCHES, CHILDREN OF MOBILIZED MEN, PROVIDE FOSTER PARENTS FOR WAR CHILDREN, SUPPLY TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

THERE ARE CLUBS WHERE WOMEN--BY THE THOUSANDS--KNIT SOCKS AND SWEATERS. THERE ARE COMMITTEES AND FEDERATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS, TO SAVE CHILDREN, TO FEED POLES, TO SHARE SMOKES. THERE IS AN ANZAC WAR RELIEF FUND FOR AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS, AN ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN WAR GODMOTHERS, AN ASSOCIATION OF FORMER JUNIORS IN FRANCE OF SMITH COLLEGE, A COMMITTEE OF FRENCH AMERICAN WIVES AND A FUND FOR RELIEF OF MEN OF LETTERS AND SCIENTISTS OF RUSSIA.

SIX DIFFERENT AGENCIES IN FAIRLY WELL SCATTERED SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY ARE COLLECTING FUNDS FOR THE AID OF GERMANS IN WAR PRISON CAMPS OR ELSEWHERE. ONE IS RAISING FUNDS FOR ITALY. EARLY IN THE WAR THE RED CROSS, EVER MINDFUL OF ITS OWN NEUTRALITY AS AN AGENCY OF MERCY, ASKED THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IF ITS SERVICES WERE NEEDED AND WAS TOLD "NO." SINCE THEN, ITS SERVICES HAVE BEEN GOING TO THE STRICKEN OF OTHER LANDS.

THE RED CROSS, BACKED BY LONG EXPERIENCE, AND WITH A HIGHLY TRAINED STAFF, AIDED BY HELPERS IN EVERY COMMUNITY OF THE LAND, HAS BEEN ABLE TO WHITTLE DOWN ITS DISTRIBUTION COSTS TO SOMETHING LIKE ONE DOLLAR OF EXPENSE FOR EVERY FORTY DOLLARS COLLECTED AND USED FOR RELIEF.

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LACKING A PERMANENT STAFF AND THE SUPPORT OF A NETWORK OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, THE OTHER AGENCIES HAVE NOT MADE OUT THIS WELL. THEY HAVE HAD TO HIRE PROMOTION MEN, OFFICE MANAGERS, CLERICAL HELP, PAY FOR PUBLICITY, PARADES, BENEFITS, PARTIES AND BALLS.

FOR EACH $14.90 OF GOODS AND MONEY SENT ABROAD, $1.69 HAS STAYED AT HOME FOR ADMINISTRATION, PUBLICITY AND COLLECTION EXPENSES OF ONE KIND OR ANOTHER. A FEW HAVE HAD NO EXPENSES OF THIS KIND. SOME HAVE HAD LESS THAN THE $1.69 AVERAGE, SOME MORE.

ONE AGENCY, FOR INSTANCE, COLLECTED $3,115 FOR RELIEF, HAD $2,580.11 OF EXPENSES AND HAS SENT NO FUNDS TO THE STRICKEN IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, NORWAY, POLAND, BELGIUM, LUXEMBURG AND THE NETHERLANDS WHICH IT WAS SUPPOSED TO ASSIST. IT STILL HAS $534.89 KICKING AROUND IN ITS TREASURY. ANOTHER AGENCY SPENT $2.85 AT HOME FOR EACH $1.92 IT MANAGED TO SAVE FOR THE STRICKEN.

COLLECTION EXPENSES FOR MANY OF THE OTHERS HAVE BEEN HIGH. IT APPARENTLY COSTS MONEY TO ROUND UP THE FASHIONABLE FOR BINGO OR GAMBLING PARTIES, FOR AUTOGRAPH SALES, STRIP TEASE PARTIES, OR

EVEN OLD FASHIONED BALLS AT WHICH PEOPLE DANCE.

A FEW OF THE COLLECTION AGENCIES HAVE MANAGED TO GET ALONG WITHOUT ANY PROMOTION OR MANAGEMENT EXPENSES. NOTABLE AMONG THESE HAS BEEN THE GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION WHICH HAS COLLECTED MORE THAN $116,000 AT NO COST. IT IS COOPERATING WITH THE RED CROSS TO PREVENT A DUPLICATION OF EFFORT.

BRITISH WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION COSTS, TOO, HAVE RUN WELL UNDER THE AVERAGE. THAT FOR THE NEW YORK BRANCH WAS $1.68 FOR EACH $21.68 COLLECTED. THE FIGURES VARY FROM CITY TO CITY. BUNDLES FOR BRITAIN HAS RUN AT THE RATE OF $1.28 OF COST FOR EACH $9.55 COLLECTED.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN.26)

BY JACK CULMER

(ADVANCE) SOMEWHERE-IN-ENGLAND, JAN.25 (AP)--ON THIS MUCH ATTACKED ISLAND THE ONLY CHILDREN OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH ARE LIVING WARTIME LIVES TODAY WHICH ARE DESIGNED AS PATTERNS FOR THE GREAT MASS OF CHILDREN CAUGHT IN THIS WAR.

THAT EXPLANATION IS GIVEN FOR THE FACT THAT THE PRINCESSES--14-YEAR-OLD ELIZABETH AND 10-YEAR-OLD MARGARET--SPENT THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THE WAR HIDDEN LIKE BABES IN THE WOOD IN A SMALL GRANITE HOUSE IN A LONELY SCOTTISH GLEN.

SINCE JANUARY, 1940 THEY HAVE BEEN LIVING SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND AND THEY ARE STILL "EVACUEES" IN THIS REPUTEDLY "SAFE" AREA.

ALSO SINCE THE TIME THEY MOVED BACK TO ENGLAND THE MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCESSES HAVE BEEN CHRONICLED AT LEAST A DAY LATE OR MORE DESPITE THE FACT THAT NEWSPAPERS HAVE FREQUENTLY REPORTED THAT THEY HAD BEEN WORKING OR PLAYING IN THE WINDSOR CASTLE AREA ABOUT 20 MILES WEST OF LONDON.

THE TWO LITTLE GIRLS WERE FIRST TOLD ABOUT THE WAR IN NOVEMBER, 1939 WHEN THE QUEEN ELIZABETH JOURNEYED TO SCOTLAND TO SEE THEM. AND NOW THEY ARE DEEP IN MANY WARTIME ACTIVITIES AND THE BRITISH PRESS JUDICIOUSLY ANNOUANCES AT FREQUENT INTERVALS THE PART THEY ARE PLAYING TO AID VARIOUS WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS.

BUT, THE BRITISH PICTURE HAS CHANGED CONSIDERABLY EVEN FOR ELIZABETH AND MARGARET IN TWELVE MONTHS. ON CHRISTMAS, 1939 THEY SENT GIFTS--IT WAS ELIZABETH'S IDEA--TO MADAME ALBERT LEBRUN FOR FRENCH CHILDREN EVACUATED FROM PARIS AND OTHER CITIES TO THE FRENCH COUNTRY-SIDE. THEY DIDN'T REPEAT THE GIFTS LAST YEAR NOR DID THEY FOLLOW THE 1939 PRACTICE OF COMING TO LONDON FOR THEIR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

THE ROYAL CHRISTMAS IN 1940 WAS THE QUIETEST YULETIDE PARTY THE PRINCESSES HAD EVER HAD AND WAS SPENT AT WINDSOR INSTEAD OF AT THE USUAL CELEBRATION SETTING, AT SANDRINGHAM HOUSE, KING GEORGE'S HOME IN NORFOLK. THE ONLY GUESTS WERE THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT AND THEIR TWO CHILDREN. THEY HAD A SMALLER CHRISTMAS TREE THAN USUAL AND

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ALTHOUGH THE CHILDREN EXCHANGED PRESENTS THE ADULTS CONFINED THEIR PRESENT GIVING TO "TOKEN GIFTS."

ONE DAY DURING CHRISTMAS WEEK PRINCESS ELIZABETH PLAYED THE MADONNA AND PRINCESS MARGARET PLAYED AN ANGEL IN AN ANCIENT NATIVITY PLAY WHICH WAS GIVEN IN THE VILLAGE HALL WITH WORKING CLASS LONDON EVACUEES COMPLETING THE CAST.

"THE QUEEN LOOKED AS PROUD AS ANY OF US WHEN HER DAUGHTER GOT THROUGH HER PART WITHOUT ONE MISTAKE," ONE LONDON EAST (TENEMENT NEIGHBORHOOD) PARENT COMMENTED.

HOWEVER,THIS WASN'T THE PRINCESSES' FIRST EXPERIMENT IN AMATEUR THEATRICALS. IN JULY,1940 THEY TAP DANCED,SANG,RECITED AND PLAYED THE PIANO IN A VILLAGE CONCERT WHICH QUEEN ELIZABETH HERSELF ORGANIZED TO AID WAR CHARITIES.

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BOTH PRINCESSES PLAYED IN A BALLET NUMBER BASED ON "AN APPLE FOR THE TEACHER" AND THE QUEEN WAS SO PLEASED THAT SHE ORDERED A REPEAT "COMMAND PERFORMANCE".

EARLIER IN THE SAME MONTH THERE WAS A RUMOR THAT THE PRINCESSES HAD GONE OR WERE GOING TO CANADA OR THE UNITED STATES. BUT,THIS WAS OFFICIALLY DENIED AND THE KING'S VIEW WAS REPORTED AS "WE PREFER TO SHARE WHATEVER FAMILY PERILS THERE MAY BE WITH PARENTS IN THIS COUNTRY." THE GROWING THREAT OF INVASION FAILED TO SHIFT THE KING'S ATTITUDE DESPITE "PRESSURE FROM INFLUENTIAL QUARTERS."

ONE NEWSPAPER GLEEFULLY COUPLED THE DENIAL WITH CRITICISMS OF "THE GENERAL EXODUS OF CHILDREN OF CABINET MINISTERS AND WEALTHY ARISTOCRATS!"

THE PRINCESSES PARTICIPATE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF A GIRL SCOUT TROOP AND ELIZABETH,WHO IS A SECTION LEADER,ONCE INVITED TWELVE GIRLS--ALL FROM A LONDON SLUM AREA OF STEPNEY--ALONG TO TEA. THEIR GUESTS ROMPED WITH DOOKIE AND JANE,THEIR TWO PET WELSH CORGIS AND LOOKED OVER THE MINATURE HOUSE THE PEOPLE OF WALES GAVE ELIZABETH AS A PRESENT ON HER EIGHTH BIRTHDAY.

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ROSIE TURNER,A 12-YEAR-OLD BOILER MAKER'S DAUGHTER WAS APPARENTLY MOST IMPRESSED BY THE LIVRIED FOOTMEN WHO SERVED THEM TEA FOR SHE HESITATED TO TAKE A CUP,SAYING,"I'M MORE USED TO RUNNING ERRANDS FOR OTHER PEOPLE."

ELIZABETH'S MOST DRAMATIC ~~MOM~~ EXPERIENCE IN 1940 WAS THE BROADCAST SHE MADE IN NOVEMBER FROM AN UNDERGROUND STUDIO IN THE COUNTRY TO BRITISH CHILDREN.

"I CAN TRUTHFULLY SAY TO YOU,"SHE SAID,"THAT ALL ~~HER~~ WE CHILDREN AT HOME ARE FULL OF CHEERFULNESS AND COURAGE ."

THE PRESS UNANIMOUSLY LAUDED THE BROADCAST AND CALLED HER RADIO VOICE A "LIGHTER,HIGHER EDITION OF THE QUEEN'S."

ELIZABETH IS NOW BUSY ON A 1941 DIARY,THE FIFTH SHE HAS KEPT SINCE ~~XXXX~~ THE KING STARTED THE HABIT BY GIVING HER A FIRST DIARY BOUND IN BLUE LEATHER. MANY OF ~~HER~~ THE ENTRIES ARE ILLUSTRATED WITH HER OWN PEN AND PENCIL DRAWINGS.

THE DIARY KEEPING IS PART OF THE STRICT,PERSONAL TRAINING ~~OF~~ AND DOMESTIC DISCIPLINE FOR THE HEIR PRESUMTIVE WHICH THE WAR HAS NOT BEEN ALLOWED TO INTERRUPT.

THE GIRLS ARE STUDYING HISTORY,FOREIGN RELATIONS,COOKING, SEWING,SINGING,PIANO AND LANGUAGES. BEFORE THE WAR THEY STUDIED GERMAN,BUT THAT HAS NOW BEEN REPLACED BY SPANISH. MARGARET,THE YOUNGER, IS ALSO STUDYING COOKING AND SEVERAL OF HER MINCE PIES HAVE BEEN "SET BEFORE THE KING."

MOST OF THE GIRLS' SPARE TIME THESE DAYS IS SPENT IN KNITTING SCARVES AND SWEATERS FOR SAILORS,SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN.

BOTH ARE NOW HIGHLY WAR CONSCIOUS SINCE THEY HAVE SEEN BOMB CRATERS AND THE REMAINS OF GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT PLANES WHICH WERE SHOT DOWN.

THE WAR HASN'T STOPPED ELIZABETH'S FAVORITE HOBBY OF HOME MOVIES AND SHE MADE MANY PICTURES OF HER FATHER,MOTHER AND SISTER RIDING AND WALKING WHEN MARGARET'S TENTH BIRTHDAY WAS CELEBRATED LAST AUGUST. ON THAT OCCASION THE KING AND QUEEN TOOK THEIR DAUGHTERS AND SIX GIRL GUESTS FOR A FAMILY PICNIC. BECAUSE OF FOOD RESTRICTIONS A SPONGE CAKE WAS SUBSTITUTED FOR THE PEACETIME ICED BIRTHDAY CAKE.

THE REPORTS OF LAST YEAR THAT ELIZABETH WOULD BE APPOINTED HONORARY COLONEL OF A BRITISH REGIMENT AND ALSO WOULD BE GIVEN SOME HONORARY NAVAL RANK WEREN'T CONFIRMED,ALTHOUGH A CUSTOMARY WARTIME MEASURE IS TO LINK THE HEIR TO THE THRONE WITH THE FIGHTING SERVICES.

SOME OF THE PRINCESSES' WAR WORK XXX IS BEING DONE AS GIRL SCOUTS AND MARGARET WAS THE FIRST CONTRIBUTOR TO A Y.M.C.A. FUND TO BUY MOBILE CANTEENS AND RECREATION HUTS. AND BOTH GIRLS HEADED A WAR SAVINGS DRIVE. ELIZABETH BOUGHT THE FIRST FIVE POUND STERLING DEFENSE BOND XXXX AND MARGARET BOUGHT THE FIRST OF A NEW ISSUE OF XXX WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

THE PRINCESSES HAVE NEVER REVEALED WHAT REPLY THEY SENT TO AN UNIDENTIFIED 11-YEAR-OLD READING,PA.,GIRL NAMED ELIZABETH WHO SENT ONE DOLLAR TO ELIZABETH IN DECEMBER,1939 WITH A LETTER SAYING "GET YOUR MOTHER AND FATHER TO LET YOU COME OVER HERE TO THIS COUNTRY WHERE IT IS SAFE. WE HAVE A BIG HOUSE AND YOU COULD STAY WITH US."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY,JAN.26,SENT

--CABLES-MB-

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 26)

73RD WEEK OF THE WAR (LEAD AND ADD TO COME)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, JAN 19--GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCES AIR RAIDS ON SUEZ CANAL REGION AND VALLETTA HARBOR, MALTA, WITH A REPORT THAT DAMAGED 23,000-TON BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS AGAIN BOMBED. MARIO APPELIUS, FASCIST EDITOR, PREDICTS TREMENDOUS NAZI OFFENSIVE IN ABOUT TWO MONTHS. PETAIN, LAVAL RECONCILED AT TRAIN COACH MEETING. BRITISH REPORT EAST AFRICAN DRIVE ALONG SUDAN FRONT AFTER RECAPTURE OF KASSALA, 15 MILES FROM ERITREAN BORDER, HELD BY FASCISTS SINCE LAST JULY.

MONDAY, JAN. 20--HITLER, MUSSOLINI HOLD SECRET MEETING "SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE," REPORT "COMPLETE ACCORD" ON ALL SUBJECTS. GERMAN STAFF OFFICER IS ASSASSINATED IN BUCHAREST, STREET FIGHTING AND BOMBINGS CAUSE MANY CASUALTIES IN CLASHES INVOLVING IRON GUARD EXTREMISTS AND ARMY. BRITISH REPORT ITALIANS RETREATING ALONG ENTIRE 200-MILE SUDAN FRONTIER INTO ERITREA, TWO FASCIST DIVISIONS OF 24,000 MEN ROUTED, 2,000 ITALIAN CASUALTIES CLAIMED IN FIGHTING AROUND KASSALA, ERITREAN BORDER PIERCED AT TWO POINTS. ETHIOPIAN GUERRILLAS REPUTEDLY NUMBERING BETWEEN 30,000 AND 80,000 TRIBESMEN REPORTED ACTIVE AGAINST

ITALIANS. BRITISH ANNOUNCE DECEMBER CASUALTIES IN AIR SIEGE OF BRITISH ISLES TOTALLED 3,793 CIVILIANS KILLED, 5,044 WOUNDED, MAKING GRAND TOTAL SINCE JUNE 18 OF 23,081 KILLED, 32,296 WOUNDED.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21--BLOODY FIGHTING RAGES IN STRIFE-TORN RUMANIA AS IRON GUARDISTS STILL DEFY ARMY. PREMIER ANTONESCU'S APPEAL FOR ORDER UNHEEDED, GERMAN TROOPS ARE REPORTED ON THE MOVE TO INTERIOR FROM BORDER STATIONS. TURKEY, DISTURBED BY RUMANIAN DEVELOPMENTS, CONCENTRATES ARMY IN THRACE (EUROPEAN TURKEY), WARNS AGAINST GERMAN THRUST TOWARD GREECE OR DARDANELLES. BRITISH OPEN FINAL ASSAULT ON ENCIRCLED TOBRUK. GREEKS SAY BIGGEST ITALIAN COUNTER-ATTACK YET HURLED BACK IN ALBANIA. GERMANS SWITCH BACK TO DAY RAIDS ON BRITAIN. BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCES ONLY NINE SHIPS TOTALLING 30,226 TONS SUNK IN WEEK ENDING JAN. 12, COMPARED TO WEEKLY AVERAGE 60,000 TONS SINCE JULY. U. S. LIFTS "MORAL EMBARGO" ON EXPORT OF PLANES AND PLANE EQUIPMENT TO RUSSIA IN GESTURE DESIGNED TO IMPROVE RELATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22--BRITISH CAPTURE TOBRUK, THOUSANDS OF ITALIANS AFTER 36-HOUR ASSAULT. GREEKS CLAIM 100 TRAPPED ITALIAN MOTOR VEHICLES DESTROYED IN ALBANIA. HUNDREDS REPORTED KILLED IN RUMANIANCIVIL WAR, IRON GUARD "LEGIONNAIRES" SEIZE BUCHAREST RADIO STATION, POST OFFICE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS. HUNGARY CALLS MORE TROOPS TO COLORS. CHURCHILL TELLS COMMONS BRITAINMUST CONSCRIPT FACTORY MANPOWER AND WOMANPOWER TO MEET INTENSE DEMAND FOR LABOR TO SUPPLY A BRITISH ARMY ENVISIONED AS PRESSING THE OFFENSIVE ON THE CONTINENT. SAYS BRITAIN HAS 4,000,000 MEN UNDER ARMS-- "A VERY LARGE AND FORMIDABLE FORCE, BOTH FOR FIGHTING OVERSEAS AND FOR DEFENSE." BRITISH ANNOUNCE LOSS OF 1,340-TON DESTROYER HYPERION.

(MORE)

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AM'S OF SUNDAY, JAN. 26.)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 26)

(ADVANCE) UNDATED FIRST ADD 73RD WEEK OF THE WAR (MOVED FRIDAY NIGHT) X X X DESTROYER HYPERION.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23--RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES CRUSHING OF IRON GUARD REBELLION; BALKAN SOURCES ESTIMATE CASUALTIES AT 6,000, OF WHICH 2,000 DEAD. BRITISH MOTORIZED PATROLS THRUST WESTWARD ACROSS LIBYA TOWARD DERNA AND BOMBA. TOBRUK PRISONERS TOTAL 20,000. BRITISH SAY THEIR OWN LOSSES ARE LESS THAN 500. PETAIN ANNOUNCES ACCEPTANCE OF JAPANESE OFFER TO MEDIATE IN THAILAND-FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24--MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI IS REPORTED TO HAVE ABANDONED HIS HEADQUARTERS AT CIRENE, LIBYA, FOLLOWING TOBRUK ROUT. BRITISH REPORT SEIZURE OF TWO ABANDONED FASCIST OUTPOSTS IN ERITREA. IN LONDON, INFORMED SOURCES DISCLOSE HOME ARMIES ARE GOING THROUGH "DRESS REHEARSALS" TO PARRY INVASION WITH THE EXPECTATION GERMANY WILL SEEK TO BREAK BRITAIN BEFORE MAY. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT GREETS LORD HALIFAX, NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR, UPON HIS ARRIVAL ABOARD BATTLESHIP.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25--RUMANIAN VICE PREMIER HORIA SIMA, IRON GUARD CHIEFTAIN, IS VARIOUSLY REPORTED CAPTURED OR IN FLIGHT TO RUSSIA AS ANTONESCU CALLS ON REBELS TO KILL THEMSELVES. GERMANS MAKE SCATTERED SOLO RAIDS ON BRITAIN; RAF BOMBS LORIENT SUBMARINE BASE. ITALIAN SUBMARINES REPORT SINKING OF BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER "LOADED WITH TROOPS" AND A GREEK FREIGHTER IN THE ATLANTIC. BERLIN ANNOUNCES TWO BRITISH BATTLESHIPS AND A HEAVY CRUISER DAMAGED IN BOMB ATTACK ON MEDITERRANEAN CONVOY ESCORT.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 26)

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BELGRADES OSULLIVANS 01510 NIHO KREK MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO NAMED MINISTER PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SUCCEEDING LATE ANTO KOROSEC STOP FRAN KULOVEC LEADER SLOVENIAN WING GOVERNMENT PARTY ENTERED GOVERNMENT MINISTRY WITHOUT PORTFOLIO PARA

KREK SLOVENIAN LAWYER KNOWN PROTEGE KOROSEC WHO CATHOLIC PRIEST NOTED FOR SOCIAL WORK INTEREST IN PEASANT COOPERATIVES

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SOME SUSPECT FOE IS GIRDING FOR INVASION

Only One Bomb Dropped By Single Nazi Plane Over All England

Trawler Crew Shoots Junkers 88 Down In North Sea Fight

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 26—Free from German raiders for six nights, London went into the seventh tonight with the feeling commonly expressed that "Hitler is up to no good," possibly a grand-slam attack.

There was virtually no aerial activity over Britain during daylight. A single Nazi plane dropped a bomb on the northeast coast without causing damage or casualties. The crew of the trawler Galvani shot down a Junkers 88 when the dive bomber attacked it in the North Sea off the Norfolk coast.

"Like Coming Home"

The bomber's pilot, one of four Nazis captured after the plane made a crash landing on the Norfolk coast, was quoted tonight by the Press Association as saying:

"We are in good, old England at last. It is like coming home."

The bomber had caught fire when hit by an anti-aircraft shell from the trawler. One crewman was wounded in the leg, another was burned about the forehead.

H. E. Thain, a shopkeeper, and a friend ran up to the wreck and stopped the flyers as they were making toward sea with a rubber boat. A fifth flyer escaped.

"Fine, Big Fellows"

"They were fine big fellows," Thain said. "The pilot, about 40, could speak English. They gave us their revolvers. While we were waiting for a military escort the officer chatted with us. He seemed to know the district better than we do ourselves.

"They had plenty of good cigarettes, some of which they gave us."

Thain said there was no indication from the German pilot as to his familiarity with the country.

Many Londoners appeared worrying over the meaning of the absence of raids in the last week, and most have their own private "explanations" for the lull—"the phony peace" as some newspapers call it.

Weather Credited

Many observers attributed the German silence to the bad continental weather, but it has been noted that the R. A. F. has been able to fly and bomb the Nazi submarine base at Lorient, France, Friday night.

Moreover, it is hard to believe that even the worst weather could ground the mass of the German air fleet, especially when the permanent Rhineland airdromes are equipped for blind flying and are only 400 miles from England.

Other Reasons Given

Other reasons advanced are that the plight of Italy and Rumania has drawn many German aces and ground crews from western Europe and those left behind cannot keep up the raid tempo of the past months. If the Germans were willing to gamble on stopping the victorious march of the British and imperial army of the Nile in Libya by sending large numbers of aircraft to help Italy, this might be the real reason for the inactivity.

Success of the anti-aircraft barrages and the British fighting planes may have made the Germans "night shy," but this generally is regarded as "wishful thinking."

R. A. F. Activity Cited

Still another explanation is that British long-range fighters and bombers may be keeping the Germans on the ground, but this would hardly explain the extent of the inactivity.

Then there is the talk that Germany is facing an oil shortage. This is an old story. Nevertheless the admitted "transfers of aircraft to oil-starved Italy" might hamper the raids on England.

Finally there is the belief in some quarters that Adolf Hitler is saving the air force for a grand assault, possibly accompanied by attempts at land invasion.

The British are agreed that Hitler is up to something.

2 British Freighters Claimed By Luftwaffe

Berlin, Jan. 26 (AP)—Two British merchantmen, each of about 4,000 tons, were claimed today as victims of Nazi air attack in widely separated raids on British shipping. In one attack a German reconnaissance plane was said to have passed over Harwich, on the English east coast, just as a convoy was leaving the harbor.

Four medium bombs were claimed to have scored direct hits on one steamer, the last causing a larger fire and the vessel was listed as apparently destroyed.

Bomber Sinks Ship

In another foray, about 300 miles west of Ireland, the high command said a long-distance bomber on reconnoitering patrol sank another merchant ship.

"On the British east coast," the communique added, "two merchant ships as well as war-vital facilities of a harbor were bombed. Last night combat planes successfully attacked airdromes in southwestern England."

Although it reported a torpedo plane attack on a German outpost boat, it said there were no British air attacks over German soil either by day or night Saturday.

Nazis Must Act Quickly, Dr. Butler Is Informed

New York, Jan. 26 (AP)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler said today a confidential report to him from abroad indicated that Germany would have to make an "early attempt to invade Great Britain in the hope of bringing the war to an end by an outstanding victory" if the present deadlock continued and efforts to develop Axis power in eastern Europe failed.

The statement by Butler, head of Columbia University, was issued through Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of which he is president.

Quoting from the report, Dr. Butler said "there are many opponents of the Axis who do not believe that the entry of the United States in the war would be helpful, since it might easily cause a distribution of the American navy between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and thereby decrease its effectiveness in protecting Great Britain from that blockade which might quickly reduce it to a state of want in respect both to foodstuffs and munitions of war."

BRITISH DRIVE FAR INTO EAST AFRICA

Troops Smash 60 Miles Into Eritrea To Imperil Agordat Rail Center

Wavell's Forces In Libya Battling Italians For Possession Of Derna

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Jan. 26—British soldiers pushing deeper into Italian Eritrea are within ten miles of the rail center of Agordat while, far to the north, British forces are fighting the Italians at Derna, Libya, it was reported tonight.

Military sources here said the British captured one hundred prisoners in the latest thrust toward Agordat, making 700 prisoners reported taken in the ten-day campaign which has seen the Italians fall back more than one hundred miles.

Agordat itself has little strategic importance, but, as one of the chief cities of Italy's oldest colony, its fall would have considerable effect on the natives of Eritrea and Ethiopia who are growing bolder every mile the British advance.

British Moving Rapidly

The British were said to be moving rapidly. Military sources declared that with the Italians still retreating there were no obstacles to taking Agordat.

The British high command officially reported its forces have captured and pushed beyond Biscia, twenty miles west of Agordat and sixty miles within Eritrea. Its communique briefly said a "further hundred prisoners" were taken in the East African offensive waged under "intensive support" from the R. A. F.

Reports from Kenya Colony said South African forces were taking the offensive against Italian Somaliland in addition to driving the Italians out of the northern part of the province and thrusting into Ethiopia.

Frontier Crossed

Details were scarce, but it was said the frontier had been crossed at a number of points, chiefly around El Wak, a border town which the Italians fled after a smashing British land and air raid a few weeks ago.

Besides the Eritrean action, the Middle East command's communique dismissed, with one sentence reporting progress, the other spurs of Britain's African campaign, including the advance in Libya.

In Libya, the communique said, British vanguards have made contact with Italian forces at the port of Derna, 175 miles inside the frontier from Egypt and 95 miles west of Tobruk, and "are being reinforced."

Clashes Around Derna

British sources said there had been clashes around Derna, which British armored cars first reached two days ago. Infantry and guns were said since to have arrived from Tobruk and to be supporting the action, but details were lacking here and authorities would say only that operations were progressing satisfactorily.

Derna and the surrounding area extending westward toward Bengasi and southward for about thirty miles is an area of fertility in the barren wastes of the Libyan Desert.

This was the area Premier Mussolini populated by mass immigration of Italian farmers—all of whom are reported removed from Derna town and district.

Valleys Cultivated

In the Derna area the desert gives way to a lofty, undulating plateau known as Gebel Akhdar (Green Mountains), whose valleys are developed in parts into farming land.

The presence of plentiful water and possible crops should help the British considerably in their advance, it was believed.

Military observers said they thought the Italians might attempt to make a stand somewhere on the plateau where the nature of the broken terrain favors defensive positions.

However, there are no indications reported thus far that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani is sending up troops to meet the British advance.

In addition to the coastal highway, there is a good road suitable for heavy motor traffic right through the plateau.

Rome Admits British Push West Of Tobruk

Rome, Jan. 26 (AP)—On the African war front, the high command acknowledged in a special war bulletin today that British soldiers were steadily hammering the Italians west of Tobruk, latest Libyan city to fall to the British.

Italian planes successfully attacked the British and Greeks in Africa, Albania and Greece itself, the high command reported in its regular communique. It said ten "enemy" planes were shot down to one Italian bomber.

The Italians said one bombing formation raided "military objectives at Salonika, Greece, hitting port works, gasoline depots, supply warehouses and the railway station. Vast fires have been started."

Two Planes Destroyed

Two "enemy" planes were destroyed and one bomber failed to return, the report said.

Italian planes are cooperating "effectively" with soldiers in the Libyan fighting, the communique added, "scatter-bombing and machine-gunning enemy troops and mechanized units."

It said four British planes were shot down in flames during an aerial engagement yesterday over Libya and four others were shot down in East Africa.

Sea Action Reported

One brief mention was made of a new sea action, the communique asserting that Italian naval units "bombarded enemy positions on the Greek-Albanian coast." Where the bombardment took place was not reported.

The Italians today backed up Nazi reports yesterday that three British warships were hit by heavy bombs in a German raid on the British Mediterranean fleet west of Crete.

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Flyer Lost 2 Days And Nights In Desert After Sea Crash

Comrade, Lashed To Rubber Dinghy, Dies While Injured British Gunner Seeks In Vain For Aid

[Copyright by New York Times]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 26—After being tossed through the fuselage wall of a crashing bomber, swimming half a mile despite a head gash and a useless arm, and wandering for nearly two days and nights in the desert, a young Royal Air Force rear gunner was able today to tell the story on his hospital cot.

The bomber was hit by anti-aircraft fire during a raid on Tobruk, but completed the bombing and was headed home oversea before a starboard motor burst into flames and compelled a forced landing.

Swims Ashore And Faints

The warplane stalled and crashed, throwing the airman through the top and knocking him unconscious. Luckily, he fell on top of the fuselage and revived, perhaps, because his feet were in the water.

His fellow-airman was trying to launch their rubber dinghy when the aircraft sank. The gunner decided to swim ashore despite the heavy swell while his companion stayed with the overturned dinghy.

The gunner reached shore in an exhausted condition and fainted.

Comrade's Body Washed Ashore

On returning to consciousness he set out to get help, but after wandering for the remainder of the night he found himself back at the same spot. There he discovered the body of his companion lashed to the dinghy which, with fragments of the wrecked plane, had been washed ashore.

The gunner walked all next day, but found no assistance, although the territory was British-held. He spent the night in an abandoned hut and continued on next morning, although near collapse because he had had no food or water.

Finally he found a track which led to a road. Reaching the road, he was picked up and hospitalized.

WILLKIE LANDS IN LONDON IN HIGH SPIRITS

Promises To Do All He Can To Unite U. S. In Britain's Cause

Emphasizes He Is "Plain Mister" And His Survey Is Unofficial

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 26—Wendell L. Willkie, showing the same exuberance as when he campaigned for the Presidency last fall, arrived in England today "to do all I can to unite the United States and to give England all the aid that is possible in its struggle for free men all over the world."

His spirits were so buoyant on the flight from Lisbon, Portugal, that he couldn't keep his seat. He paced up and down in the plane and even helped the navigators chart their course.

Falls Down In Eagerness

Finally, he was so eager to see England that he incautiously stood up in the plane and fell in the aisle when it alighted at a western port. Unhurt and just as full of energy as before, he picked himself up and vigorously brushed his suit—the one he was wearing when he left New York by clipper last Wednesday.

He carried a helmet which a friend had given him in New York. There was a reception committee on hand which included Commander C. R. Thompson and Thomas Brand, representing the British Government; Herschel Johnson, United States charge d'affaires in London, and Brig. Gen. Martin F. Scanlon and Commander N. R. Hitchcock, of the American Embassy.

Utmost Sympathy For England

"I am very glad to be in England for whose cause I have the utmost sympathy," Willkie said, "and for whom I am attempting to do all I can to unite the United States and to give England all the aid that is possible in its struggle for free men all over the world."

He spent twenty minutes at the airport before leaving on another plane for London. In that time he talked, answering many questions, but declining to make any further statement regarding the imminence of the arrival of further aid for Britain from the United States.

He said he expected to stay here about two weeks, and added he was "anxious" to see as much as possible in that time.

Smiles Over Roosevelt Letter

Reporters asked him about the letter President Roosevelt gave him to Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Willkie only smiled.

He said he had enjoyed the entire trip and "never felt better in my life."

He obligingly repeated his newsreel interview when is was drowned by the roar of planes.

"But I want to have a look around before saying anything more," he said, adding that he hoped his whirlwind tour of the country would include all the towns which have been attacked.

"I'm not worried about anything," he chuckled when asked if he was afraid of being caught in an invasion attempt.

Just "Plain Mister Willkie"

Before boarding the plane for London, Willkie observed:

"I am just Wendell Willkie—plain Mister Willkie, please. I have no official position here at all."

Someone asked him about press conferences, and he said:

"I came here to listen not to make speeches."

In a London interview, Willkie said: "I want to see as much as I can of English production and the social and economic life of the country."

He shrugged his shoulders and laughed, "I really don't know," when asked whether he would discuss with President Roosevelt at length his impressions of Britain.

Plans For Tour Incomplete

He said his arrangements for the tour of Britain were not yet fixed and that he would take time tonight in trying to reach some old friends in Britain. He said he had had little chance so far of comparing air-besieged London with the London he knew on his last visit, six or seven years ago.

Accompanying Willkie were two friends, John Cowles, editor of the Minneapolis *Star Journal*, and Langdon Thorne, retired New York investment broker, and three newspapermen. The trip from Lisbon was smooth, Willkie said.

Shakes Hands With Pilots

He shook hands with some American pilots at the airport in western England and declared he was "glad to meet you boys."

He grinned cheerfully when one of the pilots said: "I should have liked to be home for the election, but couldn't make it. We had a job to do here."

Willkie landed in London at 4.50 P. M. and was driven to a hotel, where he lingered a brief time in the lounge before going to the suite reserved for him.

Britons, craning their necks eagerly to see him, seemed not to be disappointed by Willkie's appearance and actions. He was wearing the same shirt he wore when he left New York, his necktie was awry and that lock of hair kept falling over his forehead.

He shook hands with members of the hotel staff and fairly radiated friendliness.

Willkie Is New York's Lincoln Dinner Speaker

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie's first public address after his personal survey of conditions in besieged England may be to a Lincoln Day dinner on February 12.

The Republican National Committee, listing a group of speakers at a nation-wide series of party dinners, announced that the 1940 Presidential candidate would speak at the New York rally. Willkie, who landed in London today, expects to stay there about two weeks, a schedule which will not bring him back to this country until a day or two before the rally.

26 Already Organized

The National Committee said that twenty-six Lincoln Day dinners already had been organized and that it expected rallies would be held in virtually every State.

The principal speaker at a dinner here will be Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney and a candidate for the nomination last year.

Former Representative Bruce Barton, of New York, and Clare Luce, active in the Willkie campaign, will address the New York gathering.

Congressional Speakers Named

The committee announced Republican members of the Senate to give Lincoln Day dinner talks would include: Robert A. Taft (Ohio), at Harrisonburg, Va.; Charles W. Tobey (N. H.), at Akron, Ohio; Harold R. Burton (Ohio), at Pontiac, Mich., and C. Wayland Brooks (Ill.), at Washington.

House members scheduled include Representatives Dirksen (Ill.), at Flint, Mich.; Vreeland (N. J.), at Cumberland, Md.; Mundt (S. D.), at Hagerstown, Md., Short (Mo.), at Independence, Kan., and Dewey (Ill.), at Portland, Maine.

INDIA'S TREATMENT SCORED IN LONDON

Churchill Regime Criticized At Celebration Of "Independence Day"

Speakers Denounce British Rule And Hold U. S. Equally Guilty

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 26—The eleventh annual Indian "independence day" was celebrated in London today at an India League meeting marked by speeches heaping abuse on British administration in India and demands for the release of political prisoners.

The audience stood and listened to the reading of the Indian "declaration of independence," which declared that British rule in India had ruined the country economically, politically, culturally and spiritually and that continuance of submission was "a crime against man and God."

Leaders "All In Jail"

The celebration lacked the usual messages from Indian political leaders because, the promoters explained, "they are all in jail."

From a platform draped with the Indian Nationalist colors—saffron, white and emerald emblazoned on a spinning wheel—speakers prefaced their jibes at the British Government with the salutation "Comrades!"

J. F. Horrabin, journalist and artist, speaking for "the so-called dominant race," blamed British working-class movement for its failure to realize that imperialism and democracy are incompatible.

Criticizes Britain

He scornfully declared Britain, ostensibly fighting for the independence of other nationalities, failed to give India her freedom. Horrabin was a Laborite member of Parliament about ten years ago.

The United States, declared Ted Bramley, a Communist, was equally guilty with Britain in furthering "an imperialist war" and was only aiding her "in the sacred name of preserving democracy in Europe" so that it could be "well in at the head of the table for the shareout" when the war ended.

New Pressure For Cabinet Revision Put On Churchill

Political Critics Favor All-Powerful Five-Man War Body To Include Lloyd George

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 26—An important faction in British politics has put fresh pressure on Prime Minister Churchill for drastic revision of the Government, setting up an all-powerful five-man War Cabinet, including David Lloyd George, Britain's World War Premier.

One member of this faction within the Conservative party said it was trying to get Churchill to form such a Cabinet of Lloyd George, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary; Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, and Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service.

The present War Cabinet is composed of eight members, five of them heads of departments.

Would Drop Portfolios

An informant speaking for proponents of the scaled-down Cabinet said all five Ministers should be without portfolio, freed of departmental responsibility and political worry, and concerned only with winning the war.

This faction contends that Churchill is handicapped by having no one in his Cabinet who can talk with him and advise him as an equal, and says the Ministers now are all department heads under him.

Churchill has refused steadfastly to make such a change. He declared to the House of Commons Wednesday that he considered the present plan better than the five-man proposal.

Not Good "In Practice"

He said he had experience "at close quarters" with the small Cabinet in the last war and although "some might say it was the system that carried us to victory, it is not as good in practice as in theory."

Another member of the faction proposing the change said Churchill overemphasized the importance of party politics in keeping his present Government with a nice balance among Conservatives, Laborites and factions within parties.

This source—a member of Parliament—said Lloyd George had been offered a place in the Government, but refused unless the World War Cabinet system were adopted.

"L.G. KNOWS HE WOULD DO LITTLE GOOD AS A MERE 15TH WHEEL IN
LONDON-JAN-26
THE MACHINE," THE SOURCE DECLARED. "HE WOULD BE LITTLE HELP IF BURDENED WITH A JOB RUNNING SOME DEPARTMENT SUCH AS
THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS. BUT L.G. STILL IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST MEN IN ENGLAND. AMERICA KNOWS HIM AND UNDERSTANDS HIM. IN MANY WAYS HE'S YOUNGER THAN (CHURCHILL).

"POLITICS AND PERSONALITIES NEVER MEANT ANYTHING TO HIM. LOTHIAN (THE LATE LORD LOTHIAN WHO WAS AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES AND WHO DURING THE WORLD WAR WAS LLOYD GEORGE'S PRIVATE SECRETARY) USED TO SAY ONLY ONE THING COUNTED WITH L.G. -- WINNING THE WAR. IF A MINISTER

ONLY ONE THING COUNTED WITH L.G. -- WINNING THE WAR. IF A MINISTER WAS INCOMPETENT, HE'D SACK HIM NO MATTER WHAT BACKING HE HAD.

"WE NEED L.G. AS A MEMBER OF A SMALL GROUP THAT COULD MEET AT 10 O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING WITH A FRESH VIEWPOINT AND GET THINGS DONE IN A HURRY. NOW THE MINISTERS MEET AFTER THEY'VE HAD A LOT OF DEPARTMENTAL ROUTINE TO ATTEND TO AND THEIR HEADS ARE CLUTTERED UP WITH DETAIL.

"WE NEED ANTHONY (EDEN) BECAUSE HE REPRESENTS THE WORLD WAR GENERATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL VIEWPOINT IMPORTANT IN BRITISH LIFE. HE'S NOT THE MOST BRILLIANT MAN IN ENGLAND POLITICALLY, BUT HE HAS FINE QUALITIES. HE'S CLEAN. HIS INSTINCT IS SOUND. AMERICA LIKES HIM.

"BEAVERBROOK GETS THINGS DONE. WE NEED BEVIN, BUT AS MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, NOT MINISTER OF LABOR. HE SPEAKS FOR MILLIONS OF WORKING MEN IN THIS COUNTRY AND KNOWS WHAT THEY WANT, WHAT THEY BELIEVE AND HOW THEY FEEL. AND THEY KNOW HIM.

"NOW WE'RE GOING TO TRY OUR BEST TO MAKE WINSTON SEE IT AS WE SEE IT. HE PUT UP A GOOD ARGUMENT THE OTHER DAY--BUT I DON'T THINK HIS HEART WAS IN IT."

FD202PES

SIMA'S REBELS BEGIN TO PAY LOSERS' PRICE

Some Iron Guard Leaders Reported Suicides, Others Executed

Rumania Rejoices Over Peace; Families Of Slain Jews Mourn

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Rumania, Jan. 26—Peace once again settled over Rumania today and leaders of the insurrection began to pay—some with their lives—the price of rebellion that failed.

Some high-ranking Iron Guard leaders were said to have committed suicide.

They were followers of vanquished Horia Sima, Vice-Premier, to whom the dictate had come from victorious Premier General Ion Antonescu:

"You rebels! If you are true Iron Guardists punish yourself with true legionary punishment or otherwise you may be sure that I shall apply mass punishment myself."

Sima Faces Trial

Sima was reported facing court-martial after being arrested in a sleeping car in flight.

There was no definite estimate of what a week of rebellion had cost in dead and wounded in this capital or Rumania's provinces.

Political circles expressed belief that Antonescu would succeed now in keeping order and in preventing terrorist groups of the Iron Guard from ever reorganizing again.

Churches were thronged with Rumanians praying that peace will be permanent in their country which in the last year has suffered from earthquake, dismemberment, terror and revolution.

Jews Massacred

Hundreds of Jews massacred in the fierce outburst of hatred were given mass funerals.

Over Iron Guard youths who died in the bloody attempt at a *coup d'etat*, however, no ceremonies were permitted. The only concession allowed their relatives was temporary opening of the Iron Guard church where women in black went to say silent prayers for the victims.

Thirty Rumanian army officers who were mowed down by the guns of what Antonescu's Government called "rebels, cutthroats and assassins" will be given a solemn military funeral and burial as national heroes tomorrow.

An undetermined number of soldiers also will be buried tomorrow.

Executions Reported

According to unconfirmed reports some Iron Guard extremists already have been arrested, tried by court-martial and put to death.

Former Health Commissioner Iasinski was among those reported executed under a new emergency law exacting death of anyone found with firearms. One version was that he appeared at Antonescu's office Friday declaring he wished to see the dictator to pledge his loyalty; that he was searched in accordance with military procedure before being admitted, and that a revolver was found strapped to his leg.

Bucharest On Guard

Others charged with having made "inciting" comment during the height of the rebellion or of having been among its ringleaders were reported arrested or dead.

While calm reigned throughout Rumania, Bucharest presented a scene of striking contrast.

On the Calea Victoriei, bathed in a warm sun, crowds promenaded past hotels and smart shops. Many had been hiding for months in fear of Iron Guard terrorism. Some even knew they had been on the guard's death list.

Streets which only a few days ago were ringing incessantly with the din of rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire now echoed the dull sound of marching feet, for Antonescu was taking no chance of a new outbreak.

In the Jewish section, tanks and trucks loaded with watchful soldiers rolled past smashed store fronts, looted shops and wrecked homes.

Iron Guard district headquarters and all public buildings were under heavy guard.

Casualty Lists Read

Weary men clustered in front of hospitals and morgues reading lists tacked to fences bearing the names or descriptions of the dead whose bodies have not yet been claimed.

Through the streets, teams of horses draped in mourning robes pulled hearses, some of which contained a half a dozen caskets. At one Jewish cemetery so many friends and relatives appeared for services that the chanting of the rabbi was drowned out by the women's wailing.

Antonescu, accompanied by the German Minister, Baron Manfred von Killinger, German General Hänsel and two Rumanian generals now heading the Bucharest and state police, made a tour of hospitals and morgues to observe how seriously victims had been maltreated. They found that even gold teeth had been removed from many bodies.

MOCK STATE OF WAR SLATED FOR ISTANBUL

Extensive Air-Raid Drill Among Maneuvers Set For This Week

Turkey To Defend Self Against Any Balkan Threat, Press Says

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, Jan. 26—Istanbul, ages-old metropolis in the strategic Bosporus-Dardanelles zone of European Turkey, has declared a mock state of war from Tuesday to Friday for the most extensive air-raid drill this city ever has experienced.

These preparations coincided today with newspaper declarations that Turkey not only would defend herself against Axis attack but also would act at once against any threat elsewhere in the Balkans.

Germany Accused

In one case Germany was freely accused of planning a Balkan offensive through Yugoslavia and Bulgaria for an attack on Salonika, Greece, to help relieve Italian forces fighting the Greeks in Albania.

[This statement, if reflecting Government policy, would represent a

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emphasized broadening of past declarations of Turkey's policy of strict self-defense as a non-belligerent ally of the British.]

In the mock air war, planes for the first time will simulate attacks on Istanbul, key point of the link between Europe and Asia Minor. Citizens will be forced to take cover when sirens sound and all traffic, including trains, will be halted.

Palace For Shelter

Subterranean chambers of the famous Sultan's palace, relic of the days when the Ottoman Empire held sway, will be used as shelters.

It was learned today that two or three Italian planes recently had crashed and burned on Turkish soil, but how they came there or what caused them to crash was not known. The Italian Dodecanese Islands in the eastern Mediterranean lie off the Turkish coast.

Several Italian flyers have been disarmed and interned in Turkey.

Voices Warning

The newspaper *Yeni Saba* asserted that any new invasion of the Balkans "we would consider an action directed at Turkey herself."

"This Turkish policy is a threat to no one. The threat would come from those who try to occupy the Balkans. Because we consider such an act a direct threat to Turkey, we would go to defend ourselves immediately."

"It is a natural conclusion for us to draw from German concentrations in Rumania that Germany intends, with or without the consent of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, to pass through these nations toward Salonika.

Invasion Held Possible

"This would not be a blow at Turkey directly, it is true, but it also is natural for us to assume that the second stop in such a campaign would be a drive into Turkey."

The newspaper said Hungary and Germany were annoyed because of the presence in Turkey of officers of the British Middle East command, "which has been conferring with the Turkish high command on matters of Turkish national defense."

British Leave Istanbul

The British officers, having concluded talks at Ankara, left today for Karabuk, near the Black Sea, to inspect Turkey's budding new fuel and iron industry.

Semi-official quarters said the atmosphere was friendly and that further consultations would be held when necessary.

The newspaper *Iyzam* said, "We know well and may state that Turkey would not remain disinterested in any threat to her zone of security. . . . Those who would like to make every nation into another Rumania should be aware of this Turkish proverb: 'The meat of every bird is not edible.'

"They should be warned again before it is too late that they should not touch us unless they want war."

Hungarian Foreign Minister Dies, Food-Poisoning Victim

Count Istvan Csaky Had Been Ill For Six Weeks, Was Observer At Munich

JAN 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Hungary, *Monday*, Jan. 27—Count Istvan Csaky, Foreign Minister of Hungary during the past two critical years, died early today after an illness of six weeks. He was 46 years old.

Count Csaky, youngest Foreign Minister in Hungary's history, had been in a coma since late Saturday.

He had been ill since mid-December, but hope for his recovery was held out until Saturday night when he suffered a relapse.

Count Csaky was stricken while aboard a train bringing him home from Belgrade, where he had just signed a Hungarian friendship agreement between the Hungarian and Yugoslav governments.

First diagnosed as influenza, his illness later was identified as food poisoning.

At his bedside when he died was his young wife of eight months.

Was Career Diplomat

Count Csaky was a career diplomat, a professional who could trade punches with the best of them. But he was first of all a Hungarian patriot and ardent Nationalist.

Nearly half his life had been spent in the Foreign Office. Brought up in pre-war Austria-Hungary, he trained for his profession in the Royal Academy at Vienna. He entered the service of his country as an obscure legation attache in 1919, during the confusion following the war's end.

His rise in the service was steady but unspectacular. Before he was called home to serve under Foreign Minister Koloman von Kanya in Budapest, he had been Minister to Spain and charge d'affaires for Spain in Portugal.

Munich Observer

He was chief of the Cabinet of von Kanya's Ministry in 1938, and in this capacity was an observer at the Munich Conference in which the Nazi remolding of Europe began to take form.

And, it was the Munich Conference that opened the way for Count Csaky to attain the post of Foreign Minister. Hungarian dissatisfaction over the size of the slice of Czecho-Slovakian territory allotted to Hungary at the conference brought von Kanya's resignation.

When Premier Bela Imredi presented his revamped Cabinet in December, 1938, Count Csaky held the portfolio of Foreign Minister.

Stayed "On Road"

In the two years that preceded his fatal illness in December, 1940, Count Csaky spent more time "on the road" than a traveling salesman.

Rome and Berlin were his chief points of call, and he was said to have enjoyed the confidence of both Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler. Mussolini was perhaps his best foreign friend, and il Duce once took him on a junket to Libya.

Count Csaky was respected in the chancelleries. Small-statured, he made up for size with energy, and his characteristic black mustache fairly bristled when he spoke.

Married Countess

A bachelor until he was 45, he married 28-year-old Countess Maria Chorinsky, descendant of a distinguished Moravian family.

The key to his policy during his service as Foreign Minister was the oft-repeated assertion that Hungary's greatest good lay in a tightening of her bond with Germany.

His mission of assuring Axis support for Hungary's claims to war-lost territory—without making commitments for any other sort of venture—was given a severe setback when Germany overran Poland from the west and Russia pressed in from the east.

BUT, EVEN WHEN GERMAN TROOPS LATER POURED INTO HUNGARY, COUNT CSAKY ADD-DASH JAN-27
WAS STILL BUSY MENDING HUNGARY'S FENCES. HE WAS RETURNING FROM A SUCCESSFUL MISSION TO YUGOSLAVIA, AFTER SIGNING A FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT, WHEN HE WAS STRICKEN ILL ON DEC. 15.

SERIOUSLY ILL, HE STILL RAN HIS OFFICE FROM THE HOSPITAL BED. ON JAN. 1, WHEN HIS CONDITION WAS CALLED "CRITICAL" HE ISSUED THE STATEMENT: "HUNGARY WILL TAKE AN ACTIVE SHARE IN BUILDING THE NEW EUROPEAN ORDER--PARTICULARLY IN RE-MOULDING SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE." IT WAS HIS VALEDICTORY.

JAN 27 1941

MOUNT OLIVE PES

JAPANESE OFFICIAL DOUBTS FRIENDSHIP

Foreign Secretary Avers U. S. Must First Revise Its Policy

Charges Hull Distorted Facts Of Manchurian Occupation

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Jan. 26—Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, was quoted by Domei today as saying "the development of friendly relations between Japan and the United States will remain an idle dream" so long as "America maintains her policy of regarding China, instead of the Eastern Pacific, as her first line of defense."

Matsuoka testified before a House of Representatives budget committee, the agency reported, and in answering questions concerning recent statements by United States Secretary of State Hull described the Secretary's description of the Manchurian incident as "such an obvious distortion of the facts that it will not bear the barest scrutiny."

Reiterates Desire

The Foreign Minister reiterated a desire for friendship with the United States which he said must be based on "sympathetic understanding of each other's policy," Domei said.

Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Minister of the Navy, testified that the navy was prepared for any eventuality and that current budget estimates had been formulated with consideration for American naval expansion.

Hull's Testimony

Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee January 15, Hull said the first step in the direction of "tyrannical rule" was taken "in the Far East in 1931 with forceful occupation of Manchuria in contravention of the provisions of the nine-power treaty and of the Kellogg-Briand pact. ("The equilibrium in the Far East which had been established by the Washington Conference treaties of 1921-22 became seriously disturbed by the setting up by forceful means in a part of China of a regime under Japanese control under the name of 'Manchoukuo'," Hull asserted.)

Expecting No Reward For Peace Negotiations

Bangkok, Thailand, Jan. 26 (AP)—Japan's Minister to Thailand declared tonight his country does not expect a reward for attempting to settle difficulties between Thailand and French Indo-China, whose undeclared war continued although both belligerents have accepted Japanese mediation.

The Minister, Yasusato Futami, said in a statement that Japan was prompted to offer her services by a desire for peace and stabilization in East Asia. He said Japan would try to effect a readjustment of the Thailand-Indo-China border according to the principles of justice but that details of proposals were not yet available.

Hostilities Continue

A Thai communique declared hostilities were continuing on all fronts.

It said "further territory was seized in the Champasakdi region; the Sisophon bombardment continues, and an advance was started in the Chandaburi sector."

Domei reported in a dispatch from Hanoi, French Indo-China, that Thai artillery shelled Lakkhon, Thakkek and Savannakhet, border cities.

No Aggressive Designs

Nai Vilas Osathanonda, Minister of State, in the first authoritative statement on the Japanese mediation offer said Thailand had no aggressive designs but always had desired a just and peaceful settlement of the old claim. He said the initiative for the mediation came from France.

No date has been fixed for the start of negotiations.

5 Unidentified Warships Sighted Off Indo-China

Cape St. Jacques, French Indo-China, Jan. 26 (AP)—Five unidentified warships, an aircraft carrier, two cruisers and two torpedo ships, have been sighted off the southeastern French Indo-China coast in the last two days, it was reported tonight.

A naval authority said the ships possibly were Japanese, but they were too far offshore to determine the nationality.

An Indo-China communique reported scattered patrol clashes in Cambodia, with French planes bombing Sraked and Wadhana.

SHANGHAI, JAN 27-(MONDAY)-(AP)-DOMEI (JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY) REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM HANOI, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, THAT FRENCH-THAI ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD OPEN WEDNESDAY IN SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

TA158AES

JAN 27 1941

NEW ITALIAN PUSH SMASHED, GREEKS REPORT

Air-Ferried Reinforcements Failed To Avert Defeat, Athens Says

Fascist Try For "Morale" Victory Declared Beaten With Bayonets

[*By the Associated Press*]

Athens, Jan. 26—Greek troops smashed in hand-to-hand combat a violent Italian counter-attack launched at dawn today by plane-ferried troops of Gen. Ugo Cavallero, Premier Mussolini's new commander in Albania, to "strengthen the morale of his troops," it was reported tonight.

Dispatches from the front said the Greeks were pushing methodically onward into Albania north of Klisura.

Some of the troops used in the assault—one of the strongest yet launched by the Italians since the war began almost three months ago—have just arrived from Italy, ferried across the Adriatic Sea by plane.

Prisoners Supply News

This was learned, dispatches said, from prisoners who told Greeks they belonged to a battalion which had just reached Albania but already had been destroyed.

Greek sources said the desperate effort of General Cavallero to halt the Greeks was indicated when some captured Italian officers said they had been sent back to the front from a hospital without obtaining convalescence leave.

One report said the Greeks met the Italians at first with intense artillery fire and then with a bayonet attack.

Attack Crushed

Other reports said the counter-attack was crushed within less than an hour and the Greek infantry, taking the initiative, captured many prisoners by a quick flanking movement.

The Greek spokesman said the Fascists suffered losses in men and material.

Among prisoners taken in the day's fighting were troops belonging to an Italian Alpine division, which was appearing in the Albanian theater of war for the first time, he said.

The high command's communique merely reported "restricted successful operations" and "we took some prisoners."

"Morale" Counter-Attacks

The Government spokesman said the "morale" counter-attacks at various points of the front were supported by artillery.

They were aimed, he said, at recapturing positions of strategic importance which the Italians lost last week, but "failed completely."

"In the course of one of the attacks, the enemy quickly gave up his intention and abandoned a large number of machine guns, automatic rifles and a number of prisoners," the spokesman said.

Initiative Maintained

"Despite these desperate efforts of the Italians, our troops maintained the initiative and occupied new positions on the mountains and other fortified positions, plus some villages from which the Italians were forced to withdraw.

"One hundred prisoners, including officers, and a large quantity of materials were captured."

Italian planes flew against the Greek forces, but reports from the front said many of their bombs fell behind their own lines when the Greek fighters attacked. It was in this sector that the Greeks reported three Italian planes shot down Saturday.

R. A. F. Cooperates

British bombers cooperating with the Greek air force reported successful, low-level attacks on Bulsa, in the vicinity of Elbasani.

The R. A. F. reported all bombs fell in the target area and direct hits were scored on a military camp and an advance supply depot.

"A large fire was seen to break out and a big explosion also was caused," the R. A. F. reported. "Anti-aircraft fire was met and enemy fighters attacked, but all our aircraft returned safely."

Decisive Battle Shaping Up, Border Town Says

Ochrid, Yugoslavia, Jan. 26 (AP)—Italian troops launched a heavy attack against Greek forces in northern and central Albanian fronts today, border advices said tonight, and observers predicted a decisive battle was shaping up.

Both sides were said to have brought up heavy reinforcements.

The Italians opened violent artillery fire on Greek positions from Progradetz to the Skumbi river, these reports said.

Other artillery fire was begun in the Ostrovica Mountains.

Italians Use Bayonets

Near Tepeleni the Italians made bayonet charges, the reports said, but the Greeks reported they were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Greeks were said to have taken 300 prisoners in the Viossa river valley.

Greek, British and Italian planes fought a number of battles along the front as the Greeks and their British allies bombed Italian supply roads and the Italians bombed Greek positions along the whole front and the communication lines between Koritza, Albania and Phlorina, Greece.

Italian Bomber Lands in Zagreb

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 26 (AP)—An Italian bomber with a full load of bombs landed today at the Zagreb airport. Its five crew members, who were interned, said they had lost their way in fog and had exhausted their fuel.

Italians Deny Reports Of Disorders in Cities

British Say More Nazis Enter to Support Fascists

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP).—Authoritative Italians said today that foreign reports of disorders at Milan, Turin and smaller northern Italy cities were "a ridiculous invention without the slightest basis."

[The Columbia Broadcasting System's correspondent at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Winston Burdett, cabled from there Saturday reports, attributed to diplomatic sources, that three Italian generals had been killed in street fighting in Milan, that hundreds of persons had been wounded in disorders in northern Italy, and that German troops had intervened to restore quiet.]

Nazi "Ground Staffs" in Italy

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—"Considerable numbers" of Germans are entering Italy, ostensibly as ground staffs for Nazi air units, but their main purpose apparently is to support the Fascist regime, an informed source asserted today.

"The German Air Force in Italy seems to require an unusual number of ground-crew members to keep it in condition," this source said. "It is possible this is designed to keep the Italians in order."

The greatest German concentrations are reported in Sicily, where dive bombers are based, and at Trieste. The source was reluctant to speculate as to their presence in Trieste, which is in Northeastern Italy near the Yugoslav border.

Authorities have warned, however, that reports of extensive unrest in Italy should be treated with reserve.

Italian Rioting Reports Persist

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Jan. 26—The Columbia Broadcasting System, in a coast-to-coast broadcast, tonight asserted that, despite official Italian denials, new cable advices from a Balkan capital again described serious rioting in Milan and other northern cities, with Italian soldiers fighting by the side of the rebels.

The broadcaster said: "While Italian officials deny the reports of serious rioting . . . as a ridiculous invention, diplomatic advices from the Balkans, received in Bern, Switzerland, insist that the riots did take place, with heavy casualties; and that Italian soldiers fought on the rebel side.

Nazis Attached To Italian Units

"A number of Italian army officers and several other men, reported to be dignitaries of the Fascist party, are said to have been arrested by the Italian secret police and the German Gestapo."

CBS also quoted a Turkish radio report, picked up here by Columbia's short wave listening station, as saying that German staff officers are now being attached to Italian commands.

lent to perishing while movement along the coast inevitably would be threatened by the British navy.

"The appearance of the German air force in the Mediterranean, of course, limits somewhat, the liberty to maneuver the British navy, but this cannot prevent fully its military action.

"The failure of the Italian troops in Albania prepared for England favorable ground for developing the action in Africa."

Of the English Channel, *Red Star* said:

"The mighty German military technique did not prove strong enough to overcome a water obstacle thirty to forty kilometers (about twenty to twenty-five miles) controlled by the powerful British fleet."

Reporting that the German threat to invade England still existed, the paper said that, nevertheless, the "English power of resistance has grown immeasurably since May and June, 1940, and therefore any attempt at invasion now would demand colossal efforts by Germany."

British Princesses Play In an American Bomber

Elizabeth and Margaret Rose Visit Airfield With Parents

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Princess Elizabeth, the heiress-presumptive to the British throne, played at the controls of an American-made bomber at a Royal Air Force coastal command station today, while her sister, Princess Margaret Rose, lay down and focused the bomb sight.

The girls, thirteen and nine years old, making their first visit to an R. A. F. war station, with their parents, climbed aboard the Hudson bomber with the pilot, a young New Zealand officer. The plane, of course, did not leave the ground.

Queen Elisabeth joined the princesses in the machine. The elder princess seemed especially thrilled when told that the plane recently had been flown across the Atlantic.

King George VI decorated eighteen R. A. F. officers and men for deeds of "gallantry in the face of the enemy" and talked for several minutes with Squadron Leader R. S. Tuck, who is credited with shooting down at least ten enemy planes and who received today the Distinguished Service Order.

Capture, to Nazi Airman, 'Is Like Coming Home'

Bomber Afire, He and Crew Land 'in Good Old England'

YARMOUTH, England, Jan. 26 (AP).—The pilot of a German dive-bomber, one of four Nazis captured after the plane made a crash landing on the Norfolk coast, was quoted tonight by the Press Association as having said: "We are in good old England at last—it is like coming home."

The bomber caught fire when hit by an anti-aircraft shell from the trawler Galvani, which it had attacked. One crew member was wounded in the leg, another was burned about the forehead.

H. E. Thain, a shopkeeper, and a friend ran up to the wreck and stopped the flyers as they were making toward the sea with a rubber boat. A fifth flyer escaped.

"They were fine, big fellows," Thain said. "The pilot, about forty, could speak English. They gave us their revolvers. While we were waiting or a military escort the officer chatted with us. He seemed to know the district better than we do ourselves. They had plenty of good cigarettes, some of which they gave us."

Thain said there was no indication from the German pilot as to familiarity with the country.

Italian Position In Libya "Critical," Says Red Paper

Possibility Of Further Fascist Resistance To British Questioned By Russian Army Organ

[*By the Associated Press*]

Moscow, Jan. 26—*Red Star*, Russian army newspaper, said tonight it is no longer a question of the losses suffered by Italian troops in Libya "but of the possibility of their further resistance at all."

Red Star reported nearly half of the Italian troops in Libya have been put out of action by the British. It added that the position of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian commander in Liyba, "is critical."

"It is true," *Red Star* said, "that Graziani has a powerful ally in the vast roadless spaces of Libya, but retreat into the depths of the desert is equivalent to perishing while movement along the coast inevitably would be threatened by the British navy.

Ireland Rations Coal, Urges Wheat Substitutes

Campaign Ordered to Cope With Transport Difficulty

DUBLIN, Jan. 26 (AP).—Ireland ordered today rationing of coal to a half-ton a month for each household and an increase in the extraction of flour from wheat from 80 to 90 per cent of the grain.

The orders were part of a campaign to cope with shortage due to transport difficulties. The problem on wheat is to stretch a six-month supply to seven and one-half months.

The Ministry of Supplies has asked the public to use oatmeal and potatoes as much as possible as wheat flour substitutes.

The gasoline ration recently was cut from a quarter to a sixth of what it was when the European war started.

30.24—7185

30.24—7185

Australians Mark Victories

MELBOURNE, Jan. 26 (AP).—Churches throughout Australia held special services and prayers today in thanksgiving for the victories of the Australian imperial force against the Italians in Libya and in remembrance of the men who have fallen in battle. The services were in response to an appeal by Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies.

DANISH OFFICER SENTENCED

Given Life Term On Spying Charge, Berlin Is Informed

Berlin, Jan. 26 (AP)—Lieut. Col. P. A. Oerum, of the Danish army, was reported from Copenhagen today to have been sentenced to life imprisonment on a charge of spying.

Three subordinates were said to have been sentenced to prison terms of 14, 8 and 3 years.

NAZI FLYER EAGER TO GET BACK HOME

Baron Franz Von Werra Wants To 'Shoot Down Some More' British Planes

JAN 27 1941

Pilot, Who Escaped In Canada, Reaches New York At Liberty On Bail

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 26—A wiry little Nazi flying officer claiming to have downed fourteen "enemy" ships before his capture by the British reached the haven of the German consulate in New York today anxious to return to his fatherland, so "I can shoot down some more."

Exuberant despite twinges from his bandaged ears—frozen in crossing the St. Lawrence river in subzero weather during an escape from a Canadian prison train—26-year-old Baron Franz von Werra expressed delight at the good fortune which brought him to a nation where his deportation to Germany is probable.

International law rules out his return to Canada by American authorities.

"Sure" Nazi Will Win

He was supremely confident of his eventual return to his homeland.

"I'll find my way back to Germany as well as I found my way out of prison camps three times," he said, grinning.

Talking easily in English as he rode by train toward his first glimpse of New York city, the young Nazi airman expressed belief the war would be won by Germany—sometime this summer—"I'm so sure of that as I'm alive."

"And it's not right for me to stay in this country while my comrades are fighting and dying," he added. "That's why I must get back."

Avoids Military Questions

He avoided all questions concerning military matters and details of his escapes, saying he was under strict orders from "our representatives in New York." At Grand Central Station he was hastened away in a cab by an unidentified person, apparently from the German consulate.

Later he was taken to the Astor Hotel in Times Square.

The airman was at liberty under $5,000 bond posted by the German consulate within two hours after his arrest and detention at Ogdensburg, N. Y., near the Canadian border, on a charge of illegal entry into the United States. A Federal grand jury in Albany will hear his testimony Thursday.

Sold All Valuables

Forced down in England September 7, Von Werra was made a prisoner of war but escaped twice. It did him no good, he said, "because I couldn't get out of the country."

Subsequently he was shipped to Halifax with other prisoners. While en route he sold all his valuables to British sailors on the prison ship in line with a new plan he had for escape to the United States.

"You know," he said smilingly, "without money, nothing can be done in America. So the first thing I did was get as much as I could by selling things."

That was as much as he would say about his escape. From others, it was learned that he crossed the St. Lawrence in an open rowboat near Galoup Rapids—a feat which natives thought impossible without help.

Von Werra asserted there was no comparison between this war and the World War.

"This war is the mistake of the British and French staffs," the airman said. "They have used the same tactics of 1918. But we have prepared for modern war."

All Nazis Who Escaped Last Week Are Caught

Ottawa, Jan. 26 (AP)—All German prisoners of war who escaped from trains after debarkation at an east coast Canadian port last week have been recaptured, an internment official said tonight.

Six of the seven men now are en route to Canadian internment camps, the spokesman said. The seventh is in the United States, free on $5,000 bail posted by the German consulate in New York city.

It was not known here whether he would be returned to Canada for internment or deported to Germany by United States authorities. It was recalled, however, that Emanuel Fischer, a German who escaped last summer from a northwestern Ontario camp, was turned over to Canadian authorities after making a successful getaway to the United States.

Twenty-Seven Escaped

At St. Leonard Junction, Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrested a man who gave his name as Rudolf Muller. Police said he wore a submarine crewman's clothing and a blue overcoat.

Another prisoner, Lieut. Otto Hollman, was recaptured shortly after he leaped through the window of a prison train at Smiths Falls early Friday. Four other prisoners who escaped after their arrival in Canada were recaptured earlier.

400 Interned Germans To Go To Old CCC Camp

San Francisco, Jan. 26 (AP)—Secrecy approaching that of wartime today enshrouded the Government's plans to transport 400 German merchant seamen from Angel Island immigration station to an abandoned CCC camp near Fort Stanton, N. M.

The *Chronicle* said it learned thirty-five of the sailors would leave tomorrow in a prison car attached to a Southern Pacific train, with the remainder to depart later as a unit, but immigration officials refused comment.

CanadianFlyerLands inU.S.

Pilot, Down at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Says He Lost Direction

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 26 (AP).—A Canadian pilot, who said he mistook the St. Lawrence River for the Ottawa, landed his plane on an Ogdensburg farm today. He identified himself as Cadet Martin and was flying Canadian training plane No. 4644. He reported to St. Eugene Field, Montreal, then communicated with United States immigration officers. He will leave for Canada tomorrow.

Martin said he was practicing loops when he lost his direction. Sighting Ogdensburg, with little gasoline left, he decided to land.

Irish Intern 3 R. A. F. Flyers

DUBLIN, Jan. 26 (AP).—A British plane crashed in County Donegal late Friday night, it was announced officially here tonight. One member of the crew fell into the sea and drowned but the other three landed by parachute. They were interned.

To Instruct Costa Rican Army

San Jose, Costa Rica, Jan. 26 (AP)—Plans to have six United States Army Infantry officers come here to instruct Costa Rica's small army were announced here today.

U. S. SHIP STILL STORMBOUN

Transport Bearing Troops Remains Outside Of St. John's

St. John's, Newfoundland, Jan. 26 (AP)—The United States transport Edmond B. Alexander, bearing troops to man the United States defense base here, was held in Conception Bay over the week end by a snowstorm that made it impossible for her to enter this narrow-necked harbor.

The liner approached St. John's yesterday, but it was considered inadvisable to take her in until the weather cleared.

Letters On Democracy To Go To Axis States

Group To Test International Postal Agreement With Tracts On U. S. Policies

New York, Jan. 26 (AP)—A letter describing the workings of democracy in the United States will be sent by the Council for Democracy to mayors, editors, public officials and businessmen of Germany, Italy and Russia, it was announced today by C. D. Jackson, council president.

Translated in German, Italian and Russian, the letters, Jackson said, will test international postal agreements under which totalitarian states have been mailing propaganda material to the United States.

The messages will be routed via Siberia so that there will be no question of British censorship or propaganda.

DUTCH SHIP SINKING OFF BRITISH COAST

Beemsterdijk Sends Out Distress Signals After Explosion

JAN 27 1941

6,869-Ton Vessel, 12 Miles Out, Is Abandoned By Its Crew

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 26—The Netherlands steamer Beemsterdijk radioed for help today after she was left in a sinking condition by an explosion twelve miles off the British coast.

The distress signal was sent out at 4.20 A. M., and fifteen minutes later a second message reported the 6,869-ton freighter was sinking.

"Still sinking slowly," said a third message sent at 5.48. At 6.39 A. M. the crew abandoned ship.

The exact position of the Beemsterdijk and the cause of the explosion were not given.

The vessel, built in 1922, was owned by the Holland-America Line and operated out of Rotterdam before the war. In recent months she was believed to have plied between Canada and England.

Await More Information

Los Angeles, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Coast Guard said today that it was taking "no further action" until receipt of more information regarding a radio message saying a submarine had "shelled unknown man," off the California coast.

The message, picked up by Mackay Radio and the navy station at San Diego, said:

"SSS 34.19 north, 133.12 west. Shelled unknown man."

The "SSS" means "submarine sighted" and the figures indicated that the position of the unidentified sending vessel was nearly 1,000 miles northwest of here in the Pacific. Coast Guard officials suggested the message might have been intended to read "shelled unknown man-of-war."

F. B. I. Investigates Removal Of Civil Service Records

Inquiring Into Report Personnel Files, Described As Having Military Value, Were Copied

JAN 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 26—The Federal Bureau of Investigation began an inquiry today into the reported removal of a large number of personnel records of Government employes from the Civil Service Commission files.

Officials said the records carried in minute detail the history, qualifications, experience, avocations, physical description, age, salary and other details of every Government employe, except the Postoffice field force. It was reported, they said, that hundreds had been removed, copied by a "business organization" and returned to the commission offices.

The F. B. I. acknowledged that it had questioned two persons, but declined to discuss the case beyond that point.

It was learned that one of the personnel records removed was that of Clyde Tolson, assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F. B. I.

The records were described by Civil Service Commission officials as having military value inasmuch as they were used for facilitating the location of Government workers with special qualifications who could be used in the defense program. It was understood, however that the "borrowing" was concerned with some business activity of an advertising or credit nature.

The records were filled out by around 700,000 Federal workers last summer as part of a program for building up a vast punch card file by which the commission could locate almost instantly a person with virtually any combination of qualifications which might be needed.

U. S.-Made Flying Boat En Route To Australia

Long-Range, Two-Motored Plane Arrives At Honolulu From California

Honolulu, Jan. 26 (AP)—A two-motored Consolidated flying boat arrived today from California en route for delivery to Australia.

The long-range patrol bomber, which unconfirmed reports said probably would be used against German raiders in the South Pacific, was under command of Capt. P. G. Taylor, of Australia.

Informed sources said today's flight was but one of a series which have been made during the past month over the California-Singapore aerial route. The plane was camouflaged with olive drab and slate-colored paint. It was delayed tonight by unfavorable flying weather.

Ten Cars of Scrap Iron Contributed to Britain

Welsh Representative Accepts Metal in Oklahoma

SEMINOLE, Okla., Jan. 26 (AP).—Title to ten cars of scrap iron contributed in an "iron for Britain" movement was accepted yesterday by a British representative. Henry Drummond-Wolff, of Providence, representing a Wales tin-plate workers association, said in receiving the metal at a formal ceremony:

"We need it badly. Many of the sources of our iron have been closed to us. We are grateful for this. We feel it will be a big help to the English who are fighting their battles—and, they believe, your battles, too."

The campaign was conceived by Fred McDuff, Seminole oil equipment manufacturer. He has termed it a non-profit project in which the metal will be cast into bars by American labor and shipped to England for use in armament manufacture.

JAN 27 1941

Scientist Says Flu Epidemic May Be War's Deciding Factor

Dr. David T. Smith, Of Duke, Believes Outlook For Europe Is Most Grave

JAN 26 194

[By the Associated Press]

Durham, N. C., Jan. 26—A Duke University bacteriologist predicted today that there would soon be a world-wide epidemic of influenza, possibly becoming the arbiter of the war.

Dr. David T. Smith, professor of bacteriology at the Duke School of Medicine, said the epidemic would be worse in Europe for two reasons:

First, the war which makes millions live in unhygenic conditions and also keeps them undernourished.

Second, the wave began in this country and is moving eastward, and influenza waves, he said, generally increase in virulency as they move.

What Europe Faces

Hence Europe can expect to be stricken with a more virulent form of the disease at a time when most of the population is in poorest condition to fight it.

What will happen in the closely packed ari-raid shelters of England? "The answer is obvious," Dr. Smith said.

Dr. Smith went into the medical school library records and came up with this data to support his contention:

The disease is not a killer itself, but millions have died in its wake during epidemics.

Last Epidemic Recalled

The last world-wide spread of influenza was in 1918-19, when in less than twelve months there were more than 200,000,000 cases and more than 10,000,000 deaths. In the United States, in less than six months there were 20,000,000 cases and 450,000 deaths.

Influenza lowers bodily resistance, and those who get up too early fall prey to more serious diseases.

Dr. Smith said the epidemic in this country was getting beyond the stage where the term "epidemic" fitted and that it was widespread enough to be called "pandemic."

Current Wave Mild

He said the current wave was mild, that it would continue to spread eastward to Europe, with about fifty per cent. of the population contracting it, and that then it would die down for a time.

But in the fall there will be a virulent outbreak of cases throughout the world, Dr. Smith said, and the number of deaths will be high.

Thereafter the pandemic will "taper off over a period of several years in small, recurrent waves."

Such may be expected, the doctor commented, if influenza follows its familiar pattern.

War Communiques

JAN 26 194

British

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

The only attack reported on this country today was by an enemy aircraft which dropped a bomb on the northeast coast without causing damage or casualties.

Another communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

Last night bombs were dropped in Cornwall. Little damage was done and there were very few casualties. Apart from this, there was no other enemy activity.

An Admiralty communique:

H. M. S. Trawler Galvani (temporary skipper, M. P. Peck) was attacked by a Junkers 88 bomber this morning. She drove off the bombers and so damaged it that it crashed soon afterward on the Norfolk coast.

H. M. S. Trawler Galvani suffered no damage or casualties.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 26 (AP).—A communique of the British Middle Eastern command:

Libya—Forward troops in contact with enemy about Derna being reinforced.

Eritrea—Biscia now in our hands together with a further 100 prisoners. Operation east of Biscia Agordat are continuing.

Abyssinia (Ethiopia)—In the Metemma area our pressure continues.

Italian Somaliland—In all sectors our forward patrols continue vigorously to extend the area of penetration into hostile territory.

A communique of the Royal Air Force:

The landing ground at Maraua (Libya) was raided by bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. yesterday. All bombs fell within the target area, but details of the damage could not be fully observed. The airdrome at Barce was also attacked.

At Giarabub, during a raid, one enemy bomber (S-75) was destroyed on the ground.

Our fighters made active offensive patrols throughout the day in the Martuba and Mocheli area but no conclusive engagement with the enemy resulted. The fighter aircraft reported in yesterday's communique as having failed to return to its base has now been located safely at Tobruk.

A successful attack was made on Bulsa in the vicinity of Elbasani (Albania) yesterday. All bombs fell within the target area and direct hits were registered on a military camp and an advanced supply depot.

A large fire was seen to break out and heavy explosions were caused. Considerable anti-aircraft fire was encountered and enemy fighters intercepted our aircraft, all of which, however, returned safely to their base.

In Italian East Africa our aircraft gave intensive support to the army in its successful advance east of Keru.

Dive attacks were made on motor transport concentrated on the road near Tellena with considerable effect. Numerous reconnaissance flights were also carried out.

From all these operations our aircraft returned without loss.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Jan. 26 (AP).—A British East African headquarters communique:

Active patrolling continues over the frontier into Italian territory and there have been several small encounters with banda (native) patrols. A few prisoners have been taken.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

Restricted successful operations. We took some prisoners.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

No raids on Greece today.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (AP).—The German high command communique:

The Luftwaffe continued armed reconnaissance according to schedule, in the course of which a long-distance bomber sank a 4,000-ton merchantman 500 kilometers (310 miles) west of Ireland.

On the British east coast two merchant ships as well as war-vital facilities of one harbor were bombed. Last night combat planes successfully attacked airdromes in southwestern England.

An outpost boat successfully defended itself against an enemy torpedo plane attack.

The enemy did not fly over the Reich area either by day or night.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front there was fighting of local character. Our airmen bombed and strafed supply centers, troops and concentrations. One bombing formation attacked military objectives at Salonica, hitting port works, gasoline depots, supply warehouses and the railway station. Vast fires were seen started.

In aerial combats with enemy fighters two enemy planes were shot down and one of our bombers failed to return to base.

Our naval units bombarded enemy positions on the Greek-Albanian coast.

Fighting is going on in Cirenaica (Libya) with effective cooperation from our aviation, which is exerting itself in scatter bombing and machine-gunning enemy troops and mechanized units. Yesterday our fighting planes, met by an enemy formation, shot down four Gloster type planes in flames.

In East Africa there was nothing new on the land front. Our air squadrons bombed enemy forces. Four British planes were shot down in flames.

During the attack by units of German aircraft Jan. 24, reported in yesterday's communique, it is now known that besides the cruiser er already mentioned, two other units—one battleship and a second cruiser—were hit, each with two heavy bombs.

During air attack carried out Jan. 9 against English naval units, mentioned in the communique of Jan. 10, in addition to units already reported hit, it is now known that two cruisers, presently being repaired at Alexandria, were seriously damaged.

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, JAN 26-(AP)-THE STORY OF HOW A FRENCH SUBMARINE CREW CAPTURED A GERMAN FREIGHTER BY A RUSE IN THE FIRST MONTH OF THE WAR WAS TOLD HERE TONIGHT.

THE SUBMARINE'S CHIEF OFFICER, SPEAKING GERMAN FLUENTLY, DUPED THE CAPTAIN OF THE NAZI SHIP INTO BELIEVING THE FRENCH CRAFT WAS GERMAN. NOW THE FORMER NAZI FREIGHTER IS SAILING UNDER THE FLAG OF "FREE FRANCE."

THE SHIP'S CAPTAIN SAID THE CAPTURE OCCURRED IN THE ATLANTIC 1,200 MILES OFF THE MOROCCAN COAST. THE SUBMARINE STOPPED THE FREIGHTER, WHICH WAS PROCEEDING TOWARD GERMANY IN AN ATTEMPT TO ELUDE THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

THE GERMAN-SPEAKING CHIEF OFFICER HAILED THE NAZI CAPTAIN AND OBTAINED PERMISSION TO SEND AN OFFICER AND FIVE SEAMEN ABOARD THE FREIGHTER.

THE GERMAN SKIPPER SHOWED THE OFFICER TO HIS CABIN. THEN HE WAS ASTONISHED TO LEARN HE WAS A PRISONER AND HIS SHIP WAS IN FRENCH HANDS.

THE CREW WAS ORDERED TO WORK THE SHIP TO CASABLANCA, FRENCH

30.24 — 7187

MOROCCO, WITH THE SUBMARINE CONSTANTLY NEARBY DURING THE SLOW, 1,200-MILE TRIP.

REACHING CASABLANCA IN 3 1/2 DAYS, THEY CONTINUED TO MARSEILLES, WHERE A NEW CREW WENT ABOARD WHILE THE GERMAN CREW WAS INTERNED.

AFTER FRANCE COLLAPSED LAST JUNE, WHILE THE SHIP WAS LOADING IN BERMUDA, SOME OF THE CREW REFUSED TO SAIL UNDER THE COLORS OF GENERAL DE GAULLE. THREE OFFICERS AND SIX MEN REMAINED. FOR TWO AND A HALF MONTHS THE FREIGHTER WAS IDLE UNTIL A FRENCH CREW ARRIVED.

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JAN 27 1941

MR. BROOKS: THESE ARE THE NEW SUBSECRETARIES OF THE RUMANIAN CABINET. N O T BEING MOVED ON WIRES BUT SHOULD BE INDEXED. GB CABLES 27/1/41

JAN 27 1941

NC

SUB-SECRETARIES: NATIONAL DEFENSE--GENERAL GEORGE DOBRE, AIR COMMANDER GEORGE JIENESCU AND GENERAL CONSTANTINE PANTAZI; NATIONAL ECONOMY--GENERAL, EUGENE ZWIEDENECK AND V. DIMITRIUC; LABOR --GENERAL I. POICULESCU; FINANCE--PROF. MIRCEA VULCANESCU; AGRICULTURE--A. PANA.

ST. JOHNS 2045 -EDB-342P

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30.24 — 7187

Churchill "Very Gracious," Says Willkie After Parley

U. S. Visitor Sees Other Top Men In War Cabinet And Inspects Fire-Bomb Ruins

[By the Associated Press]

JAN 27 19

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Jan. 27—Wendell Willkie will be invited to northern Ireland by chiefs of the linen industry, which exports largely to the United States, it was announced tonight.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 27—Wendell L. Willkie, the private citizen, displaying the same vigor and enthusiasm of Willkie the campaigner, conferred at length today with the top men of Britain's War Cabinet—Prime Minister Churchill, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, and Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister.

He will be received by King George, too, it was disclosed tonight, but the date of their meeting was not announced.

In his first full day in London Willkie also sandwiched in a quick tour of the City, the financial district around St. Paul's Cathedral which was devastated by the German fire-bomb raid of December 29. He announced his intention to go to neutral Eire (Ireland) to see Prime Minister Eamon de Valera.

Welcome To Ireland

It was understood that Willkie might make the trip next week. From Dublin came the word that de Valera would be "very glad indeed" to see him.

Willkie called first on Eden, then went to No. 10 Downing Street to see Churchill and present a message from President Roosevelt. His original luncheon engagement called for only an hour's stay, but he and Churchill became so engrossed in their conversation that it lasted twice that long.

Churchill Very Gracious

"He was very gracious," Willkie said upon leaving the Prime Minister. "I knew he was a great man. I know it now even more."

From Churchill's official residence he went to call on Bevin and they, too, hit it off from the start. Bevin was due for a Cabinet meeting at 6 P. M., but when the hour approached they still were talking and it took the urging of a secretary finally to get the Labor Minister off to his meeting.

Grinning through most of the day, Willkie spoke bitterly but once. That was when he viewed the fire-blackened ruins of the city where, he was told, 3,000,000 books had been burned.

Burning "Symbolic"

"I thought the burning of Paternoster Row, the street where books are published, rather symbolic," he observed. "They destroyed the place where the truth is told."

Willkie said he found the destruction just about as he expected it, but exclaimed "the way it is being dealt with astonishes me; they are grand people."

"Take me to your toughest shelters," he said. "I want to see the very worst ones you've got. I will talk to everyone who will talk to me—the people in the street, in shelters, in hotels, in trains—everywhere.

Going To Commons

"I also am going to the House of Commons to hear one of your debates."

Tonight Herbert S. Morrison, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, asked him to join a shelter inspection tour Wednesday night.

The American visitor dined privately with Lord and Lady Stamp and members of their family, with whom he stayed until a late hour. Lord Stamp has been a Government adviser on economic war plans and a member of the Export Committee.

Willkie, insisting that he is "plain Mister Willkie" on a private visit, found that he was taken for his word when he called on Bevin at the Labor Ministry, where he was required to fill out an official form stating his business.

He left unanswered the question asking "the nature of your business," though an enterprising girl clerk suggested filling in "aid for Britain."

Mrs. Churchill "Charming"

Mrs. Churchill attended the luncheon at No. 10 Downing street and Willkie said "she was most charming."

"I think we had eggs and fish," he added, "and I hope it didn't break any rationing rules.

"It was my first meeting with Mr. Chruchill and we talked for an hour and three-quarters on the international situation, the war, the relations of America and Britain—but I mustn't say more than that."

Of his talk with Bevin, he said: "He is a grand fellow. We liked each other so much I made him late for the Cabinet meeting. Our talk was about labor conditions in England, production in England and what is being done and will be done."

None Downhearted

Regarding his day as a whole, he said, "I have not met anyone so far who is downhearted. You people over here must survive."

Willkie said he had received so many letters, telegrams and telephone calls from the English people that he had hired three secretaries to handle them.

There were more than 1,000 telegrams alone, he said, "mostly from the man in the street, urging him to "come to dinner with me," and "come spend a night in my home."

"Do you think the United States will come into the war?" he was asked at a morning conference with 200 British newspapermen. Willkie replied: "I cannot speak on that. I have no connection with the Government in any way."

Legion Chief Starts ~~Journey To~~ England

~~Toledo~~, Ohio, Jan. 27 (AP)—Milo J. Warner, national commander of the American Legion, left today on the first leg of his visit to England to

study civilian defense methods.

Warner said he and Frank D'Olier, Newark, N. J., former national commander, and Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, U. S. A. (retired), member of the Legion's executive board, will leave New York by clipper plane February 4.

"We wish to observe work of civilian air-raid defense corps, bomb shelter details in municipal locations, actions of non-combatants in air-raid alarms, methods of supply, parachute troop defenses and the British way of handling large blocks of population under wartime stress," he said.

Talk for Two Hours.

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Although Wendell L. Willkie had planned to spend but an hour with Prime Minister Churchill, today, he and the Prime Minister became so engrossed in their conversation at luncheon that the meal lasted two hours.

As Mr. Willkie left Mr. Churchill followed him to his automobile despite rain to say bood-by and the two posed on the sidewalk shaking hands.

"He was very gracious," said Mr. Willkie. "I knew he was a great man. I know it now even more."

Before his luncheon with the Prime Minister, Mr. Willkie made a quick tour of the City of London, the financial district around St. Paul's Cathedral which was devastated by the heavy German fire bomb raid of December 29. Police allowed him inside the barriers inclosing ruins and he picked his way over debris past fire-blackened walls.

To the question "Do you think the United States will come into the war?" Mr. Willkie replied: "I cannot speak on that. I have no connection with the Government in any way."

He said he would remain in London for the next three or four days, then begin a tour of the provinces. He also said he hoped to visit naval, military and air units.

On his way to the Ministry of Information today for the press conference, at which the British newspaper men received him with four rounds of cheers and two "hear-hears," he stopped for a chat with a London bobbie on a corner near his hotel, and with a stray soldier who happened along. Of Englishmen he has met thus far, he said: "I like their nerve. I haven't met anybody so far who is downhearted." He compared walking into a blackout to "walking in a cemetery." Commenting on President Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Churchill, he chuckled: "I think everybody in the United States gave me a letter to somebody."

Of his own purpose he commented on his arrival in England yesterday that he was geared to see with his own eyes and "to listen to everybody from the Prime Minister to the coal heaver," but not to talk.

So buoyant were Mr. Willkie's spirits on the flight from Lisbon that he paced up and down in the plane and even helped the navigators chart their course. He was so eager to see England that he incautiously stood up while the plane was landing at a western port and promptly took a nose dive in the aisle. Unhurt, he picked himself up, vigorously brushed off his suit—the same one he was wearing when he left New York by clipper plane last Wednesday—and bounced out to be received.

"I am very glad to be in England, for whose cause I have the utmost sympathy," he declared, "and for whom I am attempting to do all I can to unite the United States and to give England all the aid that is possible in her struggle for freemen all over the world."

Before boarding the plane for London, however, he cautioned: "I am just Wendell Willkie—plain Mr. Willkie, please. I have no official position here at all."

Making his first visit to London in more than six years, Mr. Willkie was acompanied by two friends, John Cowles, editor of the Minneapolis Star Journal, and Langdon Thorne, a retired New York investment broker. Britons craned their necks to get a good look at Mr. Willkie and seemed not disappointed at his appearance. He was also wearing the same shirt he wore when he left New York. His necktie was awry and a lock of hair dangled characteristically over one eye.

At his morning press conference Mr. Willkie said he wanted to find out "all I can about English methods of production so that I can make up my mind as to how far they can be co-ordinated with American production."

Irish Welcome Promised.

Dublin, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The office of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera announced today that "Mr. de Valera would be very glad, indeed, to see Mr. Wendell Willkie if he should come to Eire."

London Guard Wears 1940 Willkie Button

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP).—A super-enthusiastic member of a Home Guard unit which formed a guard of honor at Wendell L. Willkie's first press conference in London today pinned on himself a 1940 Willkie campaign button sent to him by a friend in the United States.

He took it off when an American suggested it "might not be tactful."

Willkie's Aim2 Clerk Suggests: 'Aid Britain'

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Wendell L. Willkie, insisting that he was "plain Mr. Willkie" on a private trip to London, found himself in a quandary today when he visited Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor.

Required to fill out an official form stating the nature of his business, Mr. Willkie left it blank. An enterprising girl clerk suggested he fill in: "Aid for Britain."

Willkie Starts Inquiry With Chambermaid

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The chambermaid who brought Wendell L. Willkie "early morning tea" at 8 A. M. was the first "witness" of his plan to get all the information he can about Great Britain.

"How's the war going?" he asked.

"Of course, we're going to win," the girl answered. "But I think we'd like a little more help from America. Will you tell them to send it quickly, please?"

Over a breakfast of grapefruit, bacon, eggs and coffee a half hour later, Mr. Willkie shot the same question at the waiter. He got virtually the same reply.

SEA MINES KILL 3 IN EIRE

Soldiers Are Blast Victims—Several Homes Razed

DUBLIN, Jan. 27 (AP)—Three Irish soldiers were killed and a number of civilians injured today in explosions of two sea mines on the south coast.

A sergeant and two privates were killed and two civilians injured by one explosion on the South Wexford coast. Before that a mine exploded at the village of Ballycottin, County Cork, injuring several persons and wrecking several homes.

Other mines were reported washed ashore from the heavily mined English Channel.

BRITISH RENEW RAIDS ON NAZI SUPPLY BASES

4 Germans Killed, 6 Injured In Attack, Berlin Admits

Lone Warplane Is Shot Down In England—London Again Passed Up

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 27—Hannover, vital railway and industrial center of northwestern Germany, was reported today to have been the target of an overnight British raid that started "two large and several small fires" as the R. A. F. resumed its assault on the supply centers of the Nazi war machine.

Hannover, with half a million population, is at the crossing of the east-west Berlin-Cologne and north-south Hamburg-Frankfurt railway trunk lines and one of the chief manufacturing cities of the Reich.

Lone Raider Shot Down

Operations of the Nazi air force over England continued at a minimum, with one "lone-wolf" raider reported shot down and its crew of four interned at an east England town.

London saw the eighth successive midnight arrive without an air-raid alarm, and from the rest of the country the reports told the same story—no air activity, no alerts after dark.

Continued bad weather over the Channel and Nazi continental air bases were believed to have kept the German raiders grounded. Rain fell in the Dover Strait, which was calm under a hovering fog.

Only minor raids in eastern Midlands and eastern Scotland were reported during the day.

An Air Ministry communique said a small number of R. A. F. bombers participated in last night's explosive and incendiary attack on industrial targets in Hannover.

All Planes Return

"All our aircraft returned safely," the communique added.

The bomber shot down today was a Junkers 88 heading home after it had just bombed the east English town, the Ministry's news service reported. It was struck by an anti-aircraft shell.

With smoke pouring from its starboard engine, it skimmed roof tops and made a perfect landing in a plowed field.

The four crewmen climbed out, tossed hand grenades in the plane, which exploded and burned out, then surrendered to military police.

Four Killed By British Raiders, Berlin Says

Berlin, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Nazi high command today announced British raiders killed four persons and injured six in western and central Germany last night. Damage was said to have been slight.

Two direct hits on one British merchantman were reported in "successful" German attacks last night on shipping off the southeast British coast. The loss of three German planes was acknowledged.

DNB said a British air attack today on German mine sweepers was repulsed and that two of the attacking planes were so badly damaged they must be considered lost.

BRITONS' COAL RUNS LOW

Local Shortages Predicted From War Transport Burden

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—David Grenfell, Secretary for Mines, warned Britons in a broadcast today of the possibility of acute local shortages of coal and urged them to share their fuel in a "help your neighbor" plan.

"There may be districts so badly placed for supplies or so hampered by transport difficulties," he said, "that we cannot avoid temporary shortages."

He attributed the problem to transportation priorities given to war necessities.

Greeks Say Foe Lost Severely

Report Italians Suffering Enormous Losses in Vain Counter-attacks.

Athens, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The Italians were reported by the Greeks today to have suffered enormous losses in a series of counter-attacks attempted since Premier Mussolini placed Gen. Ugo Cavallero in charge of his forces in Albania. Greek dispatches from the battle front said that the Italians left large numbers of wounded behind after each attack, and the number of Fascist prisoners taken was said to be mounting between 100 and 200 a day.

The Greek advance, these advices said, is continuing at the same pace it was going before the Fascist switched to offensive tactics. New positions were said to have been captured by the Greeks north of Klisura in central Albania and in the sector along the Adriatic coast. The operations north of Klisura, Greek reports said, have lost the character of a movement of purely local importance, and the battle, waged there for the last five days, is now in full swing. The Italian forces there were reported to have been freshly ferried across the Adriatic by plane.

Dispatches quoted Italian prisoners as saying that they were hurled into battle at once after getting out of the planes. Some of the prisoners were from an Alpine division appearing on the Albanian front for the first time.

A Greek spokesman said that the counter-attack was intended by Gen. Cavallero to strengthen the morale of his troops. The spokesman added that the attempt to recover the ground lost last week had failed completely. "Our troops," he said, "maintained the initiative and occupied new positions on the mountains and other fortified positions, plus some villages from which the Italians were forced to withdraw."

Drop Shrapnel Bombs.

ROME, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Growing patrol activity and local actions were reported on the Greek front in Albania by the Italian High Command today. "Our planes dropped shrapnel bombs on enemy troops," the communique said.

30.24—7189

LUFTWAFFE ON JOB NOW, GREEKS THINK

Raiders In Albania More Daring In Last Few Days, Hellenes Note

Tank-Supported Fascist Counter-Attack Beaten Off, Athens Says

JAN 27 194

By J. WES GALLAGHER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Greek Army in Albania, Jan. 27—The appearance of German-type warplanes and a marked change in air tactics since the first of the year caused Greek officers today to speculate on whether Italian pilots are doing all the bombing against the Greeks on this front.

"I don't think those planes are being flown by Italians," said one commander who has been on the front since the start of the war. "I never have seen Italian planes operated as these planes are being flown in the last few days. Those pilots take great risks."

Bombers Swoop Low

Ships resembling new German Junker types have been sweeping to within 200 feet of the ground to bomb and machine-gun roads over which the Greek army has been advancing.

This practice is not general, but is confined to single flights. In a steady six-hour strafing and bombing during recent battles, one flight of planes did the low-flying topped by many others flying several thoussand feet above the jagged mountains.

As the Germans flew in Norway, so did this lower flight. The planes wound through the gorges, dipping to less than 200 feet from the ground to attack Greek positions in Klisura valley.

Attack More Destructive

During the first two months of the war the Italians dropped only a few sticks of bombs in raiding Albanian villages. However, in the last few days whole flights of Italian bombers attacked small villages and attempted to wipe them out completely.

In some cases scarcely a stone is left standing in some of these mountain hamlets, and the entire population has fled to the mountains.

For the first time during the war dive-bombers which were used so effectively in France by the Germans, made their appearance over a Greek city recently, scoring two direct hits on a causeway with two 1,000-pound bombs which are larger than anything the Italians had been using.

Greeks Become Anxious

This growing air opposition is causing Greek anxiety for their spring attack plans, since it is a foretaste of what may be expected when winter weather lifts. Thus far the snow and cold have both hampered and aided the Greeks, slowing their ground advance, but also restricting Italian aerial activity.

In many cases the obvious Italian advantage in the air has caused Greek infantry to halt at noon, did in and wait for darkness before resuming.

Greek officers are hoping to obtain large numbers of planes from the United States and Britain by spring.

"You see how it is," the chief o staff in charge said. "It's terrible. W must have help in airplanes. Many airplanes."

Greeks Report Repulse Of Tank-Aided Attack

Athens, Jan. 27 (AP)—Reinforced Italian infantrymen fighting north of Klisura, Albania, counter-attacked with the aid of tanks, but again were thrown back with severe losses, a Greek Government spokesman said tonight.

Specific locations were not given by the spokesman, who said repeated Fascist attacks were aimed at holding strategic heights.

Greeks Gain Ground

"Our army again gained ground, mopping up the terrain where the Italians left many dead and wounded, and taking 147 prisoners."

Constant hammering by the Greeks in below-zero temperatures and heavy snows was said to have taken an "enormous" toll of Italian strength.

Counter-attacks, sources here said, have failed to stop the slow Greek advances.

Italian Casualties Heavy

Large numbers of casualties have been left by the Italians on the battlefields after each foray, dispatches from the front lines stated. Greek troops were reported to be capturing between 100 and 200 men a day.

The Italian forces were said to have been augmented recently by new troops who were ferried across the Adriatic by planes.

Fighting On Whole Line Reported More Intense

Bitolj, Yugoslavia, Jan. 27 (AP)—Fighting along the entire one hundred-mile Greek-Italian front in Albania was mounting in intensity, reports received at the Yugoslav border said tonight.

Heaviest fighting was centered in the Tepelini and Klisura sectors, where the Italians pounded the Greek lines in mass attacks yesterday with fresh units of mountain-wise Alpini taking part. Observers said the Italian infantry was supported by a continuous artillery and air bombardment.

Greek Resistance Stiff

The Greek forces stubbornly resisted the Italian thrusts, the reports said, and this afternoon began their own round of counter-attacks. The Greeks apparently were challenging their foe in the air, for a number of air fights were reported over the front.

On the southern front, where the Greek left wing has an anchor on the coast, the Greek forces were reported to be near Dukati, twenty-two miles from the port of Valona. However, they were only twelve miles from the southern shore of Valona Bay.

On the northern front the Greeks were reported to have made a strong attack today between Malina and Hondiste, claiming occupation of mountain peaks of strategic importance.

Wavell Trip To Athens Disclosed By London

London, Jan. 27 (AP)—Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Middle East commander, recently visited Athens, it was announced officially here tonight.

Wavell, it was said, conferred "on certain aspects of the aid which Great Britain had been giving and is continuing to give Greece in her resistance to Italian aggression.

ATHENS, JAN. 27-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT LIFTED, EFFECTIVE TOMORROW, THE EMBARGO PLACED ON BANKING AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR WITH ITALY.

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GERMANS DENY HAVING HALTED RIOTS IN ITALY

Berlin Says Its Troops Were Only on Way to Foot of Boot.

SCOFFS AT ANY UPRISINGS

Rome Adds Its Denials and Asserts Only Airmen Have Arrived.

Berlin, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Rumors of an uprising in the Italian cities of Turin and Milan were denied in the Wilhelmstrasse to-day.

German troops were said to have been cheered by the populace while passing through Milan yesterday en route to the south of Italy, and it was stated that no German troops whatever are in Turin.

[Rome also denied reports of rioting in northern Italian cities as "a ridiculous invention"; declared that German soldiers had not been sent to Italy to police it and asserted that only German airmen had entered the country.]

Germans Release Pictures.

German picture agencies released today for the first time photos showing German flyers in Sicily. No figures whatever are available, however, of the size of the forces sent to Italy's aid.

"This will become evident once the archives of war are opened after the war is over," German officials said.

These sources also professed to know nothing about troops other than air force detachments having gone to Italy.

To a further question as to what the passage of German troops through Milan meant, they said:

"It is natural that when once the air force has been assigned to a certain task in a certain place. all sorts of re-enforcements and replacements must be sent from time to time."

What the Pictures Show.

The pictures released today, with the approval of the High Command, show among other things how heavy anti-aircraft guns are hauled over rocky ground by tread-track trucks.

Another picture shows a pretty Italian girl handing presents to a German air force soldier through a train compartment window.

Still another snapshot is that of German flyers unloading the heaviest bombs at an undisclosed airport in southern Italy, with mountains in the background. One bomber is represented in another view as "on its way to Malta." Steep cliffs are faintly visible in the background.

There also is a view of a company commander standing apparently on the steps of some southern Italian city hall and thanking the populace for a friendly reception.

Not Previously Admitted.

This reference to Nazi troops moving to the south of Italy appeared to be the first specific statement from either of the Axis capitals that German troops have been sent to Italy. Their purpose there was not disclosed.

There have been reports previously from observers in Balkan capitals that German soldiers had been sent into Italy, and that German officers had been given positions on Italian staffs, but none of these has been confirmed.

Germany is operating units of her air force from Italian bases, taking part in recent weeks in the air war over the Mediterranean. Some of the reports of German forces in Italy indicated they were members of ground forces attached to the air corps.

New Dispatches Quoted.

The Columbia Broadcasting System declared in a broadcast at New York last night that, in spite of the Italian denials, new dispatches from a Balkan capital said that Italian soldiers fought on the side of the rioters in Turin, Milan and other cities. A report from the CBS correspondent at Belgrade, Winston Burdett, said that there were heavy casualties and that "a number of Italian army officers and several other men, reported to be dignitaries of the Fascist party, are said to have been arrested by the Italian secret police and the German Gestapo."

Berlin Reports Milan Cheered German Troops

Fails to Reveal How Many Soldiers Are in Italy, Denies Uprising Rumors

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BERLIN, Jan. 27 (AP).—German troops passing through Milan en route to southern Italy were reported here today to have been cheered yesterday by the Italian population.

Rumors of uprisings at Milan and Turin were denied in German government quarters. It was stated that no German troops whatever were in Turin.

German authorities professed to know nothing about any German troops other than air force detachments having gone to Italy. Asked what the reference to passage of troops through Milan meant, they said: "It is natural that, once the air force has been assigned to a certain task in a certain place all sorts of reinforcements and replacements must be sent from time to time."

No figures are available here as to the size of the German forces sent to Italy's aid. A Nazi authority commented: "This will become evident once the archives of war are opened after the war is over."

German picture agencies issued today photographs showing German flyers on Italy's Mediterranean island of Sicily. One picture showed heavy anti-aircraft guns being hauled over rocky ground by trucks. Another showed a girl handing presents to a German air force soldier through a railroad car window.

There were other views, of German flyers unloading bombs at an airport with mountains in the background, a bomber represented as "on the way to Malta" (British Mediterranean base), and a company commander standing on the steps of a city hall in a southern Italian city and apparently thanking the populace for a friendly reception.

Hitler Divides Reich's Richest Province Into Upper, Lower Silesia

Berlin, *Tuesday*, Jan. 28 (AP)—Adolf Hitler today ordered Germany's biggest and most populous province divided into the separate provinces of Upper and Lower Silesia, effective immediately.

The order was designed "to assure political leadership and administration" for the 7,500,000 inhabitants, the announcement said.

Kattowitz was made capital for

Upper, Breslau for Lower Silesia.

Two Nazi stalwarts were named governors, Fritz Bracht, 41, for Upper; Karl Hanke, 37, for Lower Silesia.

Joseph Wagner, who also had charge of the price structure under the four-year plan, asked to be relieved as governor of Silesia, Rudolph Hess, Reich-minister, announced.

BERLIN, JAN 27-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TOLD FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS TODAY THEY WOULD SOON BE SHOWN WAR FILMS DEPICTING BOTH SIDES IN ACTION.

CAPTURE OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND BELGIAN ARMY FILMS, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, PERMITTED THE SHOWING OF GERMAN TROOPS IN ACTION AT ONE MOMENT FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF GERMAN CAMERAMEN, THEN A SWITCHOVER TO SHOW HOW THE FIGHT WAS GOING ON THE OTHER SIDE.

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martialed and a new political organization is formed it was considered likely he would organize some form of coalition government in an effort toward complete national unity.

Soldier Schmeling Still Dreams Of Place in World Ring Picture

Nazi Parachutist Concedes Louis Is 'Best Man You've Got Over There'—Retains Popularity With Berlin Fight Fans

JAN 27

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 27—"Soldat" M. Schmeling still has a pretty high regard for the boxing ability of Max Schmeling, former world heavyweight champion.

Though he was stopped by Champion Joe Louis in one round the last time they met, he would concede the Brown Bomber nothing more today than that "he's still the best man you've got over there." Schmeling wasn't, obviously, cutting himself out of the world picture.

Schmeling, though now a "Fallschirmjaeger" (parachute trooper), hasn't quit the ring. He pointed out there was no chance of his making another trip to the United States at present, even though he would like to, but there still is a possibility he will defend his European heavyweight title.

It was with this in mind that Schmeling, a guest of the Berlin Stadium, together with about twenty other parachute troopers, sat in on yesterday's battle between Walter Neusel and Adolf Heuser. Max, who beat Neusel in nine rounds in 1934 and stopped Heuser in 1 minute and 12 seconds in 1939, studied the two closely as Neusel slugged his way to victory. The former world champion explained he might meet one or the other in the future.

Furlough to Be Decided

"It's not decided definitely yet," said Der Max, "whether the army will give me furlough to train." Under German boxing rules, Schmeling must defend the title within a specified time or give it up.

He would say little about his activities as a parachute trooper beyond the statement that "it takes just as much training as it does to be a boxer." To all further questions he simply smiled and said, "You'd better not ask me about that," then chuckled at the interviewer's disappointment.

The Black Uhlan belittled the leg injury he suffered while training for parachute jumping. He said the leg had healed completely, in spite of talk in Berlin that the break had been serious, and showed no signs of a limp. He moved as spryly as he ever did in the ring.

Autograph Seekers Busy

Before the Neusel-Heuser bout began, the crowd spotted Schmeling and besieged him for autographs. Then a spotlight picked out the former champion and the loudspeaker blared for silence as he came up to the ring to be introduced.

"We have the pleasure to introduce the former world champion, Max Schmeling, parachute troop volunteer," said the announcer.

Max, trim and broad-shouldered and looking more fit than ever as a result of his military training, skipped through the ropes and trotted to the center of the ring. He clicked his heels in Prussian fashion, and snapped a Nazi salute to the four sides of the hall. He was dressed in civilian clothes, and one fan shouted:

"Where's that uniform?"

The crowd laughed good-naturedly. Then it was "Unser Max" (Our Max) as he shook hands with Neusel, patted Heuser on the head and went back to his comrades in arms to watch the fight.

IRON GUARDISTS LOSE POSITIONS IN THE CABINET

Antonescu Picks Members Who Will Back Purge of Rumanian Rebels.

ARMY CAPTURES TERRORISTS

JAN 27 1941

Fugitives Driven From Hiding Places by Blizzard and Lack of Provisions.

Bucharest, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu eliminated today all Iron Guardists from his Cabinet and organized a strong new military government.

In forming the new government he surrounded himself with generals who helped quell the abortive Iron Guard revolution last week and who he knew would uphold him without question in his attempt to purge the country of rebellious elements.

Antonescu will continue in the dual capacity of Premier and Foreign Minister. Gen. Dimitri Popescu, appointed last week as Minister of Interior—replacing Gen. George Petrovicescu, an Iron Guardist who is now reported either dead or arrested—remains in that post.

The Iron Guardist Propaganda Minister, whose department was held responsible for Guardist papers' refusal to publish Antonescu's pleas for support last week, was removed from office. He now is reported under arrest.

Terrorists Rounded Up.

Alleged Iron Guard terrorists, sneaking through the streets of Bucharest in a blinding blizzard, the worst snowstorm of the winter here, were being picked up one by one today by bayonet-armed soldiers. After days of hiding, some of them in dark alleys, basements and unfinished buildings, the fugitives were being forced into the open by hunger and cold.

Except for an occasional shot fired in the air to halt pedestrians out after the 10 P. M. curfew, the capital was calm last night and today, and official spokesmen said that Vice-Premier Horia Sima, leader of the Iron Guard and officially described as the leader of last week's revolt, was under arrest. He was said to have been seized in a sleeping car while attempting to flee Rumania.

An Associated Press survey of the damage done in Bucharest during last week's bloody revolt showed that one of the most badly wrecked houses was the huge stone mansion of the munitions manufacturer Malaxa, which had been taken over by the Iron Guard. He and his family had previously left the house. Heavy artillery shells made holes one to two feet across through the stout walls before the army finally succeeded in forcing the barricaded rebels to hoist the white flag.

Travelers from the provinces said that, while the Iron Guard took over complete control of many towns for several days, the army soon moved in to force their surrender, in some cases without firing a shot.

An impressive State funeral was held today for fallen officers and soldiers in Victoria Plaza before the presidency of the council offices, where some of the most furious fighting had taken place.

EMERGENCY REGIME SET UP BY ANTONESCU

JAN 27 194

Premier Ousts All Iron Guardists In Forming Military Government

Soldiers Halt Every Auto In Bucharest In Hunt For Extremists

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Jan. 27—Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu formed a provisional military government for Rumania today eliminating from his Cabinet all members of the Iron Guard, which was held responsible for the nation's short-lived but bloody revolt.

All but seven members of the new Government are high-ranking army officers and close personal friends of Antonescu, who continues in the dual capacity of Premier and Foreign Minister.

In all, there are eleven generals, a lieutenant colonel, an air commander, four college professors, a Supreme Court judge and two technical experts.

Soldiers Search Autos

As Antonescu reshaped his Government, soldiers with fixed bayonets began halting every automobile passing through Bucharest in a redoubled search for any Iron Guard extremists who thus far have escaped the Government's dragnet.

Also, just outside Antonescu's office a funeral was held in the scarred public square for seventeen army men who fell in quelling last week's abortive revolt.

Thousands stood with bared heads at the mass funeral as a blizzard swirled through the square, surrounded by public buildings bearing scars of artillery shells and machine-gun bullets.

The service was chanted before the caskets of a major, a colonel and fifteen subalterns and privates.

New Cabinet Members

Among the new Cabinet members are:

Interior, Gen. Dimitru Popescu.
Propaganda, Prof. Nichifor Crainic.
Justice, Judge George Docan.
National Defense, Gen. Joseph Iacobici.
Finance, Gen. N. Sotenescu.
Agriculture, Gen. Ion Sichitiu.
Education, Gen. Radu Rossetti.
National Economy, Gen. George Potopeanu.
Minister of Coordination, Col. N. Dragomir.
Minister Without Portfolio, Prof. Mihil Antonescu, who formerly was Justice Minister.

Observers here believed the military regime would be retained only as long as Antonescu considers a national emergency exists. After the rebel leaders are coralled and court-martialed and a new political organization is formed it was considered likely he would organize some form of coalition government in an effort toward complete national unity.

ISTANBUL TO GET AIR RAID PRACTICE

Mock State of War to Open There Tomorrow.

JAN 27 194

Istanbul, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—A mock state of war to last four days has been declared in Istanbul, beginning tomorrow, to give residents a taste of what may be in store for them if Turkey should be drawn into the European conflict. It will include the most extensive air raid drill thus far for the city, key points of the link between Europe and the Near East in the strategic Dardanelles region.

Planes are to simulate air attacks on Istanbul and citizens will be forced to take cover when sirens sound, while all traffic, including trains, will be halted. Underground chambers of the famous palace of the Sultans, relic of the Ottoman empire, will be used as air-raid shelters.

The preparations coincided with declarations in Turkish newspapers that the nation would defend itself against any Axis attack and also would act swiftly in the event of a threat elsewhere in the Balkans.

British officers yesterday concluded military talks with Turkish leaders at Ankara and left for Karabuk, near the Black Sea, to inspect Turkey's new fuel and iron industry. Semi-official sources said the conferences were held in an amiable atmosphere and that further consultations would be held whenever necessary. Turkey and Britain have a pact containing a pledge of British aid in event Turkey should be attacked.

30.24—7191

30.24—7191

Count Csaky Dies in Budapest

Forty-six-year-old Foreign Minister Linked Hungary to Axis Alliance.

Budapest, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Istvan Csaky, whose signature linked Hungary to the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis last November, died early today after an illness of seven weeks. He was 46 years old, the youngest Foreign Minister in Hungarian history. He had been in a coma since Saturday night. He had been stricken ill on December 9 aboard a train in Yugoslavia, just after signing a Yugoslav-Hungarian pact of friendship.

His illness was first diagnosed as influenza, but later as food poisoning. His twenty-eight-year-old bride of eight months, the former Countess Maria Chorinsky of Moravia, was at the bedside when death came.

Count Csaky, who had spent half his life at the Foreign Office, became Foreign Minister in 1938, after the Munich Conference, when a Cabinet change growing out of dissatisfaction over Hungary's share of Czecho-Slovakia brought him into the Government. He held the portfolio ever since. An ardent nationalist, he was said to have enjoyed the confidence of both Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler. The key to his policy was implicit in the assertion he often made that Hungary's greatest good was to be found in tightening her bonds with Germany.

Mourned by Germans.

Berlin, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The death of the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Istvan Csaky is mourned by the German people just as though he were one of their number, authorized German spokesmen said today.

An Ardent Patriot.

Count Csaky, a career diplomat, was first of all a Hungarian patriot and an ardent Nationalist. He trained for diplomacy as a profession at the Royal Academy at Vienna, then entered the service of his country as a Legation Attache in 1919, during the confusion following the world war end and the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Through the years he climbed gradually in the service, was Minister to Spain and Charge d'Affaires in Spain and Portugal, and then was called home to serve under the Foreign Minister, Kolman von Kanya, in Budapest.

It was the Munich Conference, at which he was an observer, that opened the way for Count Csaky to become Foreign Minister. At that time, in September, he was Chief of Cabinet in the Von Kanya Ministry. Von Kanya resigned because of Hungary's dissatisfaction over the slice of dismembered Czecho-Slovakia given her at the conference. In the next two years, up to the beginning of his fatal illness last December, Count Csaky spent much time "on the road" as Hungarian Foreign Minister, chiefly in Rome and Berlin.

Italy Boosts Crops By Electric Shock

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Italy claims to have evolved a method of boosting wheat yields by giving seed a pre-planting electric shock, the Department of Agriculture reported today.

The department learned that treatment by a high-tension electric current was used to stimulate the main reproductive cells of the seed, and Italian agriculture experts said this developed more grains to each head of wheat.

Italians Fleeing Eritrea Border, British on Heels

Fascists Retreat Headlong; Invading Army Within a Few Miles of Agordat

By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Jan. 27.—A precipitate retreat by the Italians into Eritrea from Umm Hagar, their last position near the border of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, was reported in military circles here tonight. The British were said to be in hot pursuit.

While the British East African campaign thus apparently was gaining momentum, another army of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's forces was said to be strengthening its position at Derna, the next Libyan port in the path of the drive in North Africa.

British vanguards in Italy's colony of Eritrea were reported to be only a few miles from Agordat, an important station on a railroad running east toward Asmara, the Eritrean capital, seventy miles away, and Massaua, Eritrea's only good port.

The Italians have thrown up defense works hastily at Agordat, British military sources said. There was no indication, however, that troops would be sent by the railroad from Asmara to reinforce the Italian divisions which the British now have pressed back about eighty miles since the recapture of Kassala, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on Jan. 19.

Three or four battalions of Italian troops are retreating from Umm Hagar, advices received here said. They were reported cut off from the main Italian positions in Eritrea by the British advance, and their line of withdrawal appeared to be leading them southward into Ethiopia. Italian positions around Barentu, thirty-eight miles southwest of Agordat, were reported threatened by another British column.

From a separate fighting front still farther southeast in Africa, the British reported progress in both the Gallabat (Metemma) sector and the interior of Ethiopia and said British patrols in Italian Somaliland, opposite the Kenya border, had engaged in successful encounters "along the whole front."

The British reported Kenya Colony practically cleared of the Italians who invaded the northern part of that territory last fall. Some were reported to have been pursued into Ethiopia by South African forces, while others were said to have been pushed across the border into Italian Somaliland, where the British have occupied waterholes vital in that desert territory.

The chief pressure on the Italians in Northern Africa came from the Royal Air Force. The Middle East Commands communique said operations in the region of Derna were developing "satisfactorily."

In the capture of Tobruk last week, British headquarters said, 25,000 Italian prisoners were taken and they, together with 1,100 captured to date in the Eritrean invasion, raise Great Britain's total of Italian prisoners to about 111,000.

The British communique reported twenty-two medium and twenty-eight light tanks seized also at Tobruk and said the counting and sorting of guns captured there was "proceeding."

The Royal Air Force reported six Italian planes destroyed in yesterday's fighting, five in air battles and one on a landing field.

British Push Deep Into Eritrea

Invaders Now Eighty Miles Beyond Frontier —25,000 Italians Captured at Tobruk.

Cairo, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—British imperial forces, smashing by land and air at Italy's African empire on fronts 2,000 miles apart, have driven nearly eighty miles into Eritrea, the Middle East Command announced late today. The communique reported also that the British were closing in on the important railroad center of Agordat, and on Barentu, both in Eritrea, and that operations in the Derna area of Libya were developing satisfactorily.

British headquarters also announced that 25,000 Italian prisoners were seized in last week's capture of the Libyan port base of Tobruk and that 1,100 prisoners have been taken thus far in the invasion of Eritrea. These figures brought to 111,000 the number of Italian prisoners taken by the British since they launched their African offensive.

Pacing the land operations in the Derna area, the Royal Air Force announced raids on the landing ground there and at Barce, another Libyan base, where a number of Fascist craft on the ground and buildings were reported hit. Five Italian planes were reported shot down, three of them near Mechile, south of Derna, and two others which were attacking British troops advancing on Derna itself. A sixth Italian craft was said to have been destroyed on a landing field near Mechile. One British plane was reported missing.

The Italians were reported to have fled hastily from Umm Hagar, their last post in the border region between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Eritrea, with the British closely pursuing them. Umm Hagar is in southernmost Eritrea, near the junction with the Ethiouian frontier.

Agordat is eighty miles inside Eritrea from the Sudan border and is the railhead of a line to Asmara, the Eritrean capital, seventy miles farther east. Barentu is sixty miles inside Eritrea and thirty-eight miles southwest of Agordat.

Further down in Africa, today's war bulletin said, operations were progressing in the Metemma area and further successes were reported by Ethiopian natives against the Italians in their Fascist-conquered country. British patrols operating in Italian Somaliland, opposite the Kenya border, have engaged in successful encounters "along the whole front," the British Command asserted.

Fighting Around Derna.

Earlier today British troops were reported in battle contact with the garrison of the little Libyan port of Derna, gateway to the mountain plateau where Marshal Rodolfo Graziani may make a last stand, some observers believe, to defend his base at Bengasi, 150 miles further along the Cirenaican coast.

The British said there have already been some clashes around Derna, reached three days ago by advance British mechanized units which have since been re-enforced by infantry and artillery brought ninety-five miles from captured Tobruk.

Around Derna is the African Eden to which Premier Mussolini sent hundreds of Italian colonists to farm the fertile valleys of the Gebel Akdar (Green Mountains) which may now afford Graziani a good rugged terrain for a fight. There were no reports, however, that Graziani so far has sent up troops to meet the British advance.

Lively Fighting Reported.

Rome, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today its troops in Libya had inflicted considerable losses on British armored vehicles in lively fighting east and south of the port of Derna. It added that the Italian Air Force "bombed, strafed and machine-gunned strong artillery and mechanized concentrations."

Two British planes were shot down by Italian fighters, it said.

Fighting continued on the Sudanese front in East Africa, the communique continued, "with intense, continual, effective aid by our air detachments. . . . On the Kenya front, our detachments surprised a strong enemy column, inflicting considerable losses."

Moscow's View Revealed.

Moscow, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The Red Star, newspaper of the Soviet Russian Army, said last night that Marshal Graziani's position in Africa is critical, and that it is no longer a question of the losses suffered by the Italian troops in Libya "but of the possibility of their further resistance at all."

"The appearance of the German air force in the Mediterranean," it declared, "of course limits somewhat the liberty to maneuver the British Navy, but this cannot prevent fully its military action."

The newspaper added that "the mighty German military technic" was not enough to permit invasion of England in 1940, and that invasion now would demand colossal efforts by Germany because the English power of resistance has grown immeasurably.

Mail for Italian Prisoners

20,000 Messages Reach Egypt Through Red Cross

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (AP).—Twenty thousand messages relayed by the International Red Cross for Italian prisoners in Egypt and Palestine were received here today by special mail from Geneva.

Fascist prisoners taken at Bardia have been removed to transit camps at Alexandria and other parts of Egypt to make room for those captured at Tobruk. These are now reaching the Valley of the Nile by rail, road and sea. In the transit camps they are given new clothes.

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

TOBRUK, E LIBYA, JAN. 24 (DELAYED)--(AP)-- BRITISH ARMORED UNITS AND AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY FORCES ARE CLOSING IN ON E DERNA.

TOBRUK HAD ONLY A SKELETON FORCE OF OCCUPATION REMAINING--ALL THE OTHERS WHO TOOK PART IN ITS STORMING AND CAPTURE HAVING MOVED ON WESTWARD.

JAN 27

THE TOWN'S CONSIDERABLE WAR SPOILS ARE BEING CHECKED AND PRESSED INTO SERVICE BY THE BRITISH AS [redacted] RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE. WITH THE BRITISH FRONT [redacted] ADVANCING FURTHER BEYOND THE RAILHEAD DAILY, ALL ENEMY SUPPLIES WHICH CAN BE GARNERED ARE USEFUL.

FIRES IN THE TOBRUK PORT AREA CAUSED BY BOMBARDMENT AND THE ITALIAN EFFORTS TO DESTROY ANYTHING WHICH THE BRITISH MIGHT USE CONTINUED SMOULDERING, AND TWO MYSTERIOUS FIRES [redacted] BROKE OUT TODAY. THEY WERE [redacted] INVESTIGATED. QUICK WORK BY FIRE FIGHTERS PREVENTED DESTRUCTION OF THE WHOLE TOWN.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAVE ESTABLISHED FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN A PLEASANT VILLA IN TOBRUK, BROUGHT ONE OF THESE FIRES UNDER CONTROL.

EFFORTS TO CLEAR TOBRUK HARBOR OF ITALIAN MINES WERE DELAYED FOR A FEW MINUTES TO RESCUE A SINGED KITTEN OFF THE ITALIAN CRUISER SAN GIORGIO. [redacted] THE FRIGHTENED ANIMAL HAD SURVIVED 48 HOURS OF FIERCE FIRE WHICH GUTTED THE VESSEL AND [redacted] EXPLODED HER AMMUNITION STORES.

TWO SEAMEN BOARDING THE CRUISER FROM A ROWBOAT, FOUND THE CAT C

JAN 27

TWO SEAMEN BOARDING THE CRUISER FROM A ROWBOAT FOUND THE CAT CRYING, AND THEY HAILED A MINESWEEPER WHICH TOOK THE KITTEN ABOARD AND GIVE IT MILK. THE SWEEPER'S SKIPPER GAVE ORDERS AS TO HOW IT COULD BE NURSED BACK TO HEALTH.

THE SAN GIORGIO WAS A TOTAL LOSS AND WAS A BIG PASSENGER VESSEL ALSO BURNED IN THE HARBOR. THIS SHIP, ERRONEOUSLY FIRST

30.24— 7193

30.24— 7193

IDENTIFIED AS THE MARCO POLO, PROVED TO BE THE 15,400-TON LIGURIA.

HARBOR DOCKS WERE WRECKED BY THE RAF BOMBINGS.

AMONG THE CAPTURE EFFECTS WHICH AMUSED THE BRITISH WERE COPIES OF IL GIORNALE DI BENGASI, DATED OCTOBER 1, JANUARY 10, WITH STORIES CHARACTERIZING THE FALL OF BARDIA AS "HEROIC RESISTANCE AGAINST A FORCE TEN TIMES SUPERIOR WHICH WON ITALIAN COMBATANTS PRAISE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

THE NEWSPAPER DESCRIBED THIS SOLIDLY FORTIFIED STRONGHOLD WITH A GARRISON OF 42,000 MEN AS "MERELY AN ORDINARY OUTPOST IN THE DESERT WITH SCANT MEANS OF DEFENSE." THE NEWSPAPER SAID GENERAL ANNIBALE BERGONZOLI --WHO FLED BEFORE BARDIA FELL--HAD ADDED "A NEW PAGE OF GLORY" TO HIS RECORD.

JAN 27 1941

APL KENNEDY&&1600 AND SECOND --- LCH --6,55PES

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH BRITISH FORCES OUTSIDE DERNA, LIBYA, JAN. 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ITALIAN ARTILLERY ROARED TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO STEM THE BRITISH DESERT ARMY'S WESTWARD ADVANCE ACROSS LIBYA BUT IT APPEARED LIKELY THAT THEIR EFFORT WOULD ACCOMPLISH NO MORE THAN A DELAY IN THE FALL OF THE TOWN.

FOR ALMOST THE ENTIRE HUNDRED MILES BETWEEN THE CAPTURED TOWN OF TOBRUK AND DERNA, THE ROAD WAS ALIVE WITH VEHICLES AS THE ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF MEN AND ARMS USED IN TAKING TOBRUK LAST WEEK POURED WESTWARD, FOLLOWING IN A QUEUE MAKING A SINGLE SERPENTINE CONVOY.

IN THIS AREA WAS OBSERVED THE WRECKAGE OF 40 ITALIAN PLANES STREWN OVER VARIOUS AIRFIELDS ALONG THE ROAD. THEY HAD BEEN SET AFIRE BY RE-TREATING ITALIANS AFTER FIGHTERS OF THE BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE HAD STRAFED THEM.

JAN 27 1941

AT BOMBA AN EXCELLENT SEAPLANE BASE FELL TO THE BRITISH AFTER THREE BIG ITALIAN FLYING BOATS HAD BURNED OUT ASHORE AND SEVERAL OTHERS WERE SUNK IN THE BAY.

HERE ONE OF THE LAST ACTS OF THE ITALIANS WAS TO BUILD A LITTLE CEMETERY FOR FIVE OF THEIR FLIERS WHO WERE SHOT DOWN. WREATHS OF CAMEL THORN, THE ONLY VEGETATION AVAILABLE, WERE LAID UNDER NEAT CROSSES MADE OF PACKING BOX WOOD AND BEARING THE AVIATORS' NAMES.

IN A MINOR ENGAGEMENT AT LEAST FOUR ITALIAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED. SEVEN WOUNDED FROM THESE TANKS WERE BROUGHT TO THE AIRPORT WHERE THE FORCES OUTSIDE DERNA BEDDED DOWN TONIGHT.

SINCE I WAS THE ONLY ONE WITH THE BRITISH ABLE TO SPEAK ITALIA... RAF DOCTOR ASKED ME TO HELP AS HE WORKED ON THEM.

THE MOST SERIOUSLY WOUNDED MAN WAS A CREMONESE TANK-DRIVER WHO...

LATER FROM PERITONITIS.

THE ITALIANS REMAINED GENERALLY INACTIVE IN THE AIR BUT ONE GROUP OF FASCIST FIGHTERS SHOWED UP OVER THE DERNA REGION TODAY AND ENGAGED IN AN INDECISIVE BATTLE WITH FOUR PLANES OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE.

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JAN 27 1941

Havas Becomes Official News Agency

Vichy, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The widely known French news agency, Havas, announced today that it would become a Government news service under the regulations issued on December 20 last, directing the centralization of all French news distribution, and that it would no longer function as a private organization.

NAZIS FREE ROCQUE

Petain's Fascist Aid Said to Have Left Paris.

Vichy, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Col. Francois de la Rocque, former commander of the Fascist Croix de Feu organization, was released by German officials in Paris today and returned to unoccupied France, it was reported here. He left at once for his home at Clermont-Ferrand.

It was said that the Rightist leader, who had been named a member of Chief of State Marshal Petain's advisory council, had been arrested on January 24 and his home, automobile and papers searched.

He was questioned, it was said, about unauthorized meetings of his followers which he was reported to have been holding in the occupied zone.

FRENCH TROOPS RIOT

Six Persons Are Killed in Algerian Disorders.

Vichy, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—A riot by French troops stationed at Maison Carree in Algeria, in which six persons were killed and many wounded, was reported here today. Three of those fatally shot in random firing were said to have been women.

Officials have arrested all of the ringleaders, it was reported, except several who fled and now are surrounded in their country hideout.

Sword Given Lafayette By George Washington To Be Sent Roosevelt

Vichy, Jan. 27 (AP) — A sword which George Washington gave to the Marquis de Lafayette will be turned over to Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, for presentation to President Roosevelt, it was reported today.

Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State, will hand the sword to Leahy. It was donated by Charles Baron, descendant of a comrade-in-arms of Lafayette, who has given two other Lafayette relics previously presented to Roosevelt.

DUTCH CATHOLICS DEFY NAZI ORDER

Clergy Refuses to Bury Them With Rites.

Amsterdam (Via Berlin) Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The Catholic episcopacy of the Netherlands defied national socialism in a pastoral letter read in all churches yesterday and reiterated a former refusal to administer extreme unction and bury with Catholic rites "liberals, Socialists, communists and National Socialists." The letter was signed by the archbishop and four bishops.

As regards the Nazis, the letter said that refusal to anoint and bury applies to "those Catholics of whom it is known that they are supporting the National Socialist movement in large measure."

The letter further emphasizes tha since the Catholic leaders' first statement (of several weeks ago) it has become even more clearly evident that the Nazi movement not only threatens to hamper the church in the execution of its tasks, but that it endangers the Christian conception of life of those who participate in it.

"Therefore even membership will, generally speaking, not be permitted." the letter stated.

JAN 27 1941

Spaghetti Rationed

Rome, Jan. 27.—(AP)—Ration cards further restricting the consumption of spaghetti emphasized an ever-tightening food control on the home front tonight while Italian armies fought with their backs to the wall in defense of Fascism's empire.

The high command reported stiff resistance to the British advance on the Libyan port of Derna, 95 miles west of captured Tobruk and a desert prize because of its gushing springs.

In Albania, the war bulletin said, trainloads of dive bombers and fighter pilots sent from Germany assisted Italian patrols in resisting Greek pressure.

The presence of these German airmen in Italy was said to have led to foreign reports that they were used to suppress rioting in the northern industrial cities of Milan and Turin, long noted for their anti-German sentiment.

Continue to Deny Rioting

Both the riots and the use of Germans in police duty were denied by authoritative spokesmen, and officials for the first time permitted publication of Belgrade dispatches as broadcast abroad that disorders in Milan and Turin were quelled with the help of German troops.

"Just in case the people of Milan and Turin are not aware of what's happening in their respective cities," was the sarcastic commentary printed with the reports.

An order to serve spaghetti, rice and noodle dishes in restaurants only upon presentation of food cards was a new departure and closed a loophole in previous restrictions which had dealt only with the quantities and variety of food served.

The ration tickets go into effect Feb. 1, and limit each restaurant patron to one dish a day, either at noon or in the evening, of spaghetti, noodles, rice, and other wheat paste foods which are soup courses in Italy.

ITALY RATIONS MORE

Spaghetti in Restaurants Is Hit by New Curb.

Rome, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Food Dictator Giuseppe Tassinari tightened the restrictions today on the eating of spaghetti, rice and noodles by introducing ration cards for diners in restaurants.

Beginning on February 1 ration tickets must be presented in restaurants for every dish of rice or such wheat paste foods as spaghetti and noodles, with the ration limited to one dish a day, either at noon or in the evening. The ration was fixed at 70 to 110 grams (0.4 to 3.85 ounces) depending on the category of the restaurant.

Hitherto rice, spaghetti and flour for noodle-making had been rationed in homes, while restaurants had been restricted to serving such foods at the noon meal only.

Cumberland at Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 27 (AP).—The British cruiser Cumberland, flagship of Commodore Frank Pegram, arrived here today. Its visit the day after the departure of the cruiser Newcastle indicated an unusually heavy concentration of British warships in the South Atlantic.

WOULD BAN CHAPLIN FILM

Argentine Official To Act Against "Great Dictator"

Buenos Aires, Jan. 27 (AP)—Miguel Culaciati, Interior Minister, told the press tonight he would try by every means to bar the showing in Argentina of Charlie Chaplin's movie "The Great Dictator." The German Embassy complained to the Federal Government after a provincial city authorized the showing.

The picture has been barred in Buenos Aires by a Mayoral order.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JAN 27-(AP)-COUNT RENE DE SAINT QUENTIN, FORMER FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, ARRIVED HERE TODAY ABOARD A PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS PLANE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO ASSUME HIS POST AS AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL.

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JAN 27 1941

TOKIO REMA... PLEASES N...

Attack on U. S. Policy Said to Prove Axis Teamwork.

Berlin, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Authorized Germans said today that nothing could better illustrate the perfect teamwork of the Rome-Berlin-Tokio pact partners than yesterday's remarks by the Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka. His observations, these spokesmen said, have the 100 per cent approval of Germany.

Assails Hull Statement.

Tokio, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, was yesterday reported by Domei, the Japanese news agency, to have declared before a House of Representatives budget committee: "So long as America maintains her policy of regarding China, instead of the Eastern Pacific, as her first line of defense, the development of friendly relations between Japan and the United States will remain an idle dream."

Domei said that Mr. Matsuoka described the recent statement of the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, on the Manchurian accident as "such an obvious distortion of the fact that it will not bear the barest scrutiny."

[Mr. Hull told the House Foreign Affairs Committee on January 15 that the first step toward tyrannical rule was taken "in the Far East in 1931 with the forceful occupation of Manchuria in contravention of the provisions of the Nine-Power treaty and of the Kellogg-Briand pact."]

Mr. Matsuoka was said to have repeated a wish for friendship with the United States, but declared that it must be based on sympathetic understanding of each other's policy. Domei added that Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Minister of the Navy, told the Budget Committee that the current budget estimates had been prepared in view of American naval expansion.

30.24— 7195

TOKYO, JAN 28-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-PREMIER PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE STARTLED THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BUDET SESSION TODAY BY PERSONALLY ASSUMING ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SACRIFICE OF 100,000 MEN AND VAST SUMS OF MONEY IN THE "CHINA INCIDENT" AND VOICED HIS DETERMINATION TO REMAIN IN OFFICE "SO LONG AS I CONTINUE TO ENJOY THE CONFIDENCE OF HIS MAJESTY."

REPRESENTATIVE SHOICHI MIYAKE ENUMERATED RECENT WARTIME CABINET CHANGES AND ASKED THE GOVERNMENT'S PLANS FOR STABILIZING THE POLITICAL SITUATION WHICH HE SAID WAS ESSENTIAL FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE CHINESE WAR.

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THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI'S STENOGRAPHIC RECORDING OF KONOYE'S REPLY WAS:

"THE CHINA INCIDENT OCCURRED AT THE TIME THE FIRST KONOYE CABINET WAS IN POWER. THIS IS THE FIFTH YEAR SINCE THE OUTBREAK YET THERE IS NO SIGN OF A SOLUTION. THIS IS NEITHER THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIGHTING SERVICES NOR THAT OF ANY OTHER PERSONS. IT IS ENTIRELY MY OWN RESPONSIBILITY.

"BILLIONS OF YEN HAVE BEEN SPENT AND 100,000 OFFICERS AND MEN HAVE BEEN SACRIFICED FOR WHAT I MUST APOLOGIZE TO HIS MAJESTY AND THE PEOPLE AT LARGE...."

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Ap cty to "which"

TOKYO--FIRST ADD KONOYE X X X AT LARGE..."

THE PREMIER CONTINUED:

"WHEN I NOTICE HIS MAJESTY'S DEEP CONCERN AND ANXIETY AND FEEL REMINDED OF MY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CHINA INCIDENT, I FEEL I MUST SERVE CONTINUALLY AS MY LAST SERVICE TO THE STATE--THOUGH

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POWERLESS AND WITHOUT ABILITY I AM--SO LONG AS I CONTINUE TO ENJOY THE CONFIDENCE OF HIS MAJESTY."

THE PRESS REPORTED THIS PLEDGE BROUGHT TEARS TO THE EYES OF MANY AND SPONTANEOUS APPLAUSE.

THE WORD OF EMPEROR HIROHITO IS INVIOLATE, AND HERETOFORE THE EMPEROR NEVER HAS BEEN INVOLVED DIRECTLY IN THE FALL OF A CABINET, OR THE PROLONGATION OF POWER WHICH HAS BEEN DEPENDENT UPON THE CONTINUED SUPPORT OF THE MILITARY, POLITICIANS, OR THE CHANGING INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

PRINCE KONOYE'S ASSUMPTION OF RESPONSIBILITY APPARENTLY WAS INTENDED TO MOLLIFY THE FIGHTING SERVICES AND QUIET THE PEOPLE. AS A SCION OF ONE OF JAPAN'S FIVE NOBLEST FAMILIES, THE PRINCE IS EXEMPT FROM PERSONAL CRITICISM OFTEN DIRECTED AT COMMONER PREMIERS.

EARLIER THE PREMIER, IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS, ADMITTED THE GOVERNMENT'S DRIVE FOR A PLANNED ECONOMY WAS A FAILURE THUS FAR. HE ATTRIBUTED THIS FAILURE TO LACK OF MATERIALS, SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER AND INEXPERIENCE OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

ONE MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS, NO AKAIKE, SHARPLY QUESTIONED THE GOVERNMENT, ASSERTED THE PLANNED ECONOMY CAMPAIGN PARALLELED THE REGIME ADVOCATED BY MARXISTS, AND SAID THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION WAS AN ORGANIZATION SIMILAR TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

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AKAIKE ALSO DECLARED THE PLANNED ECONOMY RESULTED IN SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF MINOR, UNINTENTIONAL OFFENDERS, WHILE THE MAJOR OFFENDERS WENT UNPUNISHED. HE DEMANDED THE RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICIALS

...SPONSIBLE FOR FORMULATING THE PLANS.

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TRUCE SIGNED BY INDO-CHINA

U. S. and British Envoys Active in Bangkok.

Hanoi, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The Indo-Chinese authorities announced today that since both French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam) had accepted Japanese mediation proposals, an armistice to halt hostilities between the two had been arranged, effective at 10 A. M. tomorrow (11 P. M. tonight, New York time).

"A commission for the termination of hostilities, comprised of French, Thai and Japanese officials, is to convene at Saigon, French Indo-China, on Wednesday," another announcement said, and French spokesmen added that the commission would consider methods of withdrawal of Thai forces from western Indo-China.

Reports received in official circles from western Indo-China stated that a Japanese warship had anchored off Cape St. Jacques at the mouth of the Saigon River, sixty miles south of Saigon, but that no one came ashore immediately.

Terms Not Submitted

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 27 (AP)—A decision has been reached to conclude a truce in the undeclared border warfare between Thailand and French Indo-China, but Japan, acting as mediator, has not yet submitted the basis for such an agreement, Deputy Foreign Minister Nai Direk Jayanam said today.

He declined to indicate the terms of a possible settlement. Intense diplomatic activity prevailed at the Foreign Office, where callers included the British and United States Ministers to Bangkok.

The Thai High Command had announced that its troops pursued vigorous activity on all fronts yesterday.

A High Command communiqué said Thai troops, aided by the air force, had surrounded the fortress of Sisophon, in French Indo-China, occupied a town in Champasak Province and districts in Luang-Prabang, on the right bank of the Upper Mekong River.

Two French planes attempting to raid Northeast Thailand were reported routed by Thai craft.

Sharp Fighting Reported.

Undeclared warfare between Siam and French Indo-China last November after a long series of border incidents that followed the breakdown of negotiations on Siam's demand for the return of former Siamese territory from the French colony. After the fall of France, Siam demanded the return of parts of Laos and Cambodia, in the neighborhood of the Mekong River.

Spirited fighting was reported on November 26 in Cambodia, and has spread from that time on. Later air fights were said to have taken place and extensive air raiding has been reported. A treaty in which each side agreed to respect each other's territory was reported to have been signed on December 6, but the fighting continued, with reports of towns being fired on with artillery, renewed air raiding and even sharp naval engagements.

Early this month, Siamese forces were reported to have driven into Cambodia and other parts of Indo-China and on January 17 the French acknowledged sixty-six casualties in fighting near Sisophon, Cambodia. Bangkok was placed under a blackout, as both sides threatened to bomb each other's cities. On January 19 the Siamese High Command declared that the Siamese flag had been raised on Cambodian soil for the first time in more than fifty years. The Vichy Government announced last Thursday night that it had accepted Japan's offer of two days earlier to mediate the dispute and Siam accepted a short time later.

SENATORS HEAR SECRETARY AT CLOSED SESSION

He Is Quoted as Believing Japan Aims to Seize Indo-China.

HAS CONFIDENCE IN TURKEY

Said to Credit U. S. Aid for Much of British Resistance Over Last Seven Months.

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today, it was said in an informed quarter, that long efforts to obtain mutual understanding and co-operation between the United States and Japan had been virtually fruitless.

Testifying behind closed doors, the Secretary of State was reported also to have stated his belief that Japan undoubtedly aims to seize control of Indo-China.

He told the committee, it was said, that American aid had been largely responsible for Great Britain's ability to resist a German invasion in the last seven months. He is reported to have declared emphatically his belief that the increased assistance envisioned under the administration's British aid bill would not involve the United States in war.

At one point he is quoted as saying he believed Turkey would stand fast in its opposition to threatened Axis aggression.

Committee members said the State Department apparently had had information that an attempt to invade England was scheduled for last September but had no definite clew as to why it had not come off.

Marshall and Stark Testify.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, winding up two weeks of hearings on the bill, received testimony in closed session today from Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and Major-Gen. George H. Brett, acting chief of the Air Corps. After he had concluded, Admiral Stark gave no intimation of the nature of his testimony other than to tell reporters that he "stuck to naval matters."

Gens. Marshall and Brett told newspaper men before entering the committee room that they favored enactment of the legislation, but declined to discuss details.

Secretary Hull, the first witness of the Senate committee's study of the bill, had asked permission to present some testimony behind closed doors. He explained that he wanted to present information which might bear on the bill "but which should not be made known to every nation."

Under President Roosevelt's definition of warring democracies, China might become one of the beneficiaries of the lend-lease legislation.

In asking that he first be permitted to testify privately, Secretary Hull said that publicity "would not be compatible with the public interest and might be injurious to our national security."

Nothing New, Says Clark.

After the session, the committee chairman, Senator George, of Georgia, told reporters that Mr. Hull had discussed at length the effect of world events within the last eight years on American foreign policy.

Senator Harrison of Mississippi said he thought Mr. Hull had given the committee much valuable information, but Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, an opponent of the pending bill, said he had not heard anything he hadn't already read in the newspapers.

Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, one of the leaders in the fight against the bill, was reported to have questioned Mr. Hull closely on the question of whether the aid to Britain provided in the bill would involve the United States in the war. Mr. Johnson began, it was said, by recounting that the British had failed to support the firm stand taken by the United States against the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. He was said also to have observed that the British failed to take an effective stand against Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia.

War Aims Bill Introduced.

In the Senate, Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, introduced on behalf of himself and Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, a resolution calling on the belligerent nations for a statement of their war aims, the conditions on which they would agree to peace and disclosure of any "secret treaties for division of territorial spoils."

"Before we go further with this gamble of aid to Britain," Mr. Nye asserted, "we ought to have more information about the cause we are serving."

He said the resolution was "part of an effort to make certain our country is not going to play a sucker part."

Majority Leader Barkley observed that such a demand was "just as logical" as if a citizen observed a neighbor with a knife held at his throat by an aggressor to ask the combatants to "stop and enumerate what they are fighting over and what it started about before deciding to help either one."

"Under common law," he added, "a citizen has the right to take the life of an aggressor if he has reason to believe a murder is about to be committed. I feel that nations have somewhat the same right although not necessarily under a common law."

Speaker Rayburn and Majority Leader McCormack told reporters today that the general sentiment in the House is overwhelmingly in favor of enactment of the bill.

Mr. McCormack said he would be disappointed if the measure was not taken up next Monday and action completed at the end of next week after reasonable debate.

Navy Air Defense Bill Passed

Senate Unanimously Votes $300,000,000—Roosevelt Asks More for Cargo Ships.

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The Senate passed unanimously and sent to the White House today legislation authorizing a $300,000,000 expenditure for modernizing the fleet's air defense. The chamber acted within an hour after the Senate Naval Committee had approved the legislation.

Witnesses at the hearing testified that increased protection against air attack had been shown to be necessary because of lessons learned from the European war.

Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Naval Committee, said he would call up later authorizations totaling $909,000,000 for expanding navy shipbuilding and ordnance works and building 400 small naval craft, which also had been approved by the committee earlier in the day.

The Senate also passed and sent to the White House today legislation authorizing an increase of 495 midshipmen in the United States Naval Academy's enrolment. Under the proposal each member of Congress will be given the right to have five instead of four appointees in the academy.

The number of appointees which the President is authorized to make annually would be increased from fifteen to twenty-five and appointments each year by the Secretary of Navy would be increased from fifty to 100.

Committee Unanimous for Fund.

Early in the day the Senate naval committee approved unanimously the $1,209,000,000 program for expanding naval shipbuilding and ordnance facilities, modernizing the fleet's anti-aircraft defense and constructing small vessels. The committee acted on the House-approved legislation.

BRITISH LINER TORPEDOED OFF WEST AFRICA

Empress Of Australia Reports She's 'Down By Bow' And Being Shelled

Vessel Brought King And Queen To America—Recently Used As Troop Ship

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Fla., Jan. 27—The Empress of Australia, reported in service recently as a troop transport, radioed tonight she had been torpedoed and shelled off the West African coast, then suddenly became silent.

Tropical Radio said the 21,833-ton vessel, which brought the King and Queen of England to this continent two years ago, called for assistance at 10.38 P. M., saying she had been attacked 200 miles off Dakar, French West Africa.

Lifeboats Put Out

The ship's operator, Tropical reported said the vessel was "down by the bow" and had put lifeboats over the port side. Tropical intercepted a 10.53 P. M. message relating the ship was "being

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shelled again."

Tropical said the 590-foot ship tried to send out another message at 10.55 P. M., but the signals were unintelligible and cut off abruptly.

Position of the ship was given as latitude 15 degrees 30 minutes north longitude 18 degrees 20 minutes west

The Empress of Australia, the station said, had called Tropical radio direct with the messages.

Owned By Canadian Pacific

The vessel was built in 1914 and was owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Last June the liner was reported, with six others, awaiting a convoy at Freetown, Africa.

Last October 3, she stopped to rescue the entire crew of torpedoed Dutch liner Volendam in mid-Atlantic. The Empress of Australia had left Liverpool on that voyage with the refugee ship City of Benares, but had turned back for repairs to her mine belt.

Sister Ship Lost In October

Another Canadian-Pacific liner, the 42,348-ton Empress of Britain, which took the royal couple back to England, was torpedoed and sunk in October with a loss of forty-five men while the British were attempting to tow her back to port after she had been badly damaged by Nazi bombers.

The Empress of Australia, built at Stettin, Germany, for the Hamburg-American line, was turned over to England under the terms of the Versailles treaty in 1921.

She was first placed in the Vancouver-Far East service. The ship was damaged in the Japanese earthquake of 1923, but was held in Yokohama harbor as a relief station. She was further damaged when fire swept the ravaged city a week later.

In 1926 she was transferred to the transatlantic service and from time to time was used as a cruise ship.

Flu Vaccine Ship Sunk By German Submarine

New York, Jan. 27 (AP)—A German submarine has sunk a ship carrying 500,000 doses of the new American flu vaccine en route to England, says the *American Medical Association News.*

The date and name of the ship were not given. The shipments of this new hope for stopping influenza have been kept secret.

Although there was reason to believe that the 500,000 doses were not the major part of the shipments, the *News* regarded the loss as a major medical disaster. It quoted the official journal *Hygeia*, of the American Medical Association, as saying:

"Thus war struck in an indirect manner at one of the great investigations of modern science that might have brought increased freedom from disease to millions and millions of people."

Vaccine Is New Stuff

The vaccine is the new stuff discovered in one of the most dramatic medical "accidents" on record at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research here.

A few ferrets got distemper. Ferrets, which have both flu and distemper, were in use as guinea pigs for searching for a flu vaccine. A large number of ferrets were vaccinated with the distemper virus from these few, the idea being to protect the other animals from distemper.

To the amazement of the workers, the vaccine protected all the ferrets against not only distemper but also influenza.

Worked On Humans

This was the more surprising because previous vaccinations of exactly the same sort had not developed any protection against influenza.

The new vaccine proved "stable" and worked when tried on human volunteers.

The final step necessary was vaccination of millions of humans against a nationally threatened flu epidemic. England, now threatened with the American flu epidemic, offered an ideal testing ground.

Sinking Of Rangitana Told By Three Survivors

Los Angeles, Jan. 27 (AP)—The story of the sinking of the New Zealand liner Rangitana by three German raiders in the South Pacific last November 27, killing of several persons aboard and abandonment of scores of others on a remote island, was told today by three survivors.

The three, who arrived on the liner Mariposa from New Zealand, are Chief Justice William H. Stuart, of the Friendly Islands, Mrs. Stuart and Miss Mary Black, of New Zealand.

Justice Stuart said the raiders, painted coal black, overtook the Rangitana three days out of Auckland at 3 A. M.

Plenty On Board Killed

"Our ship," he said, "sent out S O S calls, zigzagged and tried to escape while firing her lone four-inch gun. But the raiders disabled our wireless and wrecked the ship with heavy gunfire.

"There were plenty of the officers, crew and passengers killed before the Rangitana finally was sunk.

"The Germans took us off—about 400 passengers and crew—and put us aboard one of the raiders. We were not given enough to eat and had to watch them throw big hunks of cooked meat to two shepherd dogs which they also saved from our ship."

Rescued By Australian Cruiser

Justice Stuart said the Nazis later sorted out men of fighting age and kept them aboard, putting the other Rangitana crewmen and passengers ashore on Emirau Island in the Bismarck Archipelago. There, an Australian cruiser picked them up and returned them to New Zealand.

"The Nazis have sunk eight or ten other British ships in the South Seas," Justice Stuart asserted. "I saw the survivors aboard the raiders.

The justice and his wife are en route to British Guiana, where he had been transferred. Miss Black also is on her way there.

War Losses 3,619,624 Tons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The Maritime Commission reported today 964 merchant vessels sunk or missing as a result of the war from Sept. 3, 1939, to Dec. 7, 1940. The gross tonnage aggregates 3,619,624.

British flag losses were given as 436 ships of 1,765,851 gross tons, but it was noted that the tonnage of two lost vessels was not known. Next heaviest losses were among ships of Norwegian registry, with 129 of 344,903 gross tons reported sunk or missing.

German losses were given as seventy ships of 386,630 gross tons, and Italian as sixteen ships of 82,618 gross tons.

Losses of other nations in number of ships and gross tonnage were listed as follows:

Argentina, one and 3,425; Belgium, twenty-one and 97,683; Denmark, forty and 83,353; Egypt, one and 3,400; Estonia, eleven and 12,319; Finland, twenty-six and 58,051; France, thirty-thre and 170,103; Greece, forty-one and 182,028; Hungary, one and 4,295; Japan, one and 11,930; Latvia, one and 4,434; Lithuania, three and 4,073; Holland, forty-one and 155,733; Panama, eight and 38,342; Spain, four and 10,063; Sweden, seventy-four and 171,969; Russia, one and 968; Yugoslava, five and 25,553.

Many of the ships of neutral registry can be counted as lost from the British supply service. It has been estimated, for instance, that 30 per cent of Norway's merchant fleet was brought into British service after the German invasion.

Canada Issues Warrant in Bid For Nazi Pilot

Papers Sent to Ogdensburg Say Werra Stole Boat He Used in Escape to U. S.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP).—Baron Franz von Werra, youthful Nazi aviator, has been charged with theft by Canadian provincial police in a move interpreted by authorities here as an effort to return the escaped pilot to Canada.

Police Chief Herbert S. Meyers, of Ogdensburg, said today a warrant filed with him by Constable Alex MacLeod, of Prescott, Ont., charged the baron with theft of a $35 boat, with which he crossed the St. Lawrence River Friday night into the United States.

Myers asserted he obtained the warrant Saturday night, several hours after Werra, released in $5,000 bond on an illegal entry charge, left Ogdensburg for New York City. The warrant, he added, has not been served so far as he knows. Constable MacLeod has not asked for extradition.

Myers said the charge, brought by operators of a ferry between Ogdensburg and Prescott, might be used as a basis to send the twenty-six-year-old aviator back to Canada, where he fled from a prison train. International law forbids the pilot's return by American authorities as an escaped prisoner of war.

Werra claims to have downed fourteen enemy planes before being forced down in England on Sept. 7.

He Cannot Be Found

Baron Franz von Werra, the young German aviator who escaped to the United States while on his way to a Canadian prison camp, and arrived in New York on Sunday, could not be found anywhere in town yesterday. He was taken over by German consular officials on his arrival and promptly vanished.

"I can assure you that the baron will not be found," Siegmar Lurtz, one of the German consuls, said. "Werra is a soldier and as such cannot talk to the press." It was later stated at the consulate, 17 Battery Place, that Werra was "resting comfortably." The young aviator suffered frostbite of both ears while crossing the St. Lawrence River. The consulate officials added that no statement regarding Werra would be issued until after his appearance on Thursday before a Federal Grand Jury in Albany.

It was at first believed that Werra had been taken to the Hotel Astor from Grand Central Terminal, but R. K. Christenberry, vice-president and general manager of the hotel, denied that Werra had ever been there. Mr. Christenberry said that every inch of the Astor had been searched and no trace found of Werra.

Canada Denies Wick Is Ace Held Prisoner

Ottawa, Jan. 27 (AP)—A well-informed Canadian source said "definitely" tonight, that Maj. Helmuth Wick, Nazi air ace whom the Germans reported as lost in dogfighting with the British over the English channel December 4, is not among the German prisoners interned in Canada.

A Canadian announcement last week told of the arrival of a 25-year-old Nazi airman credited by the Germans with downing 56 planes and holder of the Iron Cross with the rare addition of oak leaves.

38 Nazi Seamen Leave ToPrepareCamp for 400

Vanguard of the Columbus Crew Off to New Mexico

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (AP).—Bound for a new home in the hills of New Mexico, thirty-eight Nazi seamen from the scuttled liner Columbus left tonight in the midst of an elaborate governmental effort at secrecy which caused a traffic jam many blocks long. The men are ship's carpenters and mechanics who have volunteered to prepare an abandoned Civilian Conservation Corps camp near Fort Stanton, N. M., as living quarters for 400 shipmates.

They were taken from Angel Island in the government steamship Angel Island which, instead of going to its usual berth, landed the seamen blocks away at a railroad pier reached only after a draw bridge had been raised on crowded Third Street.

Philippines May Oust Japanese Landholders

Special Prosecutor Goes To Davao To Undertake Proceedings

Manila, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Manila *Daily Bulletin's* correspondent reported today that a special prosecutor had arrived in Davao province to start ejectment proceedings within the next few days against a number of Japanese allegedly holding land illegally through Filipino dummies or otherwise.

Japanese nationals control the rich hemp-growing region in the province, located on the large southern island of Mindanao.

The correspondent reported the land involved in the prosecutor's planned action totaled 132,000 acres.

The last official census in 1939 showed Japanese in the province totaled 17,888, with 292,600 Filipinos and 112 Americans.

Lindbergh Has Dropped Most Of U. S. Positions

Retains Only Position As Reserve Colonel In Army Air Corps. Now Inactive

Washington, Jan. 27 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh, who last week testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee against the Administration's "lend-lease" measure for aid to Britain, has severed all connection with Federal agencies except his reserve commission as a colonel in the Army Air Corps.

He draws compensation under that commission only while on active duty. He accepted a five-year renewal of the commission in the fall of 1937.

Last year he declined to allow his name to be considered for reelection to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and in December he withdrew from membership on the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute of Washington.

He drew no compensation for serving in either of the two latter posts.

TO EYE WEST COAST BLIMP BASE SITES

Member Of Naval Commission Says Work Near Frisco May Start Soon

Recommendations For Boston And Norfolk-Hatteras Stations Made

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Jan. 27—Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl, senior member of a three-man special naval commission studying sites for non-rigid airships, today said construction of a $5,000,000 base for lighter-than-air craft would probably get under way in the San Francisco Bay area within several weeks.

The commission, appointed by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in San Francisco today to survey twenty-six proposed sites within fifty miles of the city.

Captain Rosendahl said the commission forwarded recommendations for two other bases to Washington. One is in the Boston area and the other in the Norfolk-Hatteras area.

Bill Being Prepared

These three are all contemplated under this year's naval air program. A bill now is being prepared for the appropriation of funds for the bases and for forty-eight non-rigid dirigibles authorized but not appropriated for in the previous Congress.

It would take twelve to fifteen months to build a base of the type he has in mind, said Captain Rosendahl, the navy's outstanding advocate of lighter-than-air ships.

While the navy has not announced delivery dates on its airships, four of which have already been ordered, the captain said the ships would be ready when the field is completed. He declined to say how many would be based on any of the three new stations.

To Have 300 Employes

Each of the three contemplated fields to be used exclusively by lighter-than-air ships would have around 300

civilian and naval employes. Each base, he said, would be self-sustaining with hangars, shops, barracks and quarters for unmarried officers.

The blimps will be used solely on the inshore patrol searching for submarines and mines, guarding shipping lanes and approaches to major harbors.

"The blimps, which are powered balloons," Captain Rosendahl said, "are able to investigate suspicious clues on the surface of the water and their vigilance would add much to the destruction of submarines. The inshore patrol would consist of fast mosquito boats, airplanes and airships.

Where Blimps Figure

"We don't expect enemy surface craft to get inside our shipping lanes. If they do, something is awfully sour somewhere else. But submarines can, and that's where the blimps figure."

Although the navy is tentatively considering construction of the largest rigid dirigible ever built, capable of ferrying planes across any ocean, Captain Rosendahl said he knew "nothing about the navy taking back the Sunnyvale base" near San Jose, California.

This airship base was turned over to the army after the navy's three big rigid dirigibles met disaster about five years ago. Now, rechristened Moffett Field, the base is the center of the army's West Coast air training.

NAVY TO USE NEW BERMUDA BASE SITE

Great Sound Location Will Be Developed.

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The major United States naval base to be established in Bermuda will be built in Great Sound, it was learned authoritatively today, instead of at St. Davids Island, as originally planned. A dredging and filling project to transform the site into a seaplane base may convert Tuckers and Morgans islands, separated only by a narrow channel, into one.

The navy's original announcement was that seaplane and garrison establishments would be placed on St. David's Island around Ruths Bay and Riggs Bay. The navy retains that site, it was said, and may later establish an auxiliary base there.

Other establishments to be constructed at Bermuda with a $75,000,000 starting fund allotted by President Roosevelt include:

Landplane base on Long Bird Island and land around Rofes Bay; explosive storage warehouses on small islands along the eastern entrance to Castle Harbor; improvement of Castle Harbor.

HOOVER SAYS BELGIUM FACES STARK FAMINE

Reports No Nazi Food Supplies Will Be Within Reach In Month

Even Now Ration Is Far In Excess Of Stocks, He Asserts

JAN 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 27—Herbert Hoover asserted today that "major food supplies to maintain any Belgian ration will be non-existent in a month."

The former President, issuing a statement through the office of the National Committee on Food for the Five Small Democracies, said he based his assertion on a report cabled from Brussels by three experts sent to Belgium to study the food situation.

No population could survive if the present theoretical per-person ration in Belgium "could be maintained—an dthis ration is not available," the former World War chairman of the Commission for Relief of Belgium said.

Half Pound Of Bread

Hoover said the present theoretical daily ration for each Belgian "consists of about one-half pound of bread, two ounces of sugar, about one and one-tenth pounds of potatoes and half an ounce of beans and peas.

"This ration, however, is no longer effective since only sixty per cent. of meats and fats, and twenty per cent. of potatoes, are distributed. Beans and peas are practically exhausted. Consequently today's actual ration is not much more than one third of that in Britain or Germany."

To Be Exhausted

Asserting breadstuffs will be exhausted by February 15 on the basis of the present ration, that hogs had been reduced from 1,100,000 to about 260,000 and that inroads were being made upon dairy herbs and breeding cattle to provide a small beef ration, hoover said:

"Minimum imports required before next August's harvest are estimated at 850,000 tons of breadstuffs, 157,000 tons of fats and meats, 180,000 tons of beans, peas and large amounts of potatoes. Our commission cables: 'Situation is serious. Outside help urgently needed.'"

In the War Zone

British on Watch for Sudden Blow By Hitler to Help Mussolini

JAN 27 1941

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

When a chap is badly down on his luck all sorts of gossip are likely to be circulated about him, as witness Rome's denial of reports that there has been rioting in northern Italy, with German troops helping suppress the disorders.

There are several points of interest in connection with this story, and one of them is that while it is branded as false, it was born out of the mental attitude of a lot of Italy's neighbors. That is to say, the country is so hard hit both economically and militarily that many outsiders are expecting a collapse—hence the wild tales.

Then there is Berlin's denial of an uprising in Italy, accompanied by the tip (given inadvertently or otherwise) that German troops were cheered while passing through Milan yesterday en route to southern Italy. So it would seem that London was correct when it stated last night that Nazi forces were being sent into Italy.

An authoritative British source warned that reports of extensive unrest in Italy should be treated with reserve—and the British would know what is going on there if anybody, since they are actively engaged in trying to cause a popular upheaval against Mussolini. However, an informed source in the British capital said considerable numbers of Germans were being sent into Italy, ostensibly as air staffs, but allegedly to support the Fascist regime.

African Empire Collapsing.

Whatever may be the purpose of the Nazi troops, it will take a good deal more aid than that from Herr Hitler to pull his partner out of his difficulties. Reports from the battle fronts today indicate that Il Duce's African empire is continuing to collapse like a Scot's bag-pipe on a dying wail.

The British and their allies having bagged the important strategic port of Tobruk on the Libyan coast, already are in fighting contact with the small port of Derna, ninety-five miles to the west. The speed with which the British are proceeding in this drive across the desert is a fair indication of the straits to which Fascist Marshal Graziani has been reduced. His position is indeed desperate. Not only has he long been cut off from badly needed supplies and re-enforcements from Italy by the British blockade, but he has lost probably more than half his effectives as prisoners or casualties, in addition to mountains of supplies and equipment.

Meantime the British are lashing out at other Italian colonies. They have driven a wedge half way through Eritrea, have penetrated Somaliland and are assisting the natives of Ethiopia in their uprising to oust their Fascist overlords and restore little Emperor Haile Selassie to the throne of the Lions of Judah.

The Italian situation as a whole boils down to this: It's going to take heroic measures on the part of Herr Hitler to save the southern end of the Axis. Aerial support won't turn the trick at this stage, unless Der Fuehrer goes all out with it. That would mean relaxing his attack on Britain direct, an operation which also would lay the occupied countries and Germany open to the assault of the Royal Air Force.

London seems to think that the manner in which the Germans have been lying quiet for the last week is an ominous sign. The British suspect that Hitler is brewing something and is up to no good. That may represent the true situation. Hitler must strike somewhere soon, not only to relieve pressure on his partner, but to get at England before American aid gives her too much strength.

If the weather were right, Hitler might try his projected invasion of England. Turkey has just declared a mock state of war for four days in Istanbul, to get the people accustomed to combat conditions—recognition of the possibility that Germany might strike through the Balkans. Then there is the chance of assault on Gibraltar, or the occupation of Spain and perhaps Portugal. However, there is no definite indication yet of where Hitler will hit.

Texts of Day's War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 27 (AP)—A communiqué of the British Middle East Command said today:

Libya: Operations in the Derna area are developing satisfactorily. Prisoners taken at Tobruk now number over 25,000, together with twenty-two medium tanks and twenty-eight light tanks. Enumeration of guns captured is proceeding.

Eritrea: Our forces are closing in on the enemy holding positions about Agordat and Barentu. Meanwhile, the enemy yesterday evacuated Um Hagar. This Italian column is being closely pursued in its retreat. Prisoners in our hands from these operations now number over 1,100.

Ethiopia: While operations in the Metemma area are progressing, further patriot [native] successes are reported in the interior.

Italian Somaliland: Successful encounters are reported by our patrols operating in enemy territory along the whole front.

A Royal Air Force communiqué today said:

Raids were carried out by bombing aircraft of the Royal Air Force yesterday on the airdrome at Barce [Libya]. Bombs fell near hangars and dispersed aircraft. Hits were also registered on adjacent buildings. A number of enemy aircraft on the ground were damaged.

An attack also was made on the landing ground at Derna.

Our fighters maintained patrols throughout the day and engagements took place with enemy fighters. Three CR-42's were shot down near Mekili [south of Derna] and two G-50's attacking our troops near Derna were sent down in flames, although protected by a number of enemy fighters.

On the landing ground near Mekili one S-79 was destroyed on the ground. One of our aircraft is missing.

In Italian East Africa continued support was given to the army in its advance in Eritrea. Bombs were dropped near a bridge at Tellina and motor transport was machine-gunned at Barentu by aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron.

Other aircraft of the same squadron attacked a motor transport convoy near Um Hagar and direct hits were registered. A landing ground in the Tellina-Barentu area was also bombed and motor transport machine-gunned.

Enemy aircraft flew over Malta on Jan. 25. Our fighters intercepted and chased one enemy aircraft back to Sicily, silencing the rear gunner and severely damaging the port engine.

Numerous reconnaissance flights were carried out on all fronts. From all the above operations our aircraft returned safely with the exception of one missing fighter in Libya.

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—A joint communiqué of the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security today said:

There was some very slight air activity by the enemy during the early part of last night, but no bombs were dropped. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued the following communiqué today:

Early this morning an enemy aircraft dropped several bombs on a northeast coast town. These caused little damage, but a few persons were seriously injured.

During the afternoon another enemy bomber crossed the east coast and dropped bombs which killed several persons. Some buildings were damaged. This bomber was shot down.

Greek

ATHENS, Tuesday, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Greek General Headquarters communiqué today said:

Local actions occurred. Some enemy positions were occupied. About ninety prisoners were taken and some automatic weapons have fallen into our hands. An enemy tank attack was repulsed with four of them destroyed.

The Ministry of Home Security said:

No raids in Greece.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Italian High Command said in a communiqué today:

On the Greek front local actions and growing patrol activity were reported. Our planes dropped shrapnel bombs on enemy troops.

In Cyrenaica our troops inflicted considerable losses on enemy armored vehicles in lively fighting east and south of Derna. Our air force bombed, strafed and machine-gunned strong artillery and mechanized concentrations. Two English planes were shot down by our fighters.

In East Africa fighting continued on the Sudanese front with intense, continual, effective aid by our air detachments.

On the Kenya front our detachments surprised a strong enemy column, inflicting considerable losses.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (AP)—The German High Command today issued the following communiqué:

Combat planes on Jan. 26 successfully attacked convoys of individual ships on the English southeast coast. Two direct hits on a merchantman near Oxfordness caused a violent explosion. Reconnaissance planes sighted a burning merchantman north of Great Yarmouth, which on the previous day had been attacked by a combat plane.

The enemy last night dropped incendiaries and a few explosives at several places in Western and Central Germany. Fires were quickly quenched and damage was immaterial. In the raid there were four dead and six injured among the civilian population. Three of our own planes are missing.

30.24—7199

SHEET

MISSING

30.24 — 7201

LORD HALIFAX SAID HE COULD ONLY SPECULATE BUT "IF HE DOES TRY IT, WE ARE VERY CONFIDENT OF GIVING HIM (HITLER) A GOOD RECEPTION."

EG633PES NM

WASHN 1ST ADD HALIFAX XXX GOOD RECEPTION."

IN DISCUSSING THE INVASION QUESTION, LORD HALIFAX SAID: "I'M ALWAYS TRYING TO LOOK AT IT FROM HITLER'S POINT OF VIEW."

"I CAN IMAGINE HIS BEING ADVISED BY EXPERTS OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF AN INVASION UNTIL HE GETS COMMAND OF THE AIR, WHICH HE HAS NOT GOT AND WON'T GET," SAID THE AMBASSADOR.

"I CAN ALSO IMAGINE HITLER'S WANTING TO TRY IT. I THINK A GOOD MANY OF OUR PEOPLE WOULD BE GLAD TO SEE HIM TRY IT."

LORD HALIFAX RECEIVED MORE THAN 100 REPORTERS AT THE EMBASSY AFTER HE HAD VISITED THE CAPITOL AND MET VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE AND OTHER CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS.

HE AND WALLACE DISCOVERED THEY HAD AT LEAST ONE THING IN COMMON--FAMILY CONNECTIONS WITH A WEST YORKSHIRE VILLAGE.

EXPLAINING WHY BRITISH LEADERS HAD WITHHELD A FULL STATEMENT OF WAR AND PEACE AIMS, HALIFAX SAID "WE THOUGHT THE FIRST AIM WAS TO WIN THE WAR AND THAT IF WE DID NOT WIN, ANY WAR AIMS WOULD BE ALMOST ACADEMIC."

ASKED ABOUT PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL'S RECENT STATEMENT THAT "WE DON'T REQUIRE IN 1941 LARGE ARMIES FROM OVERSEAS", LORD HALIFAX SAID HE DID NOT THINK "ANY INFERENCE SHOULD BE DRAWN BEYOND WHAT HE SAID".

VX729PES

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27-(AP)-SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONT) SAID TODAY HE HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT "WE HAVE TRANSFERRED FIVE-SIXTHS OF ALL COMBAT PLANES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1940 TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES."

THIS HAPPENED EVEN WITHOUT ENACTMENT OF THE "LEND-LEASE-GIVE BILL," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY TO THE AMERICAN COALITION (CAPS).

JAN 27 1941

"WE HAVE TRANSFERRED SO MANY (PLANES) THAT THE AMERICAN AIR FORCES DO NOT HAVE A SINGLE COMPLETELY MODERN PLANE EQUIPPED WITH FIGHTING ARMOR, SELF-SEALING GAS TANKS AND ADEQUATE FIRING POWER," HE SAID. "WE HAVE TRADED 50 DESTROYERS TO ENGLAND WHILE OUR NAVAL STRENGTH LAGS BEHIND THE AXIS. WE HAVE TRANSFERRED RIFLES, AMMUNITION AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO ENGLAND -- AND ALL WITHOUT THE BILL HR.1776."

WHEELER CONTENDED THAT THE BILL MEANT THE PRESIDENT COULD GIVE TO ANY NATION THE ENTIRE NAVY, AIR FORCE, GUNS AND TANKS, AND "ALL OUR MILITARY SECRETS CAN BE DISCLOSED TO RUSSIA, TO CHINA, TO GREECE, TO ENGLAND, OR TO ANY COUNTRY, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE CAUTIOUSLY WITHHELD FROM YOU, YOUR SENATORS AND YOUR CONGRESSMEN."

THE AMERICAN COALITION IS IN CONVENTION HERE. ITS OFFICIALS SAID ITS AIM IS TO "COORDINATE THE EFFORTS OF PATRIOTIC, CIVIC AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES AND KEEP AMERICA AMERICAN" AND THAT IT IS COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MORE THAN 100 ORGANIZATIONS.

EG644PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JANUARY 27)

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BOOTLEGGING BRINGS
SEVERE PENALTIES
IN FRANCE

- - -

BUT WOMEN FORM 'BOMB'
TO BUY CHIFFON HOSE (750)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ROY P.PORTER RETURNED RECENTLY FROM PARIS AFTER WORKING FOR SIX MONTHS IN THE GERMAN OCCUPIED ZONE OF FRANCE.)

BY ROY P.PORTER

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK, JAN. 26-(AP)-PARISIANS WHO OBJECT TO RATIONING RESTRICTIONS AND HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES IN THE STYLE TO WHICH THEY ARE ACCUSTOMED TRY THE "BUY BOOTLEG" METHOD BUT IT'S DANGEROUS BUSINESS.

THAT'S BECAUSE UNDER THE LAW THE MAN WHO SELLS SOAP OR SILK STOCKINGS OR EVEN BEEFSTEAK ON PROHIBITED DAYS CAN BE FINED UP TO A MILLION DRANCS, CLOSED OUT AND SENT TO PRISON. AND THE BUYER MAY GET THE SAME STIFF TREATMENT IF CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS.

DESPITE THE DIFFICULTIES, SOME LITTLE BOULEVARD PEDDLERS HAVE BUILT UP PROFITABLE BUSINESSES IN CONTRABAND.

FOR EXAMPLE, AMERICAN CIGARETS VIRTUALLY DON'T EXIST IN PARIS, SINCE THEY'VE BEEN SMOKED UP OR HIDDEN AWAY AND NO MORE ARE COMING IN. BUT--IF YOU HAVE A FRIEND WHO KNOWS A FRIEND, YOU MAY GET A CARTON OF YOUR FAVORITE BRAND. YOU PAY NOT LESS THAN 25 FRANCS (55 CENTS) A PACKAGE. THE SAME GOES FOR SOME LOWER GRADE ENGLISH CIGARETS AND A FEW OF THE MILDER FRENCH BRANDS.

WOMEN HAVE ENTERED THE BOOTLEG SILK STOCKING INDUSTRY IN A BIG WAY. I HEARD RECENTLY OF SEVERAL WHO HAD FORMED A "MOB" DEALING IN CHIFFON HOSE--AT 125 FRANCS ($2.75), WHERE THE NORMAL PRICE, IF THERE WERE ANY LEFT, WOULD BE ABOUT 85 FRANCS ($1.87).

ONE OF THE BEST OF THE RACKETS IS IN SOAP AND SHAVING SOAP. A MAN I KNOW FOUND A FRIEND WHO WORKED IN A BAR WHO HAD ACCESS TO A STOCK OF SOAP--SEVERAL WEEL KNOWN AMERICAN BRANDS AND MORE FRENCH. HE BOUGHT TWO DOZEN CAKES AS HIS WINTER SUPPLY, AFTER THE SOAP RATIONING WAS ANNOUNCED. HE PAID 12 FRANCS (26 CENTS) A CAKE INSTEAD OF THE USUAL THREE FRANCS BUT WAS SO HAPPY TO FIND IT THAT HE TOLD SOME OF HIS BEST FRIENDS HE WAS PLANNING A BATHTUB PARTY FOR THE NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT--IF THERE WAS ANY HOT WATER.

GASOLINE--THAT MEANS REGULAR GASOLINE WITHOUT ALCOHOL--HAS BECOME BIG BUSINESS. THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE CARS AND PERMITS TO OPERATE THEM OFTEN FIND IT DIFFICULT TO GET GAS, EVEN AT AUTHORIZED SERVICE STATIONS DEALING IN OFFICIAL COUPON BOOKS.

A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT GOT A TELEPHONE CALL ONE MORNING FROM A MAN WHO SAID HE HAD 1,500 GALLONS TO SELL. DID HE WANT SOME? THE CORRESPONDENT SAID SURE, HE'D LIKE ALL HE COULD PAY FOR, BUT HOT MUCH WAS IT. "ONLY 25 FRANCS (55 CENTS) - GALLON," CAME THE REPLY. "BUT YOU HAVE TO TAKE THE WHOLE CAR AT ONCE." THE DEAL PETERED OUT RIGHT THERE.

-more-

30.24—7203

OTHER CONTRABAND COMMODITIES INCLUDE BUTTER, PRICED AT 165 FRANCS FOR FIVE POUNDS OR MORE THAN 72 CENTS A POUND; SALAD OIL, NOW VERY RARE BECAUSE MOST OF IT COMES FROM FRENCH COLONIES IN AFRICA, AT 50 FRANCS A QUART ($1.10) INSTEAD OF NINE FRANCS OR 20 CENTS; AND SUCH MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS AS NAVY BEANS, DRIED SPLIT PEAS, LENTILS AND NOODLES, ALL SUBJECT TO FOOD RESTRICTIONS.

THE BOOTLEGGERS AND THE BUYERS SUFFER SEVERELY WHEN CAUGHT. THEY ARE DOUBLY GUILTY, FIRST BECAUSE THEY ARE DEALING IN CONTRABAND MERCHANDISE, AND SECOND, BECAUSE THEY VIOLATE THE RIGID REGULATION WHICH PROHIBITS RAISING OF PRICES WITHOUT OFFICIAL PERMISSION.

AND THEY MUST ANSWER TO CHARGES FROM TWO ADMINISTRATIONS AS WELL --THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES WHO CONTROL DIRECTLY THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND THE GERMANS WHO PLAN THE RATIONING SCHEDULES ON THE BASIS OF EXISTING SUPPLIES WITH PERIODIC DECLARATIONS OF ALL STOCKS HELD IN WAREHOUSES.

FRENCH POLICE ARE ACTIVE IN RUNNING DOWN BOOTLEGGERS, CONFISCATING THEIR ILLEGAL STOCKS AND SEIZING CONSIGNMENTS DURING DELIVERY.

ONE WOMAN WAS CAUGHT WITH A SUITCASE FULL OF LINEN THREAD--HARD TO GET BECAUSE THE NORTHERN TEXTILE MILLS STILL ARE OPERATING AT ONLY A PART OF THEIR CAPACITY. SHE PLEADED INNOCENT AND WAS DISCHARGED ON THE GROUND THAT THREAD WAS NOT RATIONED; BUT SHE PAID A FINE ON THE CHARGE THAT SHE HAD VIOLATED THE HOARDING REGULATION.

IT'S ALL VERY MUCH ON THE Q.T.--BUT IF YOU'VE GOT A FRIEND WHO'S GOT A FRIEND.....

JAN 27 1941

30.24—7203

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 27. SENT JAN 24)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, JANUARY 27)

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'STANDING ROOM ONLY'

IN HONGKONG

- - -

MILLION REFUGEES

OF CHINESE WAR

ENTER COLONY (620) (PIX SERVICED)

24

- - -

BY HOLAND HORGAARD

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK, JAN 27-(AP)-FAR FROM THE MOTHER COUNTRY, BRITAIN'S RICH CROWN COLONY OF HONGKONG IS GETTING READY TO DEFEND HERSELF, WITH THE "STANDING ROOM ONLY" SIGN OUT. HER MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEM--FOOD SUPPLY---ALREADY IS COMPLICATED.

AT LEAST A MILLION REFUGEES FROM THE CHINESE-JAPANESE WAR HAVE CROWDED INTO HONGKONG WHICH BECAME A PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXACTLY 100 YEARS AGO THIS MONTH, TO JOIN HER NORMAL PEACETIME POPULATION OF A MILLION.

FEAR OF AN ATTACK FROM JAPAN, EVER-PRESENT THOUGHT IN HONGKONG SINCE THE JAPANESE BEGAN THEIR INVASION OF CHINA IN JULY, 1937, WAS HEIGHTENED LAST SEPT. 27 WHEN JAPAN FORMALLY ALLIED HERSELF WITH GERMANY AND

ITALY, ENEMIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRITISH OFFICIALS IN THE COLONY ARE NOT LIKELY TO FORGET SOON THE CLAMOR IN THE JAPANESE PRESS THAT RESTORATION OF HONGKONG TO "CHINESE" HANDS BE A PART OF THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED "NEW ORDER OF EAST ASIA."

THE BRITISH BELIEVE ANY ATTEMPT TO SEIZE HONGKONG AND HER MASS OF MODERN FORTIFICATIONS WOULD BE LONG AND COSTLY.

BUT A PROLONGED SIEGE COULD BRING STAVATION TO THE MOUNTAINOUS ISLAND AND THE DENSELY POPULATED SETTLEMENTS ON THE NEARBY SOUTH CHINA COAST, WHICH TOGETHER FORM THE 391-SQUARE-MILE AREA OF THE COLONY. THE BARREN SLOPES YIELD NO FOOD AND HONGKONG MUST DEPEND ENTIRELY UPON COMMUNICATIONS BY SEA AND LAND NOT ONLY FOR FOOD BUT, IN RAINLESS SEASONS, EVEN FOR WATER.

ALARMED WHEN JAPAN STARTED SPREADING HER INVASION ALONG THE SOUTHERN COAST MORE THAN TWO YEARS AGO, HONGKONG SPEEDED WORK ON A $40,000,000 DEFENSE SYSTEM.

MORE BIG GUNS WERE PLACED ON HILLTOPS OVERLOOKING THE HARBOR THROUGH WHICH POURED A VAST TRADE FROM INTERIOR CHINA. ANTI-AIRCRAFT EMPLACEMENTS SURROUNDED THEM, AND CONCRETE PILLBOXES HOUSING MACHINE-GUNS BEGAN TO DOT THE SLOPES ABOVE THE BAY.

DIGGING OF DEEP TUNNELS IN THE ROCKY HILLS TO SERVE AS AIR RAID SHELTERS WAS BEGUN. THIS WORK STILL CONTINUES. HUNDREDS OF POWERFUL SEARCHLIGHTS ARE READY TO SPOT AIR RAIDERS.

AS EARLY AS 1938, PRACTICE BLACKOUTS WERE STAGED, AND HEAVY PENALTIES WERE PROVIDED FOR FAILURE TO EXTINGUISH LIGHTS WHEN ORDERED.

EVEN RESIDENTS KNOW LITTLE ABOUT THE GIANT BATTERIES MOUNTED ON THE ISLAND PEAK ABOVE HONGKONG AND IN THE HILLS BEHIND KOWLOON, COLONY PENINSULA JUTTING FROM THE MAINLAND.

THOSE BIG GUNS--SAID TO BE 16 AND 18-INCH CANNON OF GREATER RANGE THAN ANY SHIP-MOUNTED WEAPONS--WERE LANDED AND PUT IN PLACE AT NIGHT, WITH GUARDS KEEPING ALL CIVILIANS AT A DISTANCE.

HONGKONG CAME TO KNOW THE MEANING OF "WAR NERVES" ALMOST FROM THE OUTSET OF THE JAPANESE INVASION OF CHINA, AND THE DEADLY ROAR OF BOMBS AND GUNS WAS HEARD THERE AS LONG AGO AS JANUARY, 1938, WHEN JAPANESE WARSHIPS DUELED WITH CHINESE SHORE BATTERIES ONLY FOUR MILES AWAY.

THERE ARE REMINDERS OF THE NEARNESS OF WAR ON THE STREETS. TURBANED SIKH TROOPS FROM INDIA ARRIVE TO BOLSTER THE COLONY'S GARRISON. CHINESE SOLDIERS IN THE BRITISH ARMIES, DRESSED IN KHAKI, ARE A COMMON SIGHT.

ANOTHER REMINDER IS THE ALMOST TOTAL ABSENCE OF WHITE WOMEN. SEVERAL THOUSAND BRITISH WOMEN WERE TAKEN FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIA LAST JULY WHEN THERE WAS ACUTE FEAR OF WAR WITH JAPAN.

ALTOGETHER, IT IS IN A DEFINITELY MARTIAL ATMOSPHERE THAT HONGKONG OBSERVES THIS MONTH THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HER INCLUSION IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE. THE ISLAND FROM WHICH THE COLONY TAKES HER NAME WAS CEDED BY CHINA TO BRITAIN IN JANUARY, 1841, AFTER ENGLISH NAVAL COMMANDERS HAD SEEN THE IMMENSE COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY VALUE OF THE DEEP, SHELTERED HARBOR, USED AS A BASE DURING THE "OPIUM WAR."

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, JANUARY 27)

(ADVANCE)--NEW YORK SECOND ADD HONGKONG BY NORGAARD X X X "OPIUM WAR."

REALIZATION THAT THE ISLAND ALONE NEVER COULD BE DEFENDED EASILY INSPIRED OTHER BRITISH ACQUISITIONS ON THE MAINLAND. IN 1860, KOWLOON

30.24 — 7205

30.24 — 7205

PENINSULA, OPPOSITE THE ISLAND, WAS CEDED BY CHINA, AND IN 1898 A 99-YEAR LEASE GAVE TO BRITAIN ADDITIONAL ISLANDS AND MORE OF THE MAIN-LAND. WITH THEM WENT COMMAND OF THE HARBOR AND THE MOUTH OF THE CANTON RIVER, SOUTH CHINA'S GREAT COMMERCIAL THOROUGHFARE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 27 -- SENT JAN. 24)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JANUARY 28)

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DEFENSE OF EAST INDIES

IS CALLED QUESTION

OF MORE EQUIPMENT

- - -

JAN 27 1941

ENORMOUS PROGRESS

MADE IN LAST YEAR (440)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, HOLLAND'S TREASURE OF RAW MATERIALS, ARE A CENTER OF INTEREST FOR JAPAN, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE OF THE RUBBER, OIL, TIN AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF QUEEN WILHELMINA'S PACIFIC ISLANDS, FIVE TIMES THE AREA OF JAPAN BUT WITH SLIGHTLY LESS POPULATION. SINCE GERMAN INVASION OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY, THE INDIES HAVE MADE STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO BUILD UP THEIR DEFENSES.)

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BY RELMAN MORIN

(ADVANCE)...BANDOENG, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--DEFENSE OF THE EAST INDIES HAS BOILED DOWN TO A QUESTION OF MORE EQUIPMENT.

HIGHEST OFFICERS OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES ARMY AND AIR FORCE SAY FRANKLY THAT FROM THE STANDPOINT OF MATERIAL, THE ARMY IS NOT YET FULLY PREPARED, ALTHOUGH ENORMOUS PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN THE LAST YEAR.

JAN 27 1941

GUNS, SHELLS, TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND AIRPLANES ARE NEEDED URGENTLY, THEY SAY, BEFORE THE GREATEST POTENTIAL EFFICIENCY OF THE FIGHTING FORCES CAN BE REACHED.

CONSIDERING ITS SIZE, THE ARMY LOOKS FORMIDABLE. AN EXTENSIVE TOUR OF THIS HUGE ARMY AND AIR BASE DISCLOSED THE GENERAL OUTLINES AND SOME CONCRETE PHASES OF THE DEFENSE PATTERN AND THE METHOD OF OPERATIONS IF THE ISLANDS ARE ATTACKED.

MILITARY SECRECY PRECLUDES THE DISCLOSURE OF DETAILS BUT THE PLAN GENERALLY IS DESCRIBED AS THIS:

A SYSTEM HAS BEEN DEVISED UNDER WHICH MOTORIZED CAVALRY AND INFANTRY WILL SPEED TO ANY POINT IN JAVA AOR SUMATRA ON SHORT NOTICE SHOULD ANY ATTACKING FORCE DISABLE THE BATTERIES, PIERCE THE SHORE DEFENSES AND EFFECT A LANDING -- OPERATIONS, INCIDENTALLY, WHICH THE DUTCH BELIEVE WOULD BE COSTLY IN MANPOWER IN VIEW OF THE SIZE OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES SUBMARINE FLEET AND AIR FORCE.

BOTH OF THE MAIN ISLANDS ARE CRISS-CROSSED BY A NETWORK OF HIGHWAYS CONSTRUCTED TO PERMIT RAPID MOVEMENT OF THE HEAVIEST MECHANIZED UNITS FOR FOLLOW-UP AND COUNTER-ATTACK OPERATIONS. MEANWHILE, THE AIR FORCE WOULD BOMB THE ENEMY LANDING PLACE.

THE DUTCH COMMANDERS DO NOT ASSERT THAT ALL THE ISLANDS IN THE

GROUP CAN BE MADE INVULNERABLE AGAINST A LARGE, WELL-EQUIPPED FORCE, BUT THEY SEEM REASONABLY CERTAIN THAT THE MAIN ISLANDS OF JAVA AND SUMATRA CAN BE DEFENDED EVEN AGAINST THE STRONGEST FORCES OF THE MAJOR POWERS IF ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT ARRIVES SOON ENOUGH.

"WE HAVE PLENTY OF MEN. GIVEN GUNS AND MATERIAL, WE CAN HOLD OUT." THAT IS THE ANSWER OF ALL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE.

JAN 27 1941

Britain Can Win if We Help—Marshall

HOUSE GROUP AGREES ON FOUR LIMITATIONS

Morgenthau Reveals British Citizens Have Arranged to Sell All Property Here to Finance War Contracts.

JAN 29 1941

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the army, expressed the belief today that Great Britain could defeat Germany with the aid which the United States would give under the British aid bill now before Congress.

He gave this opinion at a press conference a short time after Secretary Morgenthau, appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had stated bluntly that Britain, Greece and China "can't continue to fight" unless Congress enacts the bill.

After a meeting of Democratic members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee this afternoon Chairman Bloom announced a tentative agreement on four amendments to the bill, including one prohibiting the use of United States vessels as convoys.

The other proposed changes would limit the life of the powers granted President Roosevelt to lend or lease war supplies to two years, require the President to report to Congress all operations under the law and require him to consult with the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Chief of Naval operations prior to taking any action under the authority granted him by the administration bill.

Marshall Forecasts April Crisis.

Gen. Marshall, who had appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee earlier today, also told reporters that all indications were that Hitler would probably make an all out attempt to invade England tihs spring.

"Do you believe that Great Britain with the aid of the United States could whip Germany?" Gen. Marshall was asked.

"Yes," the Chief of Staff replied.

"Do you think she could defeat Germany with all aid except manpower?"

"I think so," Gen. Marshall replied. "That certainly is our hope."

Expects Big Attack in April.

The General then was asked specifically whether he believed that Britain could defeat Germany with the aid contemplated under the bill. He replied "Yes," but declined to elaborate his views.

Gen. Marshall said indications were that Germany probably would launch an offensive against Britain in April or May and that any attempt at an invasion undoubtedly would begin with a tremendous aerial attack. Without American aid, he declared, Britain's situation would be extremely hazardous.

"I think it's a serious situation—one of the most critical periods in the history of the world," the General continued.

Germany, he declared, had never yet exerted her full air power. The only way to get more planes to Britain is to expedite production, he said.

"Can any existing equipment be spared to Britain?" he was asked.

Can't Spare Army Equipment.

The army was not planning to spare it, Gen. Marshall said, adding, "We have a need for all the modern equipment that has been delivered to us."

Asked about the status of the United States Army Air Force, the Chief of Staff replied that it was adequate to hold off any enemy which could be visualized at the present moment under conditions existing at the present moment.

"And in event of a British defeat next month?" a reporter questioned.

"Insufficient," Gen. Marplied.

aid the army Air Corps had not yet completed the development of twenty-five air force groups, and a larger expansion to fifty-four groups would not be completed until April 1, 1942, at the earliest.

Quantity production of medium bombers, urgently needed because the army did not have modern planes of this type, is just now beginning, Gen. Marshall said. Deliveries on 384 Curtiss pursuit planes of an advanced model are scheduled to begin about February 1, the General said. He explained that the army had agreed last spring to accept these advanced model planes in lieu of other planes released to the British.

Secretary Morgenthau, said that British orders for 2,000 fighting planes were being held up for lack of dollar exchange, testified that British citizens have arranged to sell within twelve months "every bit" of the property they own in the United States to finance war contracts already placed here.

Astor Property to Go Too.

Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, said he was interested in learning whether Lord and Lady Astor, who, he said he had been informed owned approximately $100,000,000 worth of real estate in New York, planned to sell their holdings.

"If Lord and Lady Astor own real estate in New York, their assets will be on the auction block along with all of the others," Mr. Morgenthau replied. He added, in response to another question by Senator Clark, that this would be true of property owned by England's King and any of his family.

He asserted too, during questioning, that "mentally" he had charged off "some time ago" Britain's multi-billion-dollar war debt to the United States.

Mr. Morgenthau said Britain had placed before the Treasury the "cold hard facts" that they were running out of money to pay for additional orders. He said it was up to Congress to decide quickly what should be done.

Puts It Up to Congress.

"If this bill doesn't pass Congress," he added solemnly, "they can't continue to fight. The decision rests with Congress whether Great Britain, China and Greece are to continue to fight."

Mr. Morgenthau testified that London's war material purchases virtually had stopped in December. Urging speedy approval of the British-aid bill, he said its necessity was demonstrated by a telephone conversation yesterday with William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management.

"Knudsen called me up," Secretary Morgenthau said, "and asked if something couldn't be done to permit the British to order 2,000 planes which they want but for which they haven't been able to place orders."

Plant Capacity Available.

Mr. Knudsen told him, Mr. Morgenthau said, that there was plant capacity available for the orders if they could only be placed.

In reply to questions from Senator La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, Mr. Morgenthau explained that some plants had been tooled up for months to produce the types of planes wanted by the British and French. Unless the British could get credit soon, he said, these plants would be idle after April because they did not produce the types primarily desired by the United States Army and Navy.

The French and British, Mr. Morgenthau said, had spent "hundreds of millions of dollars" in this country to create plants for the particular types they want.

Mr. La Follette asked specifically whether the reason the British were holding up orders was that they lacked dollar exchange and could not purchase under present laws requiring cash payments.

"That's right," Mr. Morgenthau replied.

Britain's Old War Debt.

The Secretary made his statement about Britain's debt from the last war in response to a question by Senator Vandenberg, who said:

"I suspect you are prepared to charge those (British debts of the last war) off for keeps, aren't you?"

"Any time," Mr. Morgenthau replied, nodding his head. "I did some time ago—mentally."

Specific figures were not mentioned, but Treasury records show that the net amount owed by Britain on the principal of world war borrowings is $4,136,000,000. Unpaid interest brings the total to $5,728,821,000.

The British-aid bill would authorize President Roosevelt to make war materials available to Britain without immediate payment and, in effect, leave an accounting to a post-war settlement.

Cites Effect of Fall of France

Mr. Morgenthau testified prior to questioning that the fall of France had added heavily to Britain's liabilities and detracted greatly from her resources.

In this connection Mr. Morgenthau disclosed that French assets "frozen" by the Treasury since the defeat of France amounted to $1,593,000,000 and consisted largely of gold and securities, with very little real property.

The amount of British dollar exchange assets available for war purchases in the United States was put by Mr. Morgenthau at $1,811,000,000.

When Senator Connally of Texas asked whether the Treasury did not plan to continue to keep the French assets "frozen" for an indefinite period, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"We are guarding them closely."

Senator Connally remarked that he hoped they would be kept immobile, adding:

"To release these assets to the French, with the French Government in control of Germany, would just be giving aid to Germany."

Questioned on Debt Limit.

Senator Vandenberg brought up the administration proposal to increase the present limit on the national debt from $49,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000. Mr. Morgenthau said he and Treasury aids believed that this increase would care for both the cost of the national defense program in this country and any aid extended to England under the pending bill.

"It should be adequate, as I see it today, to carry us up to June 30, 1942," the Secretary testified.

"In your field of responsibility, what can the President do under this bill, that he can't do today?" Mr. Vandenberg asked.

Before answering, Mr. Morgenthau turned and whispered with Treasury aids for several minutes, and then replied:

"The chief new power would be to make available to countries he decided, munitions and other war supplies on credit."

Senator Vandenberg asked whether this was not an "indirect" method of doing what might be done directly by amending the neutrality act, which bars credits to belligerents, and the Johnson act, which prohibits private loans to nations which have defaulted on debts to this country.

An Aside by Senator Glass.

"Not necessarily," Mr. Morgenthau replied slowly.

Once when Mr. Morgenthau paused before replying, Senator

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Glass of Virginia turned to Senator Byrnes of South Carolina and asked: "Why the devil do they oppose this bill?"

Senator Barkley, who had overheard, remarked: "They are pettifogging."

Presenting figures to show that the empire could pay for the orders already placed but has not "the dollars to take care of their additional needs," Mr. Morgenthau said:

"One vital factor in this drain of assets was the collapse of France last summer. The French had at least as much as the British in gold and dollar assets in this country; these reserves were available, together with the British, to pay for purchases here in the first nine months of the war.

"When the French collapse came, last June, the British took over all French contracts in this country, although they no longer had the help of French money to pay for them. British liabilities were doubled."

Estimate of British Depletion.

Referring frequently to intricate tables, the Secretary said that the British gold and other dollar assets were depleted by $2,316,000,000 in the first sixteen months of the war.

Mr. Morgenthau's testimony came after a White House conference last night at which President Roosevelt was reported to have told Republican and Democratic legislative leaders that while the bill would authorize him to "do anything under the sun," he had no intention of doing more under it than was deemed necessary by his army and navy advisers. One conference represented the President as being in a "very receptive mood" toward three of the major amendments which have been urged on Capitol Hill to curtain somewhat the bill's grant of powers.

Mr. Morgenthau said that the British now have available only $1,811,000,000 in gold and dollar exchange assets for war supply purchases in the United States. As against this, he testified, the British owe American manufacturers $1,400,000,000 on orders they already have placed in this country. Then, he added:

"It (the British Government) has enough gold and dollar exchange assets to meet these outstanding commitments, but the British just haven't got the dollars to take care of their additional needs."

Breakdown of English Assets.

Mr. Morgenthau told the committee that the figures which he was submitting were those which governments "normally keep confidential and closely guarded" but added that the British had consented to their release. These figures are the same as previously given the House Foreign Affairs Committee and revised in a letter to the committee from Mr. Morgenthau.

He broke down the gold and dollar exchange assets of the British as follows:

Gold, $292,000,000; official dollar balances, $54,000,000; private dollar balances, $305,000,000; marketable United States securities, $616,000,000; and direct and miscellaneous investments in the United States, $900,000,000.

From this, Mr. Morgenthau said, the British excluded $305,000,000 in private dollar assets necessary for the conduct of business, $30,000,000 in gold scattered in different parts of the world and $21,000,000 on account of "forward exchange contracts." This left, he deduced, $1,811,000,000 in gold and silver assets which the British regarded as available for purchases in this country.

"This war is now costing the British Government more than twelve million pounds sterling every day, or approximately 60 per cent of the national income," the Treasury head testified, "and this expenditure is steadily mounting. The British are raising about 40 per cent of this cost by taxing their people."

Immediate Problem Defined.

He concluded his formal statement with this assertion:

"The problem before us is not whether the British have resources; of course they have, all over the world. The problem is whether the British have got the dollars they need, or can get the dollars they need to spend in this country."

Senator Vandenberg asked Mr. Morgenthau about figures which he said he had read in the London Economist, reporting that the British had some £200,000,000 of gold in the Union of South Africa which could be sold to the United States for dollars.

"That doesn't check with the information we have as to the output of South African gold mines," Secretary Morgenthau said. "They are selling us their gold as rapidly as it is produced."

He added that he was convinced the figures he had presented showed a "true picture of the dollar assets the British can lay their hands on in the coming year, and I don't believe they are holding out on us."

Asked About Canada.

Senator Vandenberg asked why Canadian transactions were excluded from a table listing the British Empires dollar expenditures and receipts.

Mr. Morgenthau said the Canadian Government had not raised the question of credit in the United States and still was placing cash orders here. He added that the Canadian Government already was assisting the British by buying back its own securities.

Mr. Morgenthau replied in the affirmative when asked by Senator Connally whether it was not true that "not a dime" of American money had been supplied to Britain and that the British had paid "hard cash" for all war materials to date.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Connally added, "the United States is not aiding Great Britain at all. The British simply buy from our manufacturers who make a profit on the orders."

"That's correct," oMrgenthau said.

"That's the idea some folks have of all possible aid to Britain," Senator Connally remarked.

LAMONT TAKES STAND FOR AID TO BRITAIN

Morgan Partner Asserts Business Is Opposed To Appeasement

Urges Lease-Lend Bill's Adoption In Talk To Merchants

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 28—Some 600 business leaders, members of the Merchants' Association of New York, applauded today a statement that "businessmen are dead set against appeasement," and heard a leading Wall Street figure urge adoption of the British-aid bill.

The speaker was Thomas W. Lamont, vice-chairman of the board of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., who said that "whatever amendments may be essential, Congress should formulate speedily and then pass the bill."

He said he did not regard "as of prime importance the form of bookkeeping to be adopted, be it lend lease, or gift, or all three."

"In the world crisis confronting us it would be most unfortunate for us to give the appearance of a country divided against itself," he said. "I do not believe we are so divided."

Doing All To Help President

Lamont said he was a lifelong Republican and in the late campaign was "strongly against the third term."

"But the campaign is over," he continued. "'We are in the midst of a world crisis. As a nation we cannot and must not be divided. I am doing everything in my power to help the present Administration and I will continue to do so. And again I urge national unity in support of the President and of plans for material aid to England and for our defense. . . .

"All Americans loathe war and a vast majority of us hope to avoid it. . . . At the same time we are not going to keep out of war just because we say we are going to keep out.

War Rests With Hitler

"The issue of war rests not with us, but with Hitler. He makes war when he pleases, how he pleases and against whom he pleases."

Lamont said that "for us deliberately to enter the war now is neither necessary nor desirable."

"Industry knows what war is and will work better without the confusion of a country at war," he declared. "I see no slackers in industry. Everybody is eager to render one hundred per cent. service."

Turning to the attitude of labor, Lamont said that "from the acquaintance that I have with several of the labor leaders, I shall be surprised if they show any lack of broad-minded cooperation."

He said he was "bothered by some of the current talk to the effect that business favors 'appeasement'."

Against Appeasement

"As a businessman speaking to businessmen I believe I represent the great consensus of our community when I say for myself and my friends and my acquaintances: businessmen are dead set against appeasement.

"Appeasement today means surrender. Appeasement would mean a prostrate England, a new lease on life for Hitler, an America unprepared and threatened by war on two oceans; burdened by prodigious armaments, our national economy completely regimented."

Proposed Changes

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 28—Democratic and Republican members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee met separately today and announced afterward that they would submit to the full committee a number of amendments to the British aid bill.

Representative Bloom (Dem., N. Y.), chairman of the House group, said the Democrats tentatively had agreed on these four changes:

1. Forbidding United States vessels to convoy British ships.
2. Limiting to two years the powers of the President to lend, lease or otherwise dispose of war supplies.
3. Requiring the President to report to Congress all operations under the law.
4. Requiring the President to consult with the army chief of staff and the naval chief of operations before exercising powers granted him by the bill.

Representative Fish, (N. Y.), ranking Republican member of the committee, said the Republicans would submit the following seven amendments:

1. Prohibiting the President from giving away any part of the navy without the consent of Congress.
2. Prohibiting the President from sending convoys into war zones without consent of Congress.
3. Limiting the life of the legislation to one year.
4. Placing a $2,000,000,000 top on financial obligations that might be incurred.
5. Limiting and defining a section which provides that the bill shall supersede any existing statute with which it may be in conflict.
6. Prohibiting the building, repairing or outfitting of belligerent warships of any nation in either Government or private shipyards within the United States.
7. Requiring that the British give security for materials and equipment lent or leased to them until their funds are exhausted.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN'S FIRST WAR AIM, AS DEFINED BY VISCOUNT HALIFAX, IS "TO WIN THE WAR," BUT THE NEWLY ARRIVED BRITISH AMBASSADOR SAID HE MIGHT ELABORATE "SOON" ON HIS NATION'S PURPOSES.

"I MAY GET AN OPPORTUNITY SOON OF SAYING SOMETHING IN PUBLIC ON THAT SUBJECT," HE TOLD NEWSMEN AT HIS FIRST FORMAL PRESS CONFERENCE HERE YESTERDAY.

TERSELY HE DESCRIBED BRITAIN'S "MAIN PEACE AIM" AS "TO RECONSTRUCT THE WORLD SO AS NOT TO HAVE ANOTHER" WAR.

HALIFAX DECLARED HIS GOVERNMENT HAD NO SECRET TREATIES CALLING FOR DISTRIBUTION OF TERRITORIES AFTER THE CONFLICT ENDS.

SENATORS NYE (R-ND) AND WHEELER (D-MONT) INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION YESTERDAY ASKING THE BELLIGERENTS TO DISCLOSE THEIR WAR AIMS AND TELL WHETHER ANY SECRET TREATIES EXISTED FOR "DIVISION OF TERRITORIAL SPOILS."

THE AMBASSADOR ASKED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE "TO FORM YOUR OWN OPINION ON HOW WE ARE STANDING UP AND MAKE UP YOUR OWN MINDS ON WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO DO TO HELP US."

SU727AES

FRENCH CAMEL CORPS CUTS DEEP INTO LIBYA

De Gaulle's Aid Reports 300-mile Advance North Across Desert From Equatorial Africa—Drive Opens Third Front.

Cairo, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—An Italian garrison has been driven from the important Fezzan oasis in southwestern Libya by Free French forces from the Chad region in Equatorial Africa, Gen. Georges Catroux reported by radio tonight.

This means a new drive against the Italians in the interior of Libya in conjunction with the British offensive along the Mediterranean coast in northern Libya and in East Africa.

Gen. Catroux, an aid of the Free French Commander Charles de Gaulle, said that a French camel corps detachment made the sudden stab deep into the Libyan interior and caught the Italians unaware.

Cross Desert by Night.

The detachment, he said, was assembled in the Chad region, on the Libyan frontier with Equatorial Africa, early this month.

Crossing the desert by night and hiding by day, he said, it reached Fezzan, 300 miles from its base, in mid-January and raided the regional capital, Marzouk, in a sudden, daring assault which caught its Fascist defenders by surprise.

[This drive, in effect, opens a new fighting front between Britain's two major offensives—in North Africa and East Africa. Although Britain's Imperial and Allied forces still are widely separated over about 2,000 miles of Africa, their offensives now are in an arc south and east from the Mediterranean coast through Libya, the heart of "the dark continent" in the Chad area and the bordering Anglo-Egyptian Sudan almost to the Red Sea in Italian Eritrea.]

Italian General Surrenders.

Meanwhile an Italian general was reported today to have surrendered personally to a British cavalry officer when British forces, charging with fixed bayonets down a hillside, pushed beyong Keru toward Agordat in Italian Eritrea.

On this front, the Middle East Command announced today that an additional 100 prisoners had been captured, "making a total of more than 1,200 taken there to date."

Neither the identity of the general nor the size of his command was disclosed in reports from the east African war theater, but 700 were said to have been taken in this one charge.

British Pass Keru.

British reports Sunday said that Keru had been passed in the drive, under intensive air support, toward Agordat. Keru is about eighteen miles inside Eritrea from the frontier with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Agordat, an important rail center on which the British are now reported closing in, is about twenty-two miles farther east.

What started as an orderly withdrawal by the Italians from the Sudanese frontier region, British reports say, has now become a hurried retreat.

Italian prisoners are quoted as speaking of a severe gasoline shortage in Eritrea.

Derna Assault Near.

On the north African front, in Libya, British troops which captured Italy's stronghold of Tobruk less than a week ago were reported moving rapidly into position today for an assault on Derna, ninety-five miles to the west.

Dispatches from the Libyan front, which disclosed that the British had left only a skeleton force in Tobruk while closing in on Derna, reflected confidence in military circles that the town soon would be added to Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's conquests.

Italian artillery was reported firing intermittently in an attempt to disrupt British preparations for an assault upon Derna, but military men expressed belief this show of resistance would do no more than delay its fall. The winding coastal road leading from Tobruk to Derna was described as seething with activity as the British moved up troops, ammunition, equipment and supplies for the attack with virtually no opposition from the Italian Air Force.

Base of Bomba Hard Hit.

British sources here were inclined to the belief that to avoid being driven out of Libya altogether the Italians would have to depend upon a final stand at Tripoli.

At the opposite end of the African battlefront, meanwhile, the British advance in Eritrea was reported to have severed the line of retreat of three or four Italian battalions withdrawing from Umm Hagar, some ten miles east of the Sudanese frontier. Cut off from supporting Eritrean forces, the Umm Hagar garrison was said to be retiring southward into Ethiopia, closely pursued by the British.

Umm Hagar was described as the last outpost on the Sudan-Eritrean front to be abandoned by the Italians. Further north, the British reported they had penetrated almost 80 miles into Eritrea to menace Agordat, on the railroad leading to the coast and the capital at Asmara. Between Umm Hagar and Agordat, another British column was said to be threatening Barentu after a sixty-mile drive from the frontier.

The British also claimed further penetration into Ethiopia from the Sudan, while Kenya

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Colony patrols were said to be keeping the Italians under continued pressure on their Somaliland frontier.

An uprising of Ethiopian tribesmen was reported gaining headway.

A statement from R. A. F. headquarters said that burned-out wreckage of seven seaplanes and the twisted girders of two destroyed workshops were all that remain of the Italian seaplane base at Bomba, on the Libyan coast southeast of Derna, described as once a constant threat to British shipping.

"The decisive manner in which the bombers of the R. A. F. eliminated this threat is to be seen from the craters on the slipways," it reported. "The base lies at the extreme end of a narrow promontory and there is scarcely a square yard that has not been torn by the aerial bombardment."

Tunisia Reassured on Weygand.

Tangier, Spanish Morocco, Jan. 28 (A. P.). — Dispatches from Tunis said today that the authorities there had issued a communique declaring that there was no reason for alarm in connection with a visit to the French African Colony of Tunisia by Gen. Maxime Weygand, supreme commander of France's North African forces.

Referring to "exaggerated rumors" circulated in recent days, the communique said that "nothing abnormal is happening."

"The inhabitants should not see in Gen. Weygand's visit anything but the desire of the Government delegate to maintain contact with the Resident-General and other high authorities," it added.

ROME SEES GAINS AT DERNA

Reports British Driven Back—Naples, Catania Raided

ROME, Jan. 28 (AP)—Italian troops have driven back a British column in fighting east of Derna, Libya, inflicting losses on the invaders and capturing prisoners, the Italian High Command reported today.

Italian planes, meanwhile, were reported to have bombed and machine-gunned British armored units and infantry in the Derna zone, besides shooting down two Hurricane planes. Fighting still was continuing in that area, the communiqué declared.

In East Africa, it was said, native troops fighting with the Italians surprised a British outpost on the Kenya front, "inflicting considerable losses in men and materiel."

British tanks and armored cars on the same front were reported "effectively bombed" by Italian air formations. Two British planes were said to have been downed by Italian aircraft.

British planes raided Naples and Catania, Sicily, last night without causing important damage, the High Command reported. No casualties were caused in either raid, the communiqué said.

"Several" bombs were said to have been dropped by the raiders at Catania, site of airdromes from which German dive-bombers have been reported operating against the British Mediterranean fleet and Malta, but the High Command asserted laconically that they "caused no damage."

"Very slight damage" was acknowledged in the attack on Naples "and vicinity."

Nazis Tell of Malta Raid

The German radio broadcast a Berlin report of "another attack on Malta" by Nazi planes early yesterday, according to The Associated Press. It said Lucca Airport was considerably damaged by "a number of hits in and outside hangars."

FREE FRENCH CAMEL CORPS ROUTS ITALIANS

Creeps Across Desert By Night To Fall On Fascists At Fezzan

De Gaullist Coup Opens Third Front To Menace Duce's Empire

[By the Associated Press]

Valletta, Malta, Jan. 28—Four Royal Air Force men were killed and nine wounded in air raids before dawn today.

Some Government property was damaged during the raids, which prompted four alerts in Malta.

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Jan. 28 — A Free French camel corps operating from Chad—the northern area of Equatorial Africa—has begun an offensive against the Italians in southwestern Libya, thus opening a third fighting front in an African struggle menacing the whole of the Fascist empire.

This new blow against the Italians was announced belatedly over the radio tonight by Gen. Georges Catroux, an associate of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the supreme commander of all those Frenchmen who rejected the armistice with Germany and have been fighting on as Britain's allies.

Moved By Night, Hid By Day

The corps was assembled along the Libyan frontier early this month, he said, and crept slowly across the desert by night, hiding by day, until at last they met and drove out the Italian garrison in the important oasis of Fezzan.

The regional capital, Marzouk, was declared to have been raided in a fierce, sudden assault which took the Italian defenders wholly by surprise. The town is 300 miles from the French base in Chad, and lies some 700 miles to the southwest of Derna, Libya, where only today British Imperial forces were reported being rapidly reinforced for a general attack.

Corps Commander Killed

The camel corps commander, Col. Colonna Dornano, was said by General Catroux to have lost his life in the assault on Marzouk. The general moreover disclosed, without giving details, that Free Frenchmen also are operating in Ethiopian territory.

The third front active during today is 2,000 miles away to the southeast.

There, advancing British forces were reported to be closing in on the towns of Agordat and Barentu, in Italian Eritrea.

Italians Prepare Stand

Agordat is an essential rail center some forty miles within Eritrea, and there and at Barentu, military informants said, the disorganized Italians were preparing to make what stand they could.

About both towns the defense positions are known to be poor; nevertheless, the Royal Air Force was taking no chances and reported that British bombers had assaulted the Italian lines of communication to the rear, attacking the railroad stations of Keren and Aisha and railroad bridges and roads.

Towns' Capture Expected

British ground forces were reported advancing in strength and it appeared to be only a question of a short time before both towns fell.

Still other British troops were declared to be pursuing an Italian column, 3,000 to 4,000 strong, which had abandoned the post of Umm Hagar, near the Eritrean-Ethiopian border, and had taken flight into an area which is thronged with Ethiopian "patriots" aiding Britain.

Recapitulating recent operations in East Africa, the British announced the capture of an Italian general—the seventeenth of that rank to fall into British hands in the whole campaign—and the seizure in the Eritrean sector of an additional hundred prisoners, thus bringing to 1,200 the total taken there to date.

General Not Identified

The general was not identified, nor was the size of his command disclosed. It was stated that he had surrendered during a British bayonet charge.

The R. A. F., claiming continued control of the air over Libya, announced that the skeletons of seven burned seaplanes and the twisted girders of two smashed workshops were "all that remain" now of the Fascist seaplane base at Bomba, southeast of Derna. It once was a constant threat to British shipping.

AXIS PLANNING PUSH IN GREECE AND ALSO LIBYA

Germany Planning Now to Rush Economic Help to Italian Ally.

NAPLES BOMBED BY BRITISH

R. A. F. Also Again Attacks Base for Hitler's Dive Bombers on Island of Sicily.

Rome, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Italian circles indicated today that military, economic and diplomatic cooperation between Germany and Italy was reaching a more intense phase in preparation for a joint onslaught intended to drive the British from the Mediterranean and set them back in North Africa.

Two spring offensives are in prospect—against the British in Africa and the Greeks in Albania—as a preliminary to a sudden surprise attempt to invade the British Isles themselves, and thereby end the war this year as the Nazis are planning to do, these informants said.

A stiffening in Italian resistance on the African and Albanian fronts was indicated by today's High Command communique, which said the British had been driven back in fighting east of Derna, Libyan port, and that Fascist warplanes had delivered violent attacks against the Greeks in Albania.

Air Attacks Admitted.

The High Command acknowledged that British warplanes had raided Naples and Catania, Sicily, last night. No casualties were caused in either raid, a communique declared.

Several bombs were said to have been dropped at Catania, site of airdromes from which German dive-bombers have been reported operating against the British Mediterranean Fleet and Malta, but the High Command asserted laconically that they caused no damage.

Very slight damage was acknowledged in the attack on Naples and vicinity.

Nazi Expert Negotiating.

In the Axis economic field, it was disclosed that Dr. Karl Clodius, German expert, is negotiating with the Italians. Observers here said he had agreed that Germany, instead of drawing on Italy as a base of supplies, is to send her increased foodstuffs and raw materials. With Germany sending millions of tons of coal into Italy each month along with considerable supplies of metal, lumber and chemicals, these sources said they look for the Nazis to find foodstuffs for the Italians in Hungary and Rumania and provide oil and synthetic gasoline from Germany.

The Fascists can count on the closest military co-operation from Germany for the final drive for victory, they asserted. These informants scouted reports abroad of disorders in Italy and declared that there was no visible sign of discontent among the people at the presence of the German forces. Friendship for the Geramn ally, it was asserted, extends through every layer of Italian life, even to the ruling House of Savoy.

Some observers believe too much was made abroad of Marshal Pietro Badoglio's resignation. They said they would not be surprised even to see Crown Prince Humbert become Chief of Staff of Italy's armed forces with Badoglio as special adviser and a ranking German general in a similar position to insure perfect coordination in the command of the war effort. In fact, such reports have been heard in political quarters here.

Ciano Joins Squadron.

Two more of Premier Mussolini's Ministers have gone to the front, it was announced today. They are Minister of Public Works Giuseppe Gorla and Minister of Education Giuseppe Bottai, who assumed command of Alpine troops in an unspecified zone of operations.

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano was reported to have joined his bomber squadron last night and Minister of Guilds Renato Ricci and Minister of Popular Culture Alessandro Pavolini went to the front several days ago. In Count Ciano's absence, Filippo Ansuro, head of the Foreign Office staff, will be in charge at the Foreign Office.

The Government, meanwhile, ordered a seven-day week for railway freight handlers as a marked effort to adapt the Italian transportation system for war needs. A decree published in the Official Gazette suspending the weekly day off for these workers said the action was dictated by special necessities. The move supplemented a decree of January 17 authorizing railroads to restrict and speed up freight traffic to meet wartime demands. At that time freight traffic jams had been blamed for temporary shortages of food and fuel in some Italian cities.

Malta Attacked Again.

Berlin, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—A DNB dispatch from the Mediterranean said today that German battle planes had attacked Lucca airport on the island of Malta.

Rome Radio to "Retaliate"

ROME, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Giornale d'Italia announced today that Italy would retaliate to British "lies" about disorders in Italian cities with a radio counter-offensive of "authentic anti-British news."

Foreign observers are convinced that no disorders occurred. Not only did inhabitants of Milan and Turin laugh at the reports, but non-Italians closely watching Italy's situation felt they would have heard something of the disorders if any had occurred, so fast does news travel by grapevine in wartime.

So far as qualified observers know, the only German fighting men in Italy are air pilots with ground crews and auxiliary services, which a usually reliable source said numbered a few thousand at most.

As for disorders, foreigners find the cities completely calm without sign of discontent or any tension since the first setbacks in Greece and North Africa. One Italian summarized the people's feeling as follows:

"Unfortunately, we Italians usually don't wake up to the meaning of war until we receive a blow. But we react quickly and the reaction, stirring our loyal spirit rather than depressing us, carries us to victory."

ISLES COVETED BY AMERICA, GAYDA CHARGES

Rome Talks Of Possibility Of Nazis Sending Troops To Africa

Italians Say British Will Reach End Of Rope At Bengasi

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 28—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor accused the United States today of planning to establish air and naval bases in the Portuguese-owned Azores as a threat to Europe.

While Italy and Germany gave fresh evidence of consolidating plans to beat Britain this year, Gayda said they were paying "much attention to new moves by the United States which are turning toward the Azores."

"Eyes On The Azores"

His editorial, "eyes on the Azores," appearing in *Il Giornale d'Italia*, pointed to the strategic importance of the Azores as a refueling base for ships, a landing place for transatlantic planes and a central point for transoceanic telegraph cables.

He said America had been showing a suspicious interest in the islands, coveting them as part of her "vast, militaristic, imperial offensive" plan for "permanent armed vigilance over the continent of Europe."

"In reality, therefore," he wrote, "what the North American policy would like to picture as defense against alleged threats by the Axis powers is an action of menace and vigilance directed against the entire European continent."

Nazi Troops In Africa?

Foreign observers said there was a possibility of a German landing in North Africa, if necessary, in an attempt to drive a military wedge between Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's British army in Libya and French forces to the west.

The British are expected in Rome to reach the end of their driving force when they get to Bengasi, more than 300 miles from the Egyptian border, with vast stretches of sand between them and their bases and more hundreds of miles of desert ahead.

Supply Lines Open

Fascists say also the Italians have their supply lines to Libya open again, with the British navy powerless to keep help from reaching Marshal Rodolfo Graziani when and if the Axis pools men, guns and tanks in Africa—as it has, already, pooled planes.

At any rate, Fascist observers declare that offensives in both North Africa and Albania may be expected in the spring, probably preliminary to an all-out attempt to invade the British Isles.

Foreigners suggest, also, the possibility of German diplomatic assistance in ending the war with Greece, as in the Russian-Finnish war. Some persons believe Greek reserves are so low that Athens might be persuaded to give up the fight under a new Italian drive.

Resistance Called Stiffer

Even today the high command communique indicated stiffer Italian resistance in both Africa and Albania, saying a British column had been repulsed near Derna; that a British post had been surprised by Italian native troops on the Kenya front and that "heavy losses" were inflicted on the Greeks in local actions.

Il Giornale d'Italia announced Italy would answer British "lies" about disorders in Italy by radio.

"Italy will pass to radio reprisals," the newspaper said. "It will flood the world with anti-British news—and authentic news—in twenty-seven languages."

GAYDA SAYS U. S. WANTS THE AZORES

Asserts It Is Part of Plan to Watch Over Europe

Rome, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Fascist Editor Virginio Gayda accused the United States today of coveting the Azores as part of her "vast, militaristic, imperial offensive plan." That plan, Gayda wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia, aims at "permanent advanced vigilance over the continent of Europe."

He wrote that the United States had been showing "suspect interest" in the Azores, Portuguese archipelago in mid-Atlantic, for several months. It was significant, he added, that Wendell Willkie, during a halt there on his way to London, "paused to gather information on the life and position of the islands to augment a documentation of which it is said the United States recently has accumulated plenty."

"The United States evidently is attempting to push forward its plan for extending naval and air bases even nearer Europe in order to maintain ever closer and more active control," Gayda wrote.

"In reality, therefore, what the North American policy would like to picture as defense against alleged threats by the Axis Powers is an action of menace and vigilance directed against the entire European continent."

ITALIANS AGAIN THROWN BACK, ATHENS SAYS

2 New Counter-Attacks Declared Shattered By Greek Shock Troops

R. A. F. Scores Direct Hits On Fascist Military Stores At Elbasani

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Wednesday, Jan. 29—Greek mountain troops shattered two fresh Italian counter-attacks north of Klisura yesterday and inflicted "heavy losses" on the Fascists, a Greek Government spokesman said early today.

"Our shock troops pushed the enemy from its defense positions and took another seventy prisoners, including a captain and considerable war material," he said.

"The day before the Italians used tanks in one of their counter-attacks, but lost three of them on the spot and a fourth was in flames as it turned and sped back to the rear. In the last few days we have taken at least one hundred prisoners, including an Alpini major."

Italian Planes Felled

The Greek high command reported two Italian planes were shot down.

One person was killed and ten wounded in a Salonika military hospital attacked by Italian aircraft, the Ministry of Home Security reported.

The British air force announced "several direct hits" in a bombing raid Monday on military buildings and stores at the Italian base of Elbasani in central Albania while Greek troops fought the counter-attacking Italians.

"Considerable damage was caused" at Elbasani, the R. A. F. said, "and the target was enveloped in smoke when the raiders left."

Italians Fight Fiercely

Supported by tanks and using mortars and hand grenades, the Italians fought fiercely in the Klisura counter-attack, an army communique said, before they fell back. An undisclosed number of prisoners and material were reported taken by the Greeks.

The communique said three Italian naval units shelled the village of Pikermi on the coast south of Chimara Sunday, but there were no casualties.

Heavy Italian Attack In North Is Reported

Bitolj, Yugoslavia (Near the Albanian Frontier), Jan. 28 (AP)—Italian forces have been attacking heavily since early morning along the northern Albania front from the region of the Shkumbin river to Lake Ochrida, border dispatches reported.

Fascist artillery was said to be pounding key Greek positions, but the Greeks were declared, nevertheless, to be holding their ground and inflicting heavy losses.

Despite heavy attacks in the Devoli Valley, supported by low-flying planes, the Italians were reported to have been unable to break through.

150 Italians Captured

The Greeks claim to have captured 150 men and two officers last night in one fighting sector.

The city of Phlorina is said to have suffered serious damage in Italian aerial bombings, the railway station and military depots having been among structures hit. Villages to the south of Phlorina, where the Greeks have munitions dumps and food stores, also were bombed.

British and Greek air forces retaliated and several planes were seen to crash in the resulting air battle.

British Bomb Elbasani.

Athens, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—A smashing raid on Italy's central Albanian base at Elbasani was announced by the British Air Command today, while the Greeks reported their land forces had hurled back wave after wave of counter-attacking Fascists north of Klisura. R. A. F. pilots returning from the raid yesterday on Elbasani, twenty miles southwest of Tirana, the Albanian capital, reported thick black smoke was boiling up from the target area when they headed back to their base.

Italian counter thrusts, led by tanks, and low-flying attacks by planes, which some observers believed to be German, were said to have failed to stop Greek gains in Central Albania. The Greek High Command declared four Italian tanks were destroyed and others driven back. About ninety prisoners and some automatic weapons were reported captured. The High Command said the Greeks pushed on into some of the positions from which the Italians attacked.

Second Hard Counter-attack.

A Government [illegible]sman said the Italian attempt yesterday to regain lost ground was the second hard counterattack repulsed in two days. Neither he nor the High Command identified the scene of the attack. The first was north of Klisura, where the Greeks are driving toward Berati, south of the Albanian capital.

[Reports reaching Bitolj, Yugoslavia, from the Albanian frontier said fighting all along the Albanian front was being intensified, with the center of action in the Klisura-Tepeleni sector. Along the coast the Greeks were said to have driven near Dukati, twenty-two miles from Valona and twelve miles from Valona Bay. On the northern front the Greeks were reported to have taken important peaks near Malina, ten miles west of Pogradetz.]

An Associated Press correspondent with the Greek troops on the Albanian front reported that planes resembling German Junkers had been bombing Greek troops and supply routes.

[German planes have been reported ferrying troops and supplies across the Adriatic to Italian forces in Albania. But neither Berlin nor Rome has said definitely that German planes are taking part in the Albanian fighting, though they have been operating in the Mediterranean against Malta and British vessels.]

The tactics used in these recent attacks on Greek troops were described as different from what Italian bombers have used on the same front.

Italians Attack Greeks.

Rome, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Greek troop concentrations and motorized columns on the Albanian war front have been subjected to violent attacks by Italian warplanes, the Italian High Command reported today.

Ground operations, the daily communique said, were limited to local actions, in which the Italians inflicted heavy losses on the Greeks and captured prisoners and automatic arms.

4-DAY RESPITE FROM BOMBING IN LONDON ENDS

Nazis Drop Incendiaries And Explosives On City And Country

Four Alarms Heard During Day—Much Property Damage Reported

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 28—German bombers ended London's four-day respite from raids with a shower of incendiaries and explosives which caused considerable damage to houses and brought the city's anti-aircraft defenses into vigorous action today.

German long-range guns also renewed shelling across the Dover Strait tonight.

The four alarms in London were the first since last Thursday, but the attacks, which ended before dark, ushered in the ninth night without a raid warning. The only after-dark activity was in western England where planes flew over one town.

One Woman Killed

Bombs landing in a residential area killed one woman, but otherwise there were no reports of serious casualties.

Three bombs fell in another district, one slanting into a playground twenty yards from a children's shelter.

Sheets of gray metal resembling parts of a plane wing or fuselage fell, leading to the belief that at least one raider had been shot down or damaged by anti-aircraft fire.

Most of the damage came during the fourth alarm. It closely followed a third caused by a lone plane which dropped a basket of fire bombs in a street. They were immediately extinguished.

Elsewhere Over England

Raiders were reported elsewhere over England. One swooped within 300 feet of the ground along the Kentish coast and dropped three bombs which demolished a cottage and severely damaged another. The occupants escaped with minor injuries.

Planes were reported to have machine-gunned a train in eastern England and dropped fire bombs and explosives on villages, whose inhabitants were said to have been fired upon when they fought the incendiaries.

The Government's communique tonight said the raids caused "no important damage" and "very few casualties."

LONDON IS BOMBED AFTER 5-DAY LULL; GROUND GUNS ROAR

Four Daylight Alarms Are Sounded — Casualties Reported as Light.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—High explosive and fire bombs fell on London today, bringing back death and destruction to this city whose air raid alarm sirens had been silent since a daylight at-

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tack last Thursday.

Just before the fourth alarm of the day ended in late afternoon, anti-aircraft guns went into action against a plane droning high over the city out of sight above low-hanging clouds.

One woman, caught in the streets when a stick of bombs plunged into a residential area, was killed. Considerable damage was done to houses, but no other serious casualties were reported.

In another district three bombs fell. Two landed in the street and another slanted down into a playground twenty yards from a shelter filled with children.

The first two alarms passed without incident. The fire bombs were dropped by a lone raider during the third. Trolley cars and buses were stopped temporarily in one area while wardens, policemen and civilians quickly extinguished the flames with sand.

The fourth alarm sounded soon after the third, and planes were reported to have dropped bombs in other sections of England but without major damage.

A number of German planes, flying above the fog which blanketed the Strait of Dover, crossed the southeast coast during the day, all apparently following the same northwesterly course as they flew inland. Anti-aircraft guns fired, although the raiders could not be seen.

Train Is Machine-gunned.

One lone plane machine-gunned a train in eastern England this afternoon and dropped bombs. Villagers fighting incendiaries were said to have been machine-gunned and compelled to take cover behind dykes.

Another raider in the same district was reported to have machine-gunned a threshing unit moving along a road. Both raiders then sped out to sea.

German long-range guns on the French coast across the Dover Strait opened up again at dusk for the second consecutive night and shells dropped intermittently out of the fog curtain, but no casualties were reported.

Rail Facilities Bombed.

Berlin, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, said today that German bombing planes had attacked English rail facilities north of Cambridge. Bomb hits damaged a freight station and train, it said.

Nazi Channel Guns Roar.

Berlin, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Long range batteries in the occupied zones of France fired upon military objectives in southeast England yesterday, the High Command reported today. DNB, German official news agency, said the cross channel fire was directed at the harbor of Folkestone, eight miles southwest of Dover.

It said the shelling started yesterday afternoon and continued into the night.

No British planes were seen over Germany or German-occupied territory last night, the High Command said, but one British plane was reported downed yesterday. The High Command acknowledged the loss of one plane.

British Test New Night Fighters

Lull Gives R. A. F. a Chance to Experiment With Patrols of High-altitude Planes.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—A prolonged lull in German aerial activity has given Great Britain an opportunity to carry out important experiments with new night fighter planes which she hopes eventually will prove the answer to the Nazi Air Forces's night raids, informed sources indicated today.

As the eighth successive night passed without a sign of German aircraft over London, these sources disclosed that night fighter pilots had been taking advantage of the respite to perfect their tactics through practice patrols. The number of night fighters available is being increased steadily, it was said, in anticipation of a large-scale resumption of Nazi air attacks in the spring. Military authorities attributed the present lull to the weather.

The new British night fighters are designed to operate at high altitudes to cope with bombing planes flying above the anti-aircraft barrage. They are described frankly as a weapon to counter the expected German invasion attempt.

Admit Vulnerability.

Strategists admit Britain's vulnerability to attacks in the darkness by which an invader might bomb out communications, and transport and land picked troops and saboteurs behind the British lines.

A military informant said:

"Despite the increasing successes of the night defenses, we won't feel we are getting out of the woods until we are bagging at least 10 per cent of the night raiders that come over. If we get to the point where we are knocking down 20 per cent, I think you would see pretty much of a check on night raids."

He refused to say how far the British are from their goal, but it was recalled that the best night the defenders had was January 19-20, when anti-aircraft gunners reported downing four raiders, and a night fighter bagged another. There probably were no more than 100 planes attacking that night, and this would be a 5 per cent score—still short of the goal.

Better Co-ordination.

Two factors are credited with resulting in better night action by the defenders:

New developments in co-ordination between anti-aircraft guns and night fighter or interception planes covering the sky against invaders with the aid of searchlights and predictors, and more longer range night fighters—some of them American types—which are able to make more extended patrols of their defense areas, but also sneak over the German advance bases occasionally to try to catch a bomber taking off or returning.

Ex-Government Official Advised To Enter Army

Food Ministry Secretary Accused Of Profiting On Czech Assets In Great Britain.

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—Robert John Boothby, who resigned as parliamentary secretary of the Food Ministry after he had been accused of realizing on Czech assets in Great Britain, was advised by Prime Minister Churchill today to follow the "path of service [illegible] wartime," and it was believed might join the army.

The implied suggestion that he enter the army came after the House of Commons termed Boothby's conduct "derogatory to the dignity of the House."

Boothby, 40 years old, argued that his action in attempting to get the Czech money out of Prague and into the hands of Czechs in London was "praiseworthy" because he kept such assets out of Germany.

The House unanimously approved a committee report, made last week, which declared Boothby had a financial interest of $96,000 in realization of the assets.

Tilea Sees German Defeat

Former Envoy to London Declares Rumanians Can Be Trusted.

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Viorel Virgil Tilea, former Rumanian Minister here, declared today that "95 per cent of Rumania is behind Britain" and predicted an early end to "the German conquest of Europe."

Tilea, who remained in England when he was removed from his post last fall, spoke before the Overseas League. He likened Germany's position today to that in the World War when, he said, it collapsed due to the incorporation of too many foreign nations."

EIRE INTRODUCES RIGID CENSORSHIP

All War News Must Be Submitted Before Filing.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Irish Government has established a rigid press censorship forbidding correspondents to send out of the country uncensored reports of any event connected with the war.

News bearing on internal public order—"which happens or is alleged to have happened in or over the State or its territorial waters"—is similarly restricted, it was learned in London tonight.

An emergency powers order by the Eire Government, it was learned, warned that serious consequences would follow failure to comply with the regulations.

They forbid transmission outside Eire by "post, telegraph or telephone or other means messages intended for publication and relating to any event arising out of or connected with the war or internal public order which happens or is alleged to have happened in or over the State or its territorial waters, or relating to any actual or alleged attack on the State or to the supply of commodities in the State, without first submitting such message to any authorized person for censorship and having it passed."

Italian Captives May Go To England as Laborers

Some Already Sent to India; South Africa Asks 20,000

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP).—War Secretary David Margesson told the House of Commons today that Great Britain contemplated bringing some Italian prisoners captured in Africa "to this country for agricultural work and possibly for other work where there is a shortage of British labor."

A "considerable number," he said, already had been sent to India, and "disposal of the remainder" had not yet been settled. British reports in Cairo have placed the total of Italian captives in the North and East African offensives at about 111,000.

A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Capetown said the South African government had agreed to accommodate 20,000 Italian prisoners from the western desert campaign in order to spare ships which would otherwise be needed to transport them to India. The British government, it was said, is paying all costs.

TRY U. S. FLU VACCINE

Members of British Health Ministry Inoculated.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Malcolm MacDonald, Minister of Health, and 350 men and women members of his ministry—about one-fourth of the whole staff—were inoculated today with experimental treatments of what was called a "new anti-flu vaccine" developed in the United States. All volunteered.

Recent Wave Of Cold In England Is Revealed

15-Foot Snowdrifts Piled Up In North Country—Some Wales Villages Cut Off For Days.

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—England recently experienced an intense cold wave in which 15-foot snowdrifts piled up in the north country and some villages in northern Wales were cut off for days.

During the cold snap, about which the censor banned publication of any information until today, it was difficult for auto transport to reach Scotland and the fast-flowing River Swale in Yorkshire was frozen over with a temperature of eight degrees, Fahrenheit, prevailing in that area.

The country west of London also suffered from the snow and trucks operating between Liverpool and London encountered drifts six to eight feet deep. Fifteen-foot drifts on the moors between Lancashire and Yorkshire had to be cut with plows. The snow and wind together forced disorganization of some rail transport in the same sector.

EMPRESS LINER REPORTED SAFE

London Hints Ship Was Not Torpedoed at All.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—British naval authorities declared today that the 21,833-ton Empress of Australia was "safe in port" and declined to comment in any way upon the radio reports received in Miami, Fla., to the effect she had been torpedoed and shelled. One spokesman, however, said that the radio signals might have been a "German trick" to obtain the whereabouts of the vessel and that she was almost certainly in port at the time the attack was reported to have taken place.

Radio messages received by Tropical Radio in Miami, beginning at 10:36 P. M. Eastern standard time last night, told of an attack and gave a position about 200 miles off Dakar, Senegal.

Within less than nine hours, however, the British reported the 21,833-ton vessel "safe in port." The announcement, it was noted, did not say she had "arrived in port." Moreover it was asserted that the nearest usable British port is Freetown, West Africa, almost 800 miles from the reported position, a distance the ship could not have negotiated in so short a time.

Unofficially, it was reasoned here that the Germans might have faked the messages to get the British to disclose the whereabouts of the Empress, the British, however, in making their announcement, did not even say in what part of the world the liner is. She has been reported in use as a troopship.

In Miami, officials of Tropical Radio said they had no way of knowing whether the messages were genuine. A spokesman for the Federal Communications Commission said the commission would not investigate the source of the calls unless it was suspected that they came from within the United States.

NAZIS SUSPECTED IN LINER'S AID CALL

Empress Of Australia Safe In Port When Torpedo Report Was Made

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Jan. 28—British naval authorities announced tersely today that the big war-converted liner Empress of Australia is "safe in port," and one source suggested that radio messages reporting her torpedoed and shelled might have been "a German trick."

The messages were received last night by the Miami (Fla.) station of Tropical Radio, which said they had no way of telling whether they were genuine.

Tell Of Shelling

Beginning at 10.36 P. M. (E.S.T.) the messages, over a period of about twenty minutes, gave a staccato account of a torpedo striking, of boats being lowered, of "deck awash," and of "being shelled again."

They gave the position: "About 200 miles from Dakar" in French West Africa.

In less than nine hours the British authorities announced the Empress was "safe in port." They declined to comment in any way on the reports of an attack, and it was noted that the announcement said nothing about the ship having "arrived in port."

Said To Have Been In Port

Subsequently, unofficial informants said the Empress almost certainly was in port at the time of the alleged attack; that she could not have reached Freetown, the nearest British port, in less than nine hours, and that it was possible a German ship or shore station somewhere had faked the calls in order to trick the British into giving out the Empress' whereabouts.

If this was the design, it failed. The British, with traditional Admiralty caution, did not even say what side of the world the Empress was on.

BRITISH SUBMARINE TRITON DESTROYED

Craft Which Attacked Convoy Has Been Sunk, Admiralty Reports

Three Swedish Vessels Are Sunk—One Was To Carry Sailors Home

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Jan. 28—The loss of the British submarine Triton was announced tonight by the Admiralty.

The communique merely stated that the vessel was overdue and "must be considered lost."

Last April 10 the Triton attacked a convoy of German supply ships off the Norwegian coast, the Admiralty announcing at the time that four of her torpedoes had "found their mark."

The Triton, of 1,579 tons, normally carried a complement of fifty-three men.

Swedish Passenger Ship Bombed, Fired Off Britain

New York, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Swedish passenger ship Belgia, chartered by the Swedish Government to transport 200 Swedish sailors from England to their homeland has been set afire by air bombs and six crewmen are missing, the Swedish Foreign Office reported today.

The American-Swedish News Exchange said the Foreign Office reported that the 2,023-ton vessel was bombed while en route from one British port to another for repairs. Apparently the sailor-passengers had not boarded the vessel which had been guaranteed safe conduct for the voyage by belligerents.

Her captain, four officers, the chief stewardess and fourteen crewmen were rescued by a British warship before the Belgia ran aground in flames.

2 Other Swedish Ships Lost

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—A Stockholm radio broadcast heard today in London said two Swedish vessels, the 3,759-ton Valparaiso and the 4,575-ton Stureholm, were overdue and presumed lost.

The missing Stureholm was credited with saving sixty-five survivors of the British armed merchant cruiser Jervis Bay, which engaged in a suicidal battle November 5 with a German pocket battleship that attacked a thirty-eight-vessel convoy in mid-Atlantic.

58,212 TONS LOST

British Report on Sea War for Week Ending Jan. 19.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Merchant shipping losses during the week ending January 19 rose to 58,212 tons, the Admiralty reported today. Eleven ships were sunk by enemy action during the week, it said. They included five British, totaling 34,772 tons, and six Allied.

In the preceding week, Britain lost nine merchantmen, totaling 30,226 tons. The war's average is 62,000 tons weekly.

Berlin, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—A German plane scored a direct hit upon a small British merchantman in the Atlantic west of Ireland, the German High Command reported today. It did not give further details.

Raeder Places Foe's Sea Toll at 6,300,000 Tons

Nazi Naval Chief Reports on British Losses So Far; Calls U. S. Help Too Late

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (AP).—Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander of the German Navy, told dock workers at Bremen today that German naval forces thus far have destroyed 6,300,000 tons of British shipping and that submarines have accounted for about two-thirds of this total. Ships destroyed by the air force were not included, the admiral said.

Raeder said the British admitted that 400,000 tons of their naval vessels had been destroyed, and commented, "we know how much they don't say."

Raeder declared that England was losing tonnage at a rate which inevitably must bring about her collapse. Great Britain herself cannot build ships as fast as the German Navy destroys them, Raeder said, adding that no amount of help Britain may get from abroad will be adequate.

"In view of the power of the German blows, any aid from abroad will come too late," he said.

Cambridge Railroad Raided

D. N. B., official German news agency, said German bombing planes had attacked English rail facilities north of Cambridge. Bomb hits damaged a freight station and train, it said.

A German plane scored a direct hit upon a small British merchantman in the Atlantic west of Ireland, the German high command reported. It did not give details.

No British planes were seen over Germany or German-occupied territory last night, it said, but one British plane was reported downed yesterday. The high command acknowledged the loss of one plane.

Long-range batteries in the occupied zone of France fired upon military objectives in southeast England yesterday, the high command reported. The official news agency said the cross-Channel fire was directed at the harbor of Folkestone, eight miles southwest of Dover. It said the shelling started yesterday afternoon and continued into the night.

964 Merchantmen Known Lost

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The known toll of the war at sea was placed at 3,619,624 gross tons of merchant shipping in a Maritime Commission compilation today which recorded sharply lower losses than German or British figures.

The compilation, covering the period from Sept. 3, 1939, to Dec. 7, 1940, listed 964 merchant vessels reported lost and missing in the war. Because the announcement of some losses are withheld for military purposes, however, the list offered an imperfect basis for comparison with the rival claims of belligerents.

The commission's total included 436 British ships of 1,765,851 gross tons, with the tonnage of two of the vessels unknown; seventy German ships of 386,630 gross tons, and sixteen Italian ships of 82,618 gross tons.

The German high command, in a review of the first fourteen months of the war at sea, claimed that at least 7,162,200 tons of "enemy shipping or shipping usable by the enemy" had been sent to the bottom. Vessels sunk by mines or fighting ships were not included.

Unofficial British estimates, covering an additional two months, placed combined neutral and British losses at approximately 5,500,000 tons—a total rapidly approaching the record of 7,759,000 tons lost in the 1914-'18 World War period.

AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR IN 1939, BRITAIN'S MERCHANT TONNAGE WAS MORE THAN 21,000,000. AS THE CONFLICT PROGRESSED, SHE ACQUIRED AN ADDITIONAL 8,000,000 TONS FROM ALLIED NATIONS, AND LAUNCHED ANOTHER 500,000 TONS OF NEW SHIPPING DURING THE FIRST YEAR, ACCORDING TO AVAILABLE INFORMATION.

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SU725AES

REVOLT TRIAL IS UNDER WAY IN BUCHAREST

Malaxa Is Charged With Aiding and Abetting Iron Guard Riots

ANTONESCU DEMANDS ORDER

Prisoner Quoted as Saying Nazi Officer Was Shot With a Guardist's Revolver

Bucharest, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—M. Malaxa, wealthy Rumanian munitions magnate, was placed on trial today on a charge of aiding and abetting last week's Iron Guard revolt.

The trial started as Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu, from a sickbed, gave orders to his newly formed military government to take whatever steps were necessary to insure the maintenance of order throughout the country.

Soldiers, still on duty in Bucharest streets, were instructed to shoot on the spot, with no questions asked, any person found possessing a machine-gun. Police said that the Iron Guard Mayor of one provincial town had confessed he and his wife killed and robbed eighty persons.

Army headquarters announced that weapons already confiscated from captured rebels and their headquarters included 666 machine guns, 128 sawed-off shotguns, 2,844 rifles, 1,964 revolvers and some bayonets.

Passports Canceled.

In a drastic move to prevent the flight of rebel leaders, the Government ordered all Rumanian passports canceled. Any one desiring to cross the frontier must obtain a new visa. Any one attempting to leave otherwise will be arrested.

Malaxa's house, which had been taken over by the Iron Guard, was one of the most badly damaged during the revolt.

Dimitri Sarandos, charged with the assassination ten days ago of Major Doering of the German Army, was quoted today as having testified at his trial that the shooting was done with a revolver supplied by an Iron Guard policeman. According to officials, Sarandos is a native of Greece and now a naturalized Turkish citizen, who came to this country six months ago with a false passport he obtained in Mexico, where he earned his living as a circus performer and prize fighter. The police said they had found an American checkbook in his possession. Although he is reputed to know seven languages, he refuses to speak except in English and Greek.

According to his own story, Rumanian reports said, he argued with Doering over a love affair and the shooting was done with a service gun belonging to Emil Diaconu, a guardist.

In a raid on the home of former Vice-Premier Horia Sima, leader of the Iron Guard rebels, Communist documents were said to have been found. They are reported now under scrutiny of a tribunal. Official circles still insisted that Sima was under arrest, but Iron Guard associates say he is in flight.

One guardist official still at liberty said that five hours before Sima's "cease firing" order last week an airplane vanished from a private airport in Bucharest where the Iron Guard had six planes in readiness for action. He said it was presumed that some guard leaders attempted to escape from the country by air.

Much Money Found.

In raids on the Iron Guard's headquarters a large quantity of Rumanian currency was found, the army reported. In the Guard's Green House, where all archives were seized, the army said it found that 1,000,000,000 lei had been collected in an Iron Guard fund. (The lei is no longer quoted on the New York market; its last nominal quotation was .52 of a cent.)

Loot from pillaged homes already recovered is enough to fill seventy large motor trucks and includes food, furniture, clothing, radios and even bicycles, military men reported.

Forty additional industries were

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militarized, including shipyards, airplane factories and rubber factories.

A group of college professors issued an appeal to Bucharest university students, thousands of whom had joined an Iron Guard demonstration which preceded the revolution, to support Gen. the army reported. In the guard's

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Sees Rumania for Britain.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Virgil Tilea, former Rumanian Minister to London, declared today that 95 per cent of Rumania is behind Britain and predicted an early end to "the German conquest of Europe." Tilea remained in England when he was removed from his post last fall.

RICH RUMANIAN HELD IN ARMING OF IRON GUARD

Munitions Maker Accused Of Furnishing Weapons Used In Revolt

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Sima In Flight, Friends Say; Under Arrest, Government Claims

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Jan. 28—The Rumanian Government put a wealthy munitions manufacturer on trial today on charges that he furnished the tanks, arms and munitions which the Iron Guard used in its abortive revolution last week.

Government prosecutors said the industrialist, M. Malaxa, was being detained in a basement cell in the police barracks. They accuse him of allowing the rebels to convert his stone mansion in the heart of the city into a citadel during the revolt. The home virtually was wrecked by artillery before the rebels capitulated.

Antonescu Is Ill

Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu, confined to his home by illness, directed his new military Government meanwhile to do whatever was necessary to guarantee the maintenance of order throughout the country.

Iron Guard associates of Horia Sima, former Vice-Premier and chief of the Iron Guard, insisted that he was in flight, presumably by plane, while official circles reiterated that he was under arrest. Communist documents were reported found in his home.

Soldiers who patrol the streets were instructed to shoot on sight anyone possessing a machine gun.

Mayor's Confession

Police said the Iron Guard Mayor of one provincial town confessed that he and his wife killed and robbed eighty persons during the revolt.

The loot from pillaged homes and shops already recovered is enough to fill seventy large motor trucks, police said, and army headquarters announced nearly 6,000 weapons, including 666 machine guns, had been confiscated.

The Government ordered all Rumanian passports canceled to prevent flight of the rebel leaders, and agents were sent to all provincial towns to see that the "best citizens" took municipal posts.

Calinescu Tomb Blown Up

The tomb of Armand Calinescu, arch enemy of the Iron Guard who was blamed for the execution of thousands of its members in 1939, was dynamited by rebels during last week's revolt, it was disclosed tonight.

The explosion destroyed the stone crypt and bodies of the former Premier and his parents in the mausoleum at Curtea de Arges in Transylvania.

The Bucharest radio tonight announced restrictions on carrying weapons would be eased for anyone previously threatened by the Iron Guard. Such persons may carry firearms for self-protection provided they obtain permits from the military.

Willkie Calls on Commons

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Caught in Raid Alarm Without Helmet

LONDON, Jan. 28.—(AP)—Wendell L. Willkie visited the House of Commons today and sat in the distinguished visitor's gallery during an opposition attack on the government's suppression of the Daily Worker, Communist Party organ.

Caught earlier in the first air raid of his London visit without the steel helmet he brought from the United States, Willkie also got into the house without a gas mask—ordinarily required equipment for all entering there.

Attendants explained that he was allowed to enter without his mask because he is "only a temporary resident of London." Foreign press representatives and others in the same galleries always are required to carry masks.

While Willkie sat in a front row of the almost empty gallery for half an hour, Aneurin Bevan, Laborite, told the House that the suppression of the Daily Worker was driving the opposition to war underground and that soon Britain would need "a Gestapo" to combat such opposition.

VISITS BANK OF ENGLAND

There was no recognition of Willkie's visit from the floor.

Before going to Commons, Willkie visited the Bank of England and met Montagu Norman, the bank's governor. A crowd gathered outside cheered when he left.

Willkie said he had "an interesting discussion" with Norman.

His second day in London began later than schedule because of the necessity of reading a big sheaf of letters, telegrams and invitations received from all parts of England.

Members of his party said "nearly every mayor in England has written or wired asking him to pay his town a visit."

Anti-aircraft guns were blazing away during a half-hour conference Willkie held with Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, archbishop of Westminster, after leaving Commons.

The gunfire, in the fourth alert of the day, failed to interrupt the discussion between the man the London press is calling "America's private citizen No. 1" and Cardinal Hinsley, leader of Roman Catholicism in England.

It was understood their talk dealt mainly with the attitude of Britain's Roman Catholic population toward the war. Cardinal Hinsley recently broadcast strictures against nazism.

Willkie had started the second day of his visit in England with a visit to St. Paul's, where he described the damage done by bombs as "outrageous."

"Of course," he said, "it is impossible to say in view of this whether the Germans were deliberately aiming at the cathedral or not. They may have been going for something else. No one can tell. Nevertheless it is outrageous."

GETS BOMB FRAGMENTS

Willkie was given fragments of incendiary bombs by Dr. W. R. Matthews, dean of the cathedral, and stuffed them into his overcoat pocket.

The 1940 Republican presidential nominee, hailed as a "real guy" on his first busy round of the city, found invitations piling up today—from Buckingham Palace on down.

He is to meet King George, but the date was not disclosed.

Today Willkie planned to see more bomb-ravaged sections of London and meet a half dozen more British notables.

Men on his list included Clement Attlee, lord privy seal; Arthur Greenwood, minister without portfolio; Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, archbishop of Westminster; Sir Kingsley Wood, chancellor of the exchequer, and Lord Beaverbrook, minister of aircraft production.

The English press welcomed Willkie's enthusiastic curiosity and centered attention on what he might tell Americans back home when he returns to the United States.

Under the heading, "Veni, Vidi, Willkie," the News-Chronicle said in its lead editorial:

"As a lively observer of men and things, he should be able to take back to America, where his influence is very great, an accurate and impartial picture of Britain at war."

Willkie had brought a "tin hat" with him, but he had left it in his hotel room when four air alarms caught him on his rounds today. Churchill's helmets are more streamlined than Willkie's—a relic of the World War.

Nothing Disturbs Activity

"I guess when he saw I was traveling without one," Willkie said, "he thought we needed help."

Willkie plunged cheerfully about London during the day through four air raids, acting as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened and permitting nothing to disturb his strenuous schedule.

He had just stepped out of St. Paul's Cathedral when the day's initial warning sounded. He cocked an ear, smiled and said: "Fine! That's just fine!"

He inspected the bomb damage at St. Paul's and called it "outrageous"; talked with Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England; conferred with Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer; sat for half an hour in Commons listening to debate; had a half-hour's conference with Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster.

Attitude Of Catholics

It was understood that Willkie's discussion with the archbishop—who recently denounced Naziism—dealt with the attitude of Britain's Roman Catholics toward the war.

To a question whether American Catholics favored aid to Britain, Willkie replied:

"There is no distinction; there are no differences on the question in so far as racial or religious grounds are concerned."

Summing up his impressions, he declared:

"I cannot speak too highly of the way the British people are conducting themselves in this crisis. . . . I am particularly impressed with the calm, deliberate courage of everyone. It is all done without the fanfare of trumpets. That's the kind of stuff I admire.

Impressed By Commons

"Commons also has made a great impression on me. I was able to listen to a little of the debate. The fact that, right in the midst of this critical time, Parliament can go on discussing such questions as freedom of the press is a spectacle that is as magnificent as it is refreshing."

The question before Commons was an opposition motion to censure the Government for suppressing the Communist newspaper the *Daily Worker*. This motion was defeated, 323 to 6.

Willkie lunched at Commons with Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, and Arthur Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio, both leaders in the Labor party.

Will Tour Shelters

Tomorrow he will tour air-raid shelters.

Willkie had tea at the home of Lord and Lady Astor. Tonight he dined privately with Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister for Aircraft Production.

He disclosed that he had declined an invitation to broadcast "because I did not come here to talk or to try in any way to instruct you people. I have come here to learn things for myself."

Willkie Forgets His Tin Hat, So Churchill Gives Him One

Prime Minister Also Donates Gas Mask After Visitor Is Caught In Air Raids During Busy Day

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 28—Wendell L. Willkie's visit today to the House of Commons without a gas mask—normally a requirement for admittance—brought a gesture of friendship from Prime Minister Churchill.

It was a package from which tumbled three gas masks and six new steel helmets. They were the Prime Minister's gifts to Willkie, two friends who accompanied him to Europe, John Cowles and Landon Thorne, and to three newspapermen who also flew over with him.

land, during which he has had an opportunity to talk with Winston Churchill and other leaders and obtain first-hand information as to Britain's most urgent needs. Still another is his business background, which friends feel would enable him to deal effectively with companies handling defense orders.

Capital Hears President May Offer Willkie Post

JAN 29 1941

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie's visit to England stirred speculation today that President Roosevelt might ask the Republican standard bearer to help him administer aid to Britain, Greece and China under the pending lease-lend bill.

Assuming that the bill will pass, some officails expressed belief that the job of administering assistance to the British, especially in the next few months, wold require the full time of the President or someone authorized to work directly under him.

The talk that Willkie might be given the post was prompted by several considerations. One was the fact that he was Mr. Roosevelt's opponent in the Presidential election last fall, and accordingly, is in a position to promote national unity in support of aid to Britain.

Another was his current trip to Eng-

LONDON, JAN. 28-(AP)-WHILE WENDELL WILLKIE LUNCHED TODAY A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS APPROACHED THE TABLE AND ASKED:

"MIGHT YOU KNOW MY COUSIN IN THE UNITED STATES?"

"WHERE DOES HE LIVE?" WILLKIE ASKED.

"IN ELWOOD, INDIANA," THE MP REPLIED.

"THAT MAN'S COUSIN WAS DAVID HOPKINS, WHOM I HAVE LONG KNOWN," WILLKIE SAID IN DESCRIBING THE INCIDENT.

BUT HE COULD NOT RECALL THE MP'S NAME.

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NEW YORK, JAN. 28-AP-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY SAID TONIGHT WENDELL WILLKIE HAD DECLINED AN OFFER TO BROADCAST A SPEECH TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE WHILE HE IS IN ENGLAND. BBC SAID WILLKIE REPLIED TO THE INVITATION BY SAYING: "I AM HERE TO LEARN."

THE GERMAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST ALSO HEARD HERE BY NBC, SAID WILLKIE HAD ASKED BRITISH AUTHORITIES FOR PERMISSION TO VISIT THE MOST HEAVILY-BOMBED CITIES IN ENGLAND BUT HAD BEEN REFUSED BECAUSE "APPARENTLY THE BRITISH DO NOT WANT HIM TO SEE THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE."

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U.S. May Have Two Envoys in Britain

WASHINGTON (AP)—Creation of the office of Minister in the United States Embassy in London and appointment of S. Clay Williams of North Carolina, to the post was reported today to be under consideration by President Roosevelt.

Williams, a lawyer and businessman, is chairman of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. His designation was believed likely to follow the nomination of John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, as Ambassador to Great Britain.

Winant's selection to succeed Joseph P. Kennedy has not been officially confirmed at the White House, but neither have reports he would be appointed been denied. Winant now is director of the International Labor Office with headquarters at Montreal.

It was reported the duties of the new Minister would be primarily administrative.

BRITAIN OUT TO CUT U.S.-RUSSIAN TRADE

Replacement of Goods Sent to Reich Is Seen.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, told Commons today that Russia was buying cotton, copper, machinery and wheat from the United States to replace huge consignments being sent from Russia to Germany.

He added that Great Britain hoped it might be possible to take some steps to reduce this traffic as a result of conversations now going on with the United States Government.

He cited a Russian purchase of 32,000 tons of cotton in the last quarter of 1940 while, he said, large quantities were being sent from the U. S. S. R. to Germany. He also said that the United States had sent 57,000 tons of copper and brass and 100,000 tons of wheat to Russia in 1940, compared with only negligible amounts in previous years.

"There is little evidence that United States exports to the Soviet Union are reaching Germany direct," he said, "but there is ample evidence that the Soviet is exporting Russian goods to Germany and replacing them by imports from the United States."

He said that United States exports of petroleum to Russia were 114,000 tons during eleven months of last year and added that both wheat and oil were commodities which the Soviet Government had undertaken to supply in large quantities under the recent trade agreement with Germany.

Exports of oil and oil-drilling machinery from the United States to Russia in the first eight months of 1940 were nearly double the 1938 total, he said.

British Say U.S. Could Tighten Blockade 40%

By Drew Middleton,
Associated Press Staff Writer

London, Jan. 28.—Economic war waged by the United States and Britain through the ministry of economic warfare's "control at source" strategy would speed the end of the war by increasing the efficiency of the blockade 40 per cent," a British economic expert declared today.

Cooperation between the two powers, he said, would sweep French, Swedish, Yugoslav, Russian and Japanese blockade runners from the seas, throttle the Italian air line from South America to Rome and leave the Axis without foreign cash balances, the expert said.

He reported that "talks are going on along these lines in Washington" and appealed for "cooperation as extensive in economic warfare as in the field of armaments to insure victory for democracy."

Would End Russian Ruse

Among the major leaks in the blockade which would be ended, he asserted, were 30,000 tons of United States cotton imported by Russia, in excess of normal imports, between October 15 and December 15, 1940, and 80,000 tons of copper through Japan and Russia in 1940 in excess of normal.

In this connection, Minister of Economic Warfare Hugh Dalton told the House of Commons today that Russia was buying oil, cotton, copper, machinery and wheat from the United States to replace huge consignments being sent from Russia to Germany.

(Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, said in Washington today that he expected to take up with the State Department the question of exports to Russia, which Britain believes are replacing the Soviet shipments to Germany.

(Secretary of State Hull said the United States Government was seeking to determine to what extent American exports might be reaching certain belligerents through other countries. He appeared to regard Russian purchases of cotton and other products in this country as of small military importance, but indicated the Government was watching the situation closely.)

To Germany via France

One of the most important leaks at present, the economic expert said, are French ships carrying United States and South American produce from Martinique to Marseille and Toulon, in France. "Germany is taking between 70 and 80 per cent of these cargoes," he added.

The British program includes export control, preclusive purchasing, a shipping "club" and financial pressure. These have been added by Dalton to the blacklist and ship stoppage, which have operated since the start of the war but which lost force when the fall of France gave the depleted royal navy "an almost hopeless task" of controlling unaided the oceans of the world.

From South America quantities of copper, mercury, lead, scrap iron, mica, industrial diamonds, wool, cotton and hides were declared to be moving to Japan, with German and Japanese goods in return flooding South America.

Preclusive Purchasing

"We could stop this with American cooperation," the expert said. "The ships move up the east coast of South America, through the Panama Canal and across the Pacific. If we put naval units at Trinidad, they could jam traffic in a few weeks.

"But that is forbidden by the American neutrality zone."

Preclusive purchasing, the second step in the British program, was explained as the British purchase of export surpluses in neutral countries which otherwise sell their surplus to the Axis, or Japan and Russia for transfer to the Axis.

Under the British shipping "club" plan, ships joining the club are given port facilities, such as bunkering, water, clearing papers and credits in any port of the British Empire in return for a guarantee that they will carry no goods for the Axis or for reexport to the Axis. At present 200 United States ships were said to be members of the club.

HALIFAX SEES SUPPLY LEAK

Will Take Up Question of Exports to Russia.

JAN 30 1941

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, said today that he expected to take up with the State Department in the immediate future the question of exports to Russia which Britain believes are replacing Soviet shipments to Germany.

He talked with reporters after a conference of nearly an hour with Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, whom he had met in London during Mr. Welles's fact-finding mission for President Roosevelt to European capitals last spring.

Secretary Hull previously had indicated that exports to Russia were insufficient to be of any great military value to Germany.

Lord Halifax said there has been a considerable amount of American goods shipped to Russia and that there may be more in the future.

"That movement of goods," Lord Halifax said, "is one of the things we will have to check on."

Replying to questions, the Ambassador said he believed that the goods were reaching Germany through the shipment of necessary supplies from Russia as goods arrived at Vladivostok to replenish Soviet stocks.

Sees Other Shipments.

Lord Halifax said that he believed shipments also were being made to Russia from various Latin American countries.

Asked why the British had not instituted a blockade of Vladivostok, Russia's great Pacific port, the Ambassador replied that presented other problems which would have to be taken into consideration.

In reply to another question, Lord Halifax said that cotton was an important product in the manufacture of munitions.

"If the figures on cotton shipments are substantial," he added, "they probably would be discussed with this Government."

Secretary Hull told his press conference that the Government

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continuously was studying possible benefits to belligerents, direct or indirect, through United States exports.

Mr. Hull told his press conference, however, his information indicated that the increase of Russian cotton purchases in the United States in recent months was comparatively small.

Also, Secretary Hull said there apparently had been some misunderstanding as to the lifting of the moral embargo on airplanes and other equipment to Soviet Russia. He described this action as largely psychological, explaining that all commodities covered by the moral embargo had since been brought under export control.

WASHINGTON, JAN 28-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY AROSE TONIGHT THAT AMERICAN TRADE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA MIGHT BE CURTAILED FURTHER AFTER BRITISH OFFICIALS CLAIMED THAT IMPORTANT MILITARY SUPPLIES WERE "LEAKING" INTO GERMANY THROUGH RUSSIA.

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RUSSIAN PURCHASES OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES, WHICH AMOUNTED TO APPROXIMATELY 140,000 BALES DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1940, APPEARED TO BE BRITAIN'S CHIEF CONCERN. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED THAT IT WAS SEEKING THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CONVERSATIONS HERE TO REDUCE THIS TRAFFIC.

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL SAID THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAS SEEKING TO DETERMINE TO WHAT EXTENT AMERICAN EXPORTS MIGHT BE REACHING CERTAIN BELLIGERENTS THROUGH OTHER COUNTRIES. HE APPEARED TO REGARD RUSSIAN PURCHASES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCTS IN THIS COUNTRY AS OF SMALL MILITARY IMPORTANCE, BUT INDICATED THE GOVERNMENT WAS WATCHING THE SITUATION CLOSELY.

HUGH DALTON, BRITISH MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN LONDON THAT RUSSIAN PURCHASES IN THE UNITED STATES WERE BECOMING A MATTER OF CONCERN AND THAT IT WAS HOPED "IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO TAKE SOME STEPS TO REDUCE THIS TRAFFIC."

HE ADDED THAT THERE WAS "LITTLE EVIDENCE THAT UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO THE SOVIET ARE REACHING GERMANY DIRECT BUT THERE IS AMPLE EVIDENCE THAT THE SOVIET IS EXPORTING RUSSIAN GOODS TO GERMANY AND REPLACING THEM BY IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES."

DALTON CITED COTTON AS AMONG THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF CONCERN.

GOVERNMENT FIGURES HERE SHOWED THAT RUSSIA HAD BOUGHT VIRTUALLY NO COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES UNTIL LAST OCTOBER. COTTON IS AN IMPORTANT COMMODITY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS BUT IT IS NOT SUBJECT TO EXPORT CONTROL AS A STRATEGIC DEFENSE MATERIAL.

VISCOUNT HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, ALSO EXPRESSED THE BELIEF DURING A CALL AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY THAT CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF MATERIALS WAS REACHING GERMANYTHROUGH RUSSIA AND HE SAID A QUESTION THAT WOULD HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED WAS HOW TO STOP THIS LEAKAGE.

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DALTON NAMED COPPER AS ANOTHER PRODUCT WHICH RUSSIA HAD BEEN BUYING IN THE UNITED STATES. THIS RECENTLY WAS BROUGHT UNDER THE EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM.

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Alibert Quits French Cabinet

Barthelmy Named New Minister of Justice —Petain Gets Vast New Power.

Vichy, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Resignation of Raphael Alibert as Minister of Justice in the French Government and appointment of Joseph Barthelemy as his successor were announced today in an official decree.

Alibert's resignation was due to "reasons of health," the same reason given for his absence from the last two Cabinet councils, according to an official explanation. Barthelemy is a faculty member of the Paris Law School.

Political circles also forecast other Cabinet changes, which they said probably would include removal of Rene Belin as Minister of Labor and elimination of Jacques Chevalier as Minister of Youth and Education.

It was reported Belin's duties would be shared by two men—one to be in charge of industrial production, the other of labor.

Petain Gets New Power.

In another governmental development, a far-reaching decree giving Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain authority to prosecute and punish misdeeds of past, present and future French officeholders was promulgated last night. The new edict, centering vast and unprecedented powers in Marshal Petain, wiped out an old constitutional ban on retroactive laws. It permits him to investigate personally any charges of wrong-doing by high officials in the last ten years.

He thus is empowered to move directly against three former premiers and other members of former French administrations awaiting Supreme Court trials on war guilt and other charges.

Pledges of allegiance to the person of the Chief of State are required under the decree from all ministers, high dignitaries and State officials, who will be responsible with their persons and property for fulfilling their duties in the interests of the State.

An official commentary issued when the decree was under preparation said:

"The regime of irresponsibility is over. The State appears now as a hierarchy with a chief at the head who commands and must be obeyed . . . men who accept responsibility now stake their liberty, their goods and their lives."

Punishment Decreed.

If investigation by Petain supports charges against any official, the offender may be required to make restitution, and may be deprived of his civil rights and put under house surveillance or administrative internment or be detained in a fortified enclosure.

Among one-time French officials against whom Marshal Petain conceivably could move under his new powers are former Premier Paul Reynaud, accused of embezzling public funds; former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Leon Blum, former Generalissimo Gustave Gamelin, former Ministers Pierre Cot and Georges Mandel and others accused of betraying their duties.

Action taken by the Chief of State against offenders, it was announced, "will not exclude further action through legal channels."

Nicol Arrives in Martinique

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique Jan. 27 (del yed) (AP).—Yves Nicol the Vichy government's newly appointed Governor of Martinique, arrived today to take over his post. Nicol, former administrator in the Cameroons, succeeds Governor Henri Bresolles.

Province of Silesia Divided by Hitler

BERLIN (AP)—Silesia—Germany's largest and most populous province—was split today into two new provinces "to assure political leadership and administration" for its 7,500,000 inhabitants.

Under an order of Reichsfuehrer Hitler, the new provinces are Upper Silesia, with Kattowitz the capital, and Lower Silesia, with Breslau the capital.

Fritz Bracht, 41, became Governor of Upper Silesia and Karl Hanke, 37, of the lower province.

The provinces, in Eastern Germany, are an important mining and manufacturing area.

100 Norse Prisoners Reported Sent To Reich

Group Sentenced By Nazi War Courts For Political Offenses, Oslo Says

Stockholm, Jan. 28 (AP)—One hundred Norwegian prisoners sentenced by German war courts for political offenses have been sent to Germany and more are to follow soon, it was reported from Oslo tonight.

Shipment of a trainload of Norwegian workers to Germany was postponed last Thursday because of "technical reasons," the real reason, according to Oslo reports, was that German enlistment of workers failed. Now new methods are to be introduced in an effort to obtain 5,000 Norwegian workers for Germany before April

A broadcast from the Karl Johans theater in Oslo yesterday was broken off when demonstrations occurred in the theater. The radio stations remained silent 25 minutes without offering any explanation.

Himmler Visiting Oslo

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (AP).—D. N. B. official German news agency, said in a dispatch from Oslo today that the chief of German police, Heinrich Himmler, had arrived in the Norwegian capital for a stay of several days. The purpose of his visit was not disclosed.

Goering Has Talk With Japanese General

Berlin, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering conferred today with Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita and other officers of a Japanese mission here to discuss military co-operation under the German-Italian-Japanese lliance.

Hitler's Condolences Sent to Csaky's Widow

Berlin, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop sent telegrams of condolence today to Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, and Countess Csaky, widow of Hungarian Foreign Minister Istvan Csaky, who died January 27.

NAZI DINES GREEK ENVOY

Athens Minister Guest Of Von Der Schulenburg At Moscow

Moscow, Jan. 28 (AP)—Greek Minister Diamantopoulos was a guest of Count Friedrich Werner von Der Schulenburg, German Ambassador, at a dinner in the embassy last night.

Other guests of the German Ambassador included A. I. Mikoyan, Russian Foreign Trade Commissar; Andrei Y. Vyshinsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs; Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador, and Juhu K. Paasikivi, Finnish Minister.

PARRAN REACHES LISBON

Surgeon General And Five Experts To Study London Defense

Lisbon, Portugal, Jan. 28 (AP)—Dr. Thomas Parran, United States surgeon general, and a party of five experts arrived here today aboard the S S. Excalibur en route to London to study the British defense organization.

Dr. Parran said the group would spend months in England surveying the health services and social assistance among other things.

King of Denmark Gives Heat Secret

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN (via Berlin), Jan. 28.—King Christian shows Denmark how to keep warm through a cold winter when coal is scarce.

Asked by a woman how he managed at the age of 70 to take daily horseback rides even in the bitterest cold, the Danish soverign replied:

"I put old newspapers inside my overcoat. That way I keep warm."

Australia To Store Food

Sydney, Australia, Jan. 28 (AP)—Sir Earle Page, Australian Minister of Commerce, told a conference of agricultural experts at Canberra today that production must be kept at present levels to help meet Britain's needs.

He said that although Britain is short of ships to carry produce, food can be stored while Britain is tightening her belt, then shipped as soon as war circumstances release extra tonnage.

Netherlands Legation Issues Funds Warning

New York, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Royal Netherlands Legation today formally requested bankers and brokers in the United States to refrain from answering requests emanating from German-occupied Netherlands territory for information concerning securities and other property held here in the name of Dutch interests.

"The request for such information may have been sent under duress," the legation said. "The supplying of the information to parties in the occupied territory of the Netherlands may be harmful to the true owners of the accounts and it may also cause injury to the national interests of the Government of the Netherlands."

The legation recalled that title to such accounts is now vested by royal decree in the state of the Netherlands as represented by the Royal Netherlands Government exercising its functions in London.

A spokesman for the legation explained certain requests would be honored if the Dutch officials believed they represented the desires of the real owners.

Financial quarters estimated that Netherlands interests are now probably the largest foreign owners of United States securities since the recent heavy liquidation of British holdings. The total of Dutch holdings has been calculated as high as $1,500,000,000, but it was pointed out such estimate could be wide of the mark because of the absence of full and accurate information.

FIGHTING GOES ON DESPITE ARMISTICE

Thailand Charges French Fired for an Hour.

Bangkok, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Bangkok radio charged today that French forces opened fire against Thailand despite an order for cessation, at 10 A. M. today, of hostilities between French Indo-China and Thailand. It asserted the French opened fire at various sectors along the Mekong River as well as the eastern and northeastern fronts.

The gunfire continued an hour after the armistice order became effective, it said. It was said Thai forces did not retaliate.

Shanghai, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Representatives of Thailand and French Indo-China will meet at Saigon tomorrow with a Japanese mediator to settle the conditions of an armistice effective today in the Thai-Indo-Chinese frontier fight.

The Japanese mediator, Major-Gen. Raishiro Sumita, will act as chairman. Besides fixing terms of the armistice the representatives will make an effort to reach an accord on the border dispute. Thailand claims parts of the provinces of Cambodia and Laos, which she contends France took from her.

Regardless of the outcome of the negotiations, responsible foreign quarters n Shanghai expressed the belief that one result would be further Japanese penetration of southern Indo-China.

These persons said Japan probably would try to gain control of the important naval base at Cam-Rann Bay, often mentioned here as valuable to Japan in any blockade of the British in the Far East, or for naval action in the East Indies area.

JAPANESE ADVANCE INTO INDO-CHINA

Troops Occupy Important Market Town Only 35 Miles From Capital

Tokyo Troopships Reported Sighted Off Coast—Warships Also There

[*By the Associated Press*]

Saigon, French Indo-China *Wednesday*, Jan. 29—Japanese troop transports were reported sighted off the coast south of here today as new Japanese military came from Indo-China.

In northern Tonking province Japanese troops occupied the important market town of Haiduong, thirty-five miles east of the capital, Hanoi, and on the road to Haiphong—chief seaport of the region. This occupation was said to violate the September agreement of the Japanese with the Hanoi Government, which did not provide for a base in Haiduong.

Meanwhile, a flotilla of Japanese warships continued to ride at anchor at Cap St. Jacques, with the troop transports reported to be steaming to join them. The warships included two cruisers, an aircraft carrier and two torpedo boats.

The Japanese cruiser Katori and a destroyer were tied up at the Saigon Bund.

Heavy Fighting Flares Anew In Indo-China

Bangkok, Thailand, Jan. 28 (AP)—Heavy fighting flared anew along the border between Thailand and French-Indo-China today, the Thai high command announced, as a result of what it charged were continued "warlike operations" by the French after the cease-firing dead line stipulated in a Japanese-arranged truce.

For three hours after the hostilities were to have stopped at 10 A. M. (11 P. M., Monday, E.S.T.), the high command asserted, the French kept up their violation of the truce. Then, it said. Thai troops began fighting again "in retaliation."

Many prisoners were taken by Thai forces today and the French were repulsed everywhere, the high command said. It added that Japan had been informed of the turn of events.

Besides arranging terms of the armistice, it was said the negotiators would make an effort to reconcile the territorial dispute which led to the undeclared war.

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BANGKOK, THAILAND (SIAM), JAN. 28-(AP)-THE THAILAND SUPREME COMMAND ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT FRENCH INDO-CHINA HAD VIOLATED THE TRUCE ARRANGED THROUGH JAPANESE MEDIATION AND THAT HEAVY FIGHTING HAD BROKEN OUT AGAIN ON ALMOST ALL FRONTS.

THUS, IT WAS SAID UNOFFICIALLY HERE, A NEW CRISIS HAD DEVELOPED WHICH WOULD REQUIRE FRESH NEGOTIATIONS.

THE FRENCH WERE DECLARED TO HAVE CONTINUED THEIR "WARLIKE OPERATIONS" AFTER THE CEASE-FIRING DEADLINE OF 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING (11 P.M. MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

THAILAND'S RETALIATION, SAID THE SUPREME COMMAND IN A COMMUNIQUE, WAS WITHHELD UNTIL AFTER "THREE HOURS OF FRENCH AGGRESSION.

"THE FRENCH WERE DECLARED REPULSED AND MANY TAKEN PRISONER. JAPAN, SAID THE HIGH COMMAND, HAS BEEN INFORMED OF THIS TURN OF EVENTS.

(NO PICKUP)

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SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, JAN. 28-(AP)-BORDER HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA HALTED AT 10 A.M. TODAY (11 P.M., EST, MONDAY) UNDER AN ARMISTICE ARRANGED BY JAPAN.

NEGOTIATIONS WHICH ARE TO BE HELD UNDER JAPANESE AUSPICES WILL BEGIN TOMORROW ABOARD ONE OF TWO JAPANESE CRUISERS WHICH STEAMED UPRIVER TOWARD SAIGON THIS AFTERNOON FROM CAP SAINT JACQUES.

THAILAND'S REPRESENTATIVES ARRIVED FROM BANGKOK IN JAPANESE AIRPLANES. THE STAFF OF THE JAPANESE MEDIATOR, MAJ. GEN. RAISHIRO SUMITA, FLEW HERE FROM HANOI IN TWO JAPANESE PLANES.

TA415AES

'Avigation' Playing Part In U. S. Defense Effort

Airplane Position Finding Aloft Being Taught New Crop Pilots

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The War Department has 450 young men in training here for "avigation" as part of the national defense effort. They are learning to spot stars in the sky to guide American warplanes.

Avigation—a corruption of the word navigation to denote position-finding aloft—is as much a part of military flight as firing machine guns or pulling bomb release levers.

It is infinitely more complicated than learning the operation of throttles, flaps and control wheels.

Bombers must be directed to their destinations, and brought home again, in the absence of radio aids.

Here at Pan-American Airways' aerial gateway to Latin America, company navigators have taken army cadets in charge. In three flying class rooms, transoceanic clippers fitted with 10 study rooms each, the students learn to establish an airplane's course by dead reckoning, radio direction and celestial avigation.

From Civil Life

Students in the course, which lasts 12 weeks, are chosen from civil life in much the same manner as the flying cadets who are sent to the 18 primary training centers to create a pilot reservoir.

They are between 20 and 27 years old, and priority is given to graduates of accredited colleges with engineering degrees. Second priority is given to college graduates who have had mathematics—including plane geormetry, algebra and trigonometry—and third to those with two years of college work and the requisite mathematics.

Pan-American Airways was chosen to direct the study course because of its 14-year record of transoceanic flying, begun in the Caribbean.

Cadets are quartered at San Sebastian Hall at the University of Miami, and are under the command of Captain F. H. Goodrich, regular army. Directing the training is Captain Carl M. Dewey, head of the company's navigation section.

Bad weather flights over distances of hundreds of miles have become commonplace in the European war. Night operations must be conducted frequently without radio because a broadcasting station provides as much guidance for enemy as for friend.

Exceptions

There have been exceptions. The Germans have projected criss-cross radio beams above points in England, but radio aids for bomber crews have been the exception rather than the rule.

The Army Air Corps for years has been alive to the need for celestial avigation, and Langley Field, Va., an air corps base, boasts of one officer who can establish a plane's position—in spite of speeds of 250 to 300 miles an hour—with an accuracy which stumps even the men in the cockpit.

Dead reckoning means plotting a course to allow for speed, altitude and the drift-effect of winds. Celestial position-finding depends on the use of complicated charts carrying the relative positions of the moon, sun, stars and planets at stated periods. A computing machine, first used by Howard Hughes on his round-the-world flight in 1938, now is simplifying celestial avigation.

Radio position-finding covers the use of radio beam "highways" and triangulation. Two ground radio stations are used in triangulation, and the position of the plane is established by determining the angles in the imaginary triangle of which the plane is the apex.

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Signaling Motor and New 'Ear' Ready to Smash Night Raids

R. A. F. Works Out System Whereby Pursuit Planes Ride Their Own Beams Directly to Nazi Bombers

By MORGAN M. BEATTY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—An airplane motor that broadcasts radio signals and a new super-sensitive radio ear capable of listening to plane motors many miles away are instruments the British Army has worked out to swat Nazi bombers in the dark.

But so many thousands of the new gadgets are required and so many thousands of crews must be trained in mathematics, radio and complex teamwork that it may be months before sure-fire results are obtained. Even so, two or three German bombers are often bagged by the new radio system on every big night raid.

That's the gist of confidential reports coming back to America from the scene of night air war over the British Isles. Oddly enough, the system is a modern counterpart of a crude method developed by British-born American Ace Harold Hartney at the fag end of the World War. Mr. Hartney actually downed a German bomber with his system in 1918.

How Idea Works Out

The modern idea, not to give away any secrets, works out, roughly, like this:

The whole countryside in England, especially along the channel coast, is peppered with small, portable radio stations equipped with gadgets capable of picking up the radio beams the German bomb crews ride to their targets over Britain.

The Germans broadcast two beams to the target. Say the target is Coventry from, say, Brest, France. Another is broadcast from Brussels. The German bomber rides one or the other of these, then, when he picks up the other one at maximum intensity, he's obviously over Coventry. If there's more than one target in one night, then more than one set of beams are broadcast, each set a little different.

Can Spot Enemy 25 Miles Away

The little portable stations are also equipped with the new super-sensitive radio ear that can hear enemy motors 25 or more miles away.

As soon as the ground stations begin to pick up the German beams and the German motors, they report back to a central mapping and radio headquarters where all these sounds and their intensities are plotted on a map of the British

Isles. In a very few minutes, the German beams show up on the map and so does the approximate spot where the enemy planes are going to reach English territory.

By the time both the target and the progress of the planes are plottable, the mapping and radio headquarters notifies radio observation squadrons near the target. The planes are equipped with the same listening devices as the ground stations and serve to check principally on the German plane motors and speeds.

Fighters Sent Aloft

Once the headquarters people are satisfied they will be able to spot the approximate position of the German planes, say a half hour in advance, they notify a fighter squadron of a possible contact point and send out their own beam for that point for the fighter squadron to ride.

Sometimes the fighters miss the enemy in the dark. In this work the radio broadcasting motor is extremely essential. All the night-flying British squadrons are equipped with them. Without them, the various radio listening posts on the ground and in the air could not distinguish between their own friendly planes and the hostile motors of the enemy.

The friendly motor broadcasts signals automatically at fixed intervals. The timing of these clicks tells the listener he's hearing friendly craft. Antiaircraft guns stationed near the radio listening posts thus know, too, when to let go and when to hold their fire.

WILL BUILD AIRPORT ON FISHERS ISLAND

WPA Allots $245,533 for It in New York City Defense

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Work Projects Administration announced today its approval of an allocation of $245,533 for development of a military airport at Fort Wright, off the northeastern tip of Long Island.

Situated on Fishers Island, in Suffolk County, the military reservation is the last link in a chain of outer fortifications guarding New York City. The British fleet was based in the near-by waters during the War of 1812.

Army authorities said there was no military airfield on the island now.

Building of an airport there has been advocated by the commanding officer at Fort Wright as a defense project.

WPA officials said that provision was made for the use of relief labor from Connecticut if necessary. The island is in Long Island Sound, slightly east of New London, Conn.

U. S. Transport Hits Canadian Reef, 3 Missing

Woman Among 57 Saved; Army Ship Was Carrying Supplies to Alaska Base

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 28 (AP).—Three seamen tossed from a capsizing lifeboat were reported missing tonight after earlier word that all sixty passengers and crewmen of the grounded United States Army transport Kvichak had reached shore safely.

The gunboat Charleston, flagship of the United States Navy's Alaskan sector, radioed that Rosendo Cacris, Alfred Peralata and William O. Reeves were believed lost. They disappeared soon after the 1,200-ton vessel, carrying Alaskan Army base supplies from Seattle, grounded on treacherous rocks of the "inside passage" late last night. Other lifeboats carried the passengers and most of the crew safely ashore despite the darkness and the swirling waters.

Tonight, as heavy seas flooded over the deck of the wrecked ship, Capt. W. W. Williamson and twelve members of his crew remained aboard voluntarily.

The Charleston, meantime, reported it was proceeding to Ketchikan with the passengers, including one woman, and the remaining crewmen.

Earlier the Coast Guard cutter Nemaha, arriving at the wreck scene—Sisters Rocks, 150 miles south of Prince Ruppert, B. C.—had radioed that all were safe.

Part of the crew had remained aboard during the night while the others and the passengers huddled ashore awaiting rescue craft. A small power boat arrived at the scene soon after daybreak and the Charleston hove to off shore soon after noon.

These radio messages told of the night's happenings after the first SOS was sent. One told of the lifeboat which capsized, and added: "Men and woman in water. Don't know how many. Getting them aboard as fast as possible." (The Army reported only one woman, Mrs. David Wisley, accompanying her husband to the Annette Island airfield near Ketchikan, was aboard.)

Further messages told of waves crashing over the ship, water pouring into the radio room and that the ship was "breaking up and leaking quite a bit."

From Seattle a Coast Guard plane brought Maj. Sidney Wharton, assistant in charge of Army transport activities, to direct salvage work. The Kvichak left Seattle Saturday night for Ketchikan.

Troop Landing Again Delayed At St. John's

U. S. Transport Kept Outside Newfoundland Harbor Narrows By Heavy Mist

St. John's, Newfoundland, Jan. 28 (AP)—The United States troop transport Edmond B. Alexander, loaded with soldiers to man the new defense bases in Newfoundland, delayed again today its entrty into St. John's harbor because of poor visibility.

The Alexander arrived here several days ago from New York, but has not negotiated the narrows, where there is a clearance of only fifteen feet on each side, because of storms.

These abated this morning and the ship approached the narrows, but steamed back to the outer bay when mists obscured the passage.

In the War Zone

Definition of War Aims at Present Declared Difficult for Either Side

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

It was in the cards that the discussions revolving about the lease-lend bill and our all-out program of aid for Britain should inspire efforts, such as that marked by the Nye-Wheeler resolution introduced in the Senate, to get the belligerents to declare their war aims.

Such information would, of course, provide invaluable guidance for America. Possibly in recognition of this, Britain's new envoy to Washington, Lord Halifax, yesterday indicated that he might soon define his country's war aims for the first time. He reiterated that the No. 1 aim is to win the war.

However, the trend of the conflict would indicate that neither Lord Halifax nor any one else will be able at this juncture to lay down war aims which would be useful for the negotiated peace that some people are pressing for.

The position as I see it is that the war must reach its big crisis before there is the slightest use in raising the question of peace terms. The combatants still have to iron out the question of whether Hitler can invade and crush England or whether the flower of German youth will be sunk in the channel.

Alternative Results.

This climax may come at any time and isn't likely to be delayed much beyond the arrival of the good spring weather—unless the Nazi chieftain decides that the task is too big for him. It is always possible that he will have to abandon this gamble and depend on his submarine campaign to strangle Britain, but he won't give up the invasion idea unless absolutely forced to. If he makes his attack we shall get one or two results:

1. Hitler will succeed and the war will to all intents be over, even if Churchill should be able to carry out his promise of transferring his Government and navy to Canada.

2. The Germans will be terribly defeated and flung back onto the Continent, whereupon the conflict will continue indefinitely—maybe for years—until one side or the other is squeezed so hard that civilian morale cracks.

If we arrive at the second situation, as many experts now believe quite possible, there might be a chance of getting the belligerents to consider a negotiated peace. Britain would then be in a more favorable position, but would still have to make concessions which might give Hitler the living space which he originally claimed.

Hitler's Latest Demands.

Actually we have little to go on now in the way of concrete war aims. Hitler's latest declaration may be found in the terms of the triple alliance among Germany, Italy and Japan. Under that pact the Berlin-Rome Axis is to have domination of Africa and all Europe, barring Turkey and European Asia. Japan gets the Far East, and to Russia is assigned the vast territories between Japan's sphere and Europe.

Churchill has done little talking, though we know in general terms that Britain originally proposed to free the European countries which have been deprived of their liberty by the Germans.

One very definite and striking war aim has been laid down by Churchill:

"We seek to beat the life and soul out of Hitler and Hitlerism—that alone."

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 28 (AP)—A British headquarters communiqué issued at Cairo today follows:

Libya: The concentration of our forces in the Derna area is continuing.

Eritrea: While operations in the Agordat-Barentu area are progressing satisfactorily, our mobile troops continue to press Italian forces retreating from Um Hagar. A further 100 prisoners have been captured, making a total of over 1,200 up to date.

Ethiopia: East of Metemma the situation remains unchanged.

Italian Somaliland: Our patrols have again been active.

The Royal Air Force at Cairo issued the following communiqué:

Bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. continued their attack on enemy stores, landing grounds and lines of communication in Italian East Africa, Albania and Libya yesterday.

At Elbasan a force of bombers carried out another raid on military buildings and stores in the town, registering several direct hits. Considerable damage was caused and the target was enveloped in smoke when the raiders left.

In Italian East Africa our aircraft attacked railway stations at Cheren and Aisha, seventy miles southwest of Jibuti, and the railway bridge and road east of Adarte, where the road was struck and bombs fell close to the bridge.

Stores and warehouses at Assab and dispersed enemy aircraft at Gura were bombed.

Our fighters carried out offensive patrols without encountering any of the enemy.

The landing ground at Apollonia, Libya, was raided on Jan. 26 and again yesterday.

From all operations our aircraft returned safely.

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The British Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security issued this communiqué tonight:

This morning an enemy aircraft dropped bombs at several points in the eastern counties, causing little damage and no casualties.

During this afternoon a number of enemy aircraft have crossed the south coast and flown over the southeast of England. They dropped bombs through the clouds, but no important damage is reported and there were very few casualties.

The British Admiralty issued this communiqué today:

It is now known that on Saturday, Jan. 25, an enemy aircraft was engaged by His Majesty's trawlers Strathrannock (temporary skipper, A. S. Ladd, R.N.R.), Galvania (temporary skipper, M. P. Peck, R. N. R.), and Philippe (skipper, J. Slater, R. N. R.) and was seen to be repeatedly hit. Crippled and on fire, the enemy jettisoned his bombs and disappeared into the mist in an easterly direction.

Attacks were made by aircraft on shipping off the east coast. In addition to a JU.-88 [Junkers bomber] shot down by His Majesty's trawler Galvania, His Majesty's ship Wallace (Lieut. Com. E. G. Heywood-Lonsdale, R. N.) and His Majesty's drifters Fisher Boy (skipper, G. W. Brown, R. N. R.) and Reids (skipper, G. R. Ovenstone, R. N. R.) were in action with the enemy, and it is known at least two aircraft, a Messerschmitt 110 and a JU.-88, were destroyed by them.

One body and one injured prisoner were recovered from the wreckage of one aircraft. From the other, which was shot down in flames, there were no survivors. No damage or casualties were sustained by His Majesty's ships.

Enemy aircraft were also successfully engaged by the guns of merchantmen, and one enemy aircraft, type not mentioned, was destroyed by them. One vessel received some damage from a near miss, but reached port in safety.

Greek

ATHENS, Greece, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Greek Command issued the following communiqué tonight:

There were local operations. Some prisoners were taken. Two enemy aircraft were shot down by our anti-aircraft fire.

A communiqué of the Greek Ministry of Home Security follows:

Enemy aviation bombed Salonika. Its objective was a military hospital, on which bombs were dropped. One person was killed at the hospital and ten wounded, among them four nurses.

Bombs also were dropped by an enemy plane on a rural area in Macedonia, but there were no casualties and there was no damage.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued the following communiqué today:

On the Greek front we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and captured prisoners and automatic arms in local actions.

Our air detachments carried out violent offensive actions against enemy motorized columns, troop concentrations and military preparations.

In Cyrenaica, fighting continues east of Derna. Our troops repulsed an enemy column, inflicting losses and capturing prisoners.

Our air force bombed and machine-gunned enemy armored units and infantry. Our fighter planes shot down two Hurricane planes in an air battle.

In East Africa on the Kenya front, our Dubats [native troops] surprised an enemy post, inflicting considerable losses in men and material.

Our air formations effectively bombed enemy tanks and armored cars. Our fighter planes shot down a Gloster plane. Another plane was shot down by our scouting planes.

Enemy planes raided Catania the night of Jan. 27, dropping several bombs, which caused no damage or victims. Another raid on Naples and its vicinity caused very slight damage and no victims.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (AP)—The German High Command issued the following communiqué today:

At sea, west of Ireland, a long-distance bomber scored a direct hit on a small merchantman. One British harbor was mined.

Long-range batteries, during

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30.24—7219

the evening hours of Jan. 27, fired upon military objectives in Southeast England.

Last night no enemy plane flew over Reich territory or the occupied area.

Pursuit pilots yesterday downed an enemy plane of the Lockheed Hudson type. One of our own planes is missing.

LONDON, JAN. 28-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY DEFEATED BY A VOTE OF 323 TO 6 AN OPPOSITION MOTION CENSURING THE GOVERNMENT'S SUPPRESSION OF THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER DAILY WORKER.

THE VOTE FOLLOWED A DEBATE IN WHICH THE OPPOSITION CHARGED THAT SUPPRESSION OF THE NEWSPAPER WAS AN UNNECESSARY INFRINGEMENT OF LIBERTY AND HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON REITERATED THE GOVERNMENT'S STAND THAT THE ACT HAD NO POLITICAL PREJUDICE.

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LONDON FIRST ADD DAILY WORKER X X X PREJUDICE.

AFTER DEFEATING THE MOTION, THE HOUSE VOTED APPROVAL, 297 TO 11, OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION IN SUPPRESSING THE WORKER AND "THE WEEK," A MIMEOGRAPHED WEEKLY NEWS-LETTER.

N12NOON

LONDON, JAN.28-(AP)-BRITISH TRAWLERS, DRIFTERS AND MERCHANTMEN SHOT DOWN AT LEAST FOUR GERMAN PLANES DURING A NAZI ATTACK ON BRITISH SHIPPING SUNDAY, THE ADMIRALTY SAID TODAY.

THIS WAS THREE MORE THAN HAD BEEN REPORTED HITHERTO. THE TRAWLER GALVANI PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN CREDITED WITH BAGGING A JU-88. STILL ANOTHER GERMAN PLANE IS SAID NOW TO HAVE BEEN CRIPPLED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM THE GALVANI AND TWO OTHER TRAWLERS SATURDAY.

THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ONE VESSEL WAS DAMAGED BY BOMBS FROM A NEAR HIT, BUT REACHED PORT.

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LONDON, JAN. 28-(AP)-BRITISH SCIENTISTS AFTER THE WAR "SHOULD RELY AS FAR AS POSSIBLE ON THE HELP AND ADVICE OF OUR AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC FRIENDS," PROF. ADRIAN HILL, BRITISH ARTIST-SCIENTIST, TOLD THE PARLIAMENTARY SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE TODAY.

"THERE IS A HIGH IDEALISM IN AMERICA ABOUT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING," HE SAID, "AND AMERICAN SCIENTISTS WOULD PROBABLY REGARD IT AS A SACRED TRUST OF FRIENDSHIP TO BEAR A LARGE PART OF THE BURDEN OF STARTING OFF AGAIN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN SCIENTIFIC ENDEAVOR."

APL CULMERS 02027 -EDB-256P

MELBOURNE, JAN. 28-(AP)-PLANS FOR TRANSFER OF SOME BRITISH INDUSTRIES AND KEY WORKERS FROM BRITAIN TO AUSTRALIA WERE DISCUSSED TODAY BETWEEN AUSTRALIAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES, IT WAS REPORTED HERE.

POLITICAL OBSERVERS SAID THAT PLANS FOR THE EXPANSION OF AUSTRALIA'S SECONDARY INDUSTRIES ALREADY HAD BEEN THE SUBJECT OF SPECULATION IN BRITAIN AND CANADA.

THE MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA WERE SHIP BUILDING AND AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING.

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SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JAN 28-(AP)-OBSERVERS SAID TODAY THAT IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN SHIPPING MATTERS MAY FOLLOW THE ARRIVAL HERE OF ERNEST E.JOHNSON, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION IN THE FAR EAST.

THE VISIT HERE IS REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT IN VIEW OF THE SUGGESTION THAT AMERICAN SHIPS TAKE OVER BRITISH TRADE ROUTES IN THE PACIFIC FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

ALTHOUGH AMERICAN SHIPPING INTERESTS IN SYDNEY HAVE KNOWN THAT MR. JOHNSON WAS COMING HERE, THEY HAVE RECEIVED NO INDICATION OF THE MATTERS IN WHICH THE COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVE IS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED.

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BERLIN, JAN 28-(AP)-NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDERWAY FOR RELEASE OF FRENCH WAR PRISONERS WHO HAVE MANY CHILDREN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

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VICHY, FRANCE, JAN. 28-(AP)-EDOUARD HERRIOT, ELDER STATESMAN AND PRESIDENT OF THE NOW-DEFUNCT CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, PAID WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A COURTESY CALL ON UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY TODAY.

LEAHY ALSO RECEIVED A RETURN VISIT FROM INTERIOR MINISTER MARCEL PEYROUTON.

HE IS TO BE RECEIVED BY REAR ADMIRAL JEAN PLATON, MINISTER OF COLONIES, AND FINANCE MINISTER YVES BOUTHILLIER AS PART OF A ROUND OF OFFICIAL VISITS. THE RECEPTION FORMALITIES ARE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE UNTIL THE END OF NEXT WEEK.

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VICHY, FRANCE, JAN 28-(AP)-EDOUARD HERRIOT AND JULES JEANNENEY, LAST PRESIDENTS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND THE SENATE OF FRANCE'S DISSOLVED PARLIAMENT, CALLED TOGETHER AT THE RESIDENCE OF CHIEF OF STATE MARSHAL PETAIN TODAY.

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THEY SPENT ABOUT 20 MINUTES WITH PETAIN AND WERE SAID TO HAVE DISCUSSED THE PROPOSED FORMATION OF A NATIONAL COUNCILRANT1212PES

VICHY, FRANCE, JAN.28-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, SAID IN A STATEMENT TODAY THAT "IT IS MY PERSONAL OPINION THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAN AND WILL PROSECUTE THE PRESENT WAR TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION."

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THE STATEMENT FOLLOWS:

"I HAVE NOTED THAT BELGIAN NEWSPAPERS HAVE PUBLISHED A STATEMENT THAT THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE BRITISH WILL BE DEFEATED IN THE PRESENT WAR.

"I SHOULD LIKE, IN THE INTEREST OF TRUTH AND ACCURACY, TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO STATE THAT THE ABOVE MENTIONED REPORT, PUBLISHED IN BELGIUM, IS COMPLETELY FALSE, AND THAT IT IS MY PERSONAL OPNION THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAN AND WILL PROSECUTE THE PRESENT WAR TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION."

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VICHY, FRANCE, JAN. 28- (AP)--CHIEF OF STATE PHILIPPE PETAIN'S NEW HONOR GUARD OF 200 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE CONSTABULARY TOOK POSTS BEFORE HIS HOTEL TODAY.

THE GUARD, MOST OF WHOM HAD BEEN DECORATED FOR WAR

30.24-7221

30.24-7221

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SERVICES, WORE ROYAL BLUE CONSTABULARY UNIFORMS WITH WHITE CUFFS AND KHAKI-COLORED LEATHER HELMETS. THEY WERE ARMED WITH THE LATEST MODEL SHORT BAYONETTED RIFLES.

OKINS 0145-EAA-10:05AM

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GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 28-(AP)-A GENERAL INCREASE IN THE PRICES OF IMPORTED PRODUCTS WHICH RATION-BOUND, BLOCKADED EUROPE NEEDS TO SUPPORT ITSELF WAS NOTED TODAY IN THE LEAGUE OF NATION'S JANUARY BULLETIN.

THE INCREASES WERE ASCRIBED TO SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES.

EXPORT PRICES INCREASED ALSO, THE BULLETIN SAID, BUT IN COUNTRIES SUCH AS BULGARIA, DENMARK, IRELAND, SWEDEN, TURKEY AND IRAN, THE RISE WAS LESS THAN IN IMPORTS. CANADA, SPAIN AND YUGOSLAVIA, WHOSE PRODUCTS ARE IN DEMAND, SHOWED MARKED EXPORT PRICE GAINS.

WITH AUGUST, 1939, PRE-WAR FIGURES AS THE BASIS FOR COMPARISON, SWISS IMPORT PRICES IN DECEMBER, 1940, WERE 54 PER CENT HIGHER THAN DOMESTIC PRICES FOR COMPARABLE GOODS; NORWEGIAN IMPORT PRICES FOR NOVEMBER, 1940, WERE 55 PER CENT HIGHER; BULGARIAN FOR OCT. 1940, WERE 22 PER CENT HIGHER, AND SPANISH FOR JUNE, 1940, WERE 20 PER CENT HIGHER.

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 28-(AP)-TWO AIR RAID ALARMS WERE SOUNDED IN LAUSANNE AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD EARLY THIS AFTERNOON. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE EXPLANATION.

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NEW YORK, JAN. 28-(AP)-STREET ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN LOYAL DUTCH CITIZENS AND MEMBERS OF THE BLACKSHIRTED NATIONAL SOCIALIST BUND WERE DESCRIBED TONIGHT BY WALTER R. VAN LIANDEN, 18-YEAR-OLD SON OF A SAN FRANCISCO EXPORTER, AS REGULAR FEATURES OF POST-INVASION LIFE IN THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS.

HE WAS ONE OF 182 PASSENGERS WHO ARRIVED FROM SPAIN ON THE SPANISH LINER MAGALLANES. ONLY FOUR OF THE PASSENGERS WERE U.S. CITIZENS, AND 39 OTHERS WHO BOARDED THE VESSEL AT HAVANA, CUBA, REMAINED ABOARD AS SHE DOCKED IN BROOKLYN. THEY WERE REPORTED ENROUTE TO THE SHIP'S HOME PORT, BILBAO, SPAIN.

VAN LIANDEN, TRAVELLING WITH HIS MOTHER, MRS. EGBERT VAN LIANDEN, SAID HE HAD INTENDED TO LEAVE THE HAGUE LAST MAY 15, BUT HAD BEEN DELAYED BY THE GERMAN INVASION.

THE NSB GROUP, VAN LIANDEN ASSERTED, INCLUDED THE "ORIGINAL FIFTH COLUMNISTS WHO FIRED AT THEIR OWN PEOP

E FROM ROOFTOPS DURING THE INVASION."

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HE SAID THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY 900 NSB MEMBERS IN THE HAGUE WHEN HE LEFT LAST MONTH.

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Plane Output Doubled In '40

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 28 — The nation's aircraft industry reported today that it produced $544,440,000 worth of airplanes, engines and propellers last year, more than double the 1939 production.

Col. John H. Jouett, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, Inc., said that if the output of accessories branches were added in, total production reached $625,000,000.

Plant facilities are being expanded for a "vastly greater" output in 1941, Jouett said.

A few hours before the aeronautical group made public its revised production figures, Walter D. Fuller, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, delivered a generally cheerful report on the progress of the industrial defense program in general.

Fuller told the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, in session here, that "a survey of hundreds of manufacturers with defense contracts shows that on ninety-three per cent of these contracts industry will meet or beat specified delivery dates."

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WASHINGTON, JAN 28-(AP)-GERMANY CAN MUSTER 36,000 FIGHTING PLANES, INCLUDING PROBABLY A SECRET NEW PURSUIT SHIP, FOR AN ALL-OUT ASSAULT ON ENGLAND IN THE SPRING, WELL-INFORMED SOURCES HERE INDICATED TODAY.

RELIABLE INFORMATION WAS THAT THE NAZIS COULD PUT INTO THE AIR 18,000 FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS IN 31 DIVISIONS AGGREGATING 1,200 SQUADRONS AND AT THE SAME TIME HOLD 100 PER CENT REPLACEMENTS FOR PLANES AND PILOTS IN RESERVE.

THE LIKELIHOOD THAT GERMANY HAD DEVELOPED A NEW PURSUIT PLANE SECRETLY TO PROVIDE AN ELEMENT OF SURPRISE IN ANY INVASION ATTEMPT WAS SEEN IN THE CIRCUMSTANCE THAT GERMANY HAS NOT BROUGHT OUT A NEW TYPE PURSUIT PLANE SINCE 1937.

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ANOTHER SURPRISE MIGHT BE THE USE OF TORPEDO PLANES AGAINST SHIPPING CONVOYS. GERMANY'S BRIEF USE OF SUCH PLANES IN THE PAST WAS REGARDED AS QUITE EVIDENTLY AN EXPERIMENT.

GERMANY WAS ESTIMATED TO HAVE ABOUT A 4 TO 1 ADVANTAGE OVER GREAT BRITAIN IN THE AIR, BASED NOT MERELY ON RELATIVE NUMBERS OF PLANES BUT ON ALL FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO AERIAL STRENGTH. ONE FACTOR IN BRITAIN'S FAVOR IS HER CONCENTRATION OF PURSUIT PLANES OVER A LIMITED AREA. A FACTOR FOR GERMANY IS THE CONCENTRATION OF TARGETS IN ENGLAND WHEREAS THEY ARE COMPARATIVELY SCATTERED IN GERMANY.

THE POSSIBILITY THAT GAS MIGHT BE USED IN AN INVASION ATTEMPT WAS MENTIONED AS ONE OF THE UNCERTAIN ELEMENTS MAKING IT DIFFICULT TO CALCULATE THE CHANCES OF GERMAN SUCCESS.

SM607PES

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28-(AP)-DR. JEROME DAVIS OF YALE UNIVERSITY, Y.M.C.A. ORGANIZER IN CANADIAN WAR-PRISONER CAMPS, REPORTED TODAY THAT 3,750,000 MEN HAVE BEEN INTERNED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

JAN 29 1941

DR. DAVIS AND TRACY STRONG, HEAD OF THE WORLD COMMITTEE OF THE Y.M.C.A. IN GENEVA, SPOKE AT A TEA GIVEN BY MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AT THE WHITE HOUSE. THEY ARE WORKING WITH THE WAR PRISONERS' AID COMMITTEE WHICH IS SEEKING TO RAISE FUNDS FOR Y.M.C.A. WORK IN THE WAR PRISON CAMPS.

STRONG SAID THAT THE Y.M.C.A. HAS BEEN ABLE TO CARRY ON ITS WORK IN THE PRISON CAMPS AND THAT ALL GOVERNMENTS ARE CARRYING OUT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS REGARDING WAR PRISONERS.

"THERE IS A LITTLE INTERNATIONAL LAW LEFT," HE REMARKED.

HE TOLD OF PERSONALLY VISITING GERMAN PRISON CAMPS WHERE HE SAID HE SAW NO SIGNS OF UNDERNOURISHMENT. CAPTURED ALLIED OFFICERS ARE USUALLY QUARTERED IN CASTLES OR UNUSED SCHOOLS, HE SAID, AND TOLD OF VISITING ONE CASTLE WHERE 175 ROYAL AIR FORCE PILOTS WERE

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INTERNED.

HE REPORTED THAT THERE WERE ABOUT 2,300,000 PRISONERS IN THE GERMAN CAMPS, 400,000 IN THE FRENCH AND 20,000 TO 30,000 IN GREAT BRITAIN WITH ABOUT 75,000 POLES, CZECHS AND OTHERS INTERNED IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE. RECENTLY 10,000 TO 14,000 GERMAN JEWS HAVE BEEN SENT INTO UNOCCUPIED FRANCE. DR.DAVIS SAID CANADA HAS 15 PRISON CAMPS.

JAN 29 1941

HY1020PES NM

RIO DE JANEIRO, JAN 28-(AP)-CHARLES L.RICHARDS, 56, A MEMBER OF A BRITISH ECONOMIC MISSION VISITING SOUTH AMERICA, DROWNED TODAY WHILE SURF BATHING OFF COPACABANA BEACH. THE BODY WAS RECOVERED.

JAN 29 1941

DA958PES

NAZI FLYER MAY GET YEAR IN JAIL

Sole Penalty Indicated Is for Illegal Entry.

Syracuse, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Ralph L. Emmons, United States Attorney, announced today he was under instructions from Washington to take no court action at present in the case of Baron Franz von Werra, escaped German war pilot.

The twenty-six-year-old flyer, Mr. Emmons said, appeared to be protected by international law following his flight from a Canadian prison train across the St. Lawrence River to Ogdensburg.

One Federal official asserted that because Von Werra is an escaped prisoner of war in a neutral country, he must be deported to the country of which he is a citizen.

Officials said the first offense for illegal entry is a misdemeanor and action is taken without indictment. The maximum sentence is one year in jail, after which, in Von Werra's case, he could, after deportation proceedings, be interned at Ellis Island for the duration of the war.

The police said a warrant had been filed by Canadian officials charging Von Werra with theft of the $35 boat in which he crossed the river. He was reported in seclusion in New York city, where he went after posting $5,000 bail. He is to appear Thursday before a Federal Grand Jury in Albany.

30.24—7223

WASHINGTON, JAN 28-(AP)-THE GERMAN EMBASSY SAID TODAY THAT BARON FRANZ VON WERRA, GERMAN FLIER WHO ESCAPED FROM A CANADIAN PRISON TRAIN, WAS PREPARED TO TURN OVER $35 TO AMERICAN AUTHORITIES FOR THE ROWBOAT HE USED IN CROSSING THE ST.LAWRENCE RIVER INTO THE UNITED STATES.

THE EMBASSY, HOWEVER, MAINTAINED THAT VON WERRA HAD NOT COMMITTED A THEFT. ITS STATEMENT FOLLOWED WORD FROM OGDENSBURG, N.Y., THAT CANADIAN AUTHORITIES HAD FILED A WARRANT CHARGING THEFT OF THE BOAT.

"THIS ASTONISHING CHARGE," THE EMBASSY SAID, "DOES NOT STAND UP EITHER UNDER CIVIC (CORRECT) OR MILITARY LAW AS PRACTICED IN MOST NATIONS. AS A PRISONER OF WAR, BARON FRANZ VON WERRA WAS JUSTIFIED IN ATTEMPTING ESCAPE AND TO USE ALL REASONABLE MEANS AT HIS COMMAND TO EFFECT SUCH AN ESCAPE. NOR CAN THE MERE USE OF A SMALL ROWBOAT WITH NO INTENTION OF APPROPRIATING IT TO HIMSELF OR KEEPING IT BEYOND ITS USE AS A MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO CROSS THE RIVER BE CONSIDERED AS THEFT."

THE EMBASSY ADDED HOWEVER, THAT SINCE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES "ARE SO GREATLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE BOAT" BARON VON WERRA HOLDS $35 AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMERICAN AUTHORITIES "SO THAT WHATEVER RESTITUTION THE BRIEF USE OF THE BOAT IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES MIGHT REQUIRE, BE MADE PROMPTLY."

JAN 29 1941

SM212PESNM

NEW YORK, JAN. 28-(AP)-BARON FRANZ VON WERRA, GERMAN AVIATOR WHO ESCAPED FROM A CANADIAN PRISON CAMP, WENT TO ELLIS ISLAND TODAY TO ANSWER QUESTIONS BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICIALS.

BYRON H.UHL, DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, SAID A TRANSCRIPT OF THE CONVERSATION WOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE U.S.ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, WHICH PROBABLY WILL DECIDE WHAT, IF ANYTHING, WILL BE DONE.

FD1223AES

JAN 29 1941

COLUMBUS,O.,JAN.28-(AP)-A GERMAN SUBJECT IDENTIFIED BY CITY DETECTIVES AS WALTER BRODENSTEDT OF MEXICO CITY WAS REMOVED FROM CITY JAIL TODAY BY FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AGENTS WITHOUT EXPLANATION.

THE 42-YEAR-OLD GERMAN WAS TAKEN FROM A BUS SUNDAY, DETECTIVE ED LOVE SAID, AFTER THE DRIVER REPORTED THAT HE ACTED SUSPICIOUSLY. LOVE ASSERTED THE MAN'S PASSPORT EXPIRED JAN.18 AND THAT HE WAS FORMERLY A BANK CASHIER IN BERLIN.

FBI AGENTS DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE CASE OR TO DISCLOSE WHERE THE MAN WAS BEING TAKEN.

JAN 29 1941

N144PES NM

NAZI SOLDIER'S WIFE PATIENT IN WAR'S GRIP

Works All Day in Factory, but Cares for Her Children Also.

HUSBAND IS A CRAFTSMAN

Routine of Her Daily Life Is Described in Article Dealing With Germany of Today.

(This is the first of six stories on the conditions under which the Germans face life today.)

By ANGUS THUERMER

Berlin, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—War's hampering grip is felt in all phases of life these days, but especially stern is the lot of the wife of the small craftsman. Germany's pride—the master craftsman, be he optical worker, tool expert, or cabinetmaker—is a man of self-respect.

The war is putting him and his family on their mettle. It's not just a matter of doing without French champagne or storing the car away, as it is with wealthier fellow citizens. With him it gets down to brass tacks.

Let's visit Frau B's home.

Frau B, a genuine Berliner—meaning she was born somewhere else—came to Berlin at the age of 16, when her father died, and eight years ago, when she was 23, married a young carpenter.

For a while they lived on the outskirts of town, but moved into the city to save commuting time. Frau B gave up working, and in 1937 a second child was born. Last year, however, wanting to help out the family income, she went back to work at her former job in the mailing department of a chemical factory. Her husband was drafted last April. Since then she has kept going alone.

Calls for Her Son.

In the evening she leaves the factory, stops at the kindergarten run by the Nazi welfare organization and picks up the little son she left there in the morning on the way to work. Continuing home, she stops at the milk shop and gets a pint in a saucepan she left early in the morning. At the meat market she asks the butcher to save her some hamburger for the next day, then has the baker snip off 500 grams worth of bread on her ration card in exchange for a loaf.

It's a five-minute additional walk home. Through the great front door over a dark court we go into a rear wing, up to the fifth floor.

Clothes Ready for Raid.

The apartment consists of a 25-square-foot vestibule, a kitchen 8 by 12, a living-sleeping room 15 by 12. Two bags stand in the entry way, one containing the family's papers and the other some pieces of table silver, along with clothes ready to be taken down into the cellar in case of an air-raid alarm.

The walls of the kitchen are painted bright blue. At the left of the door stands a coal range with two cooking holes, and near it a gas ring.

At the back of the kitchen is a little chest. On top of it are an alarm clock and a picture of Hitler. Scattered elsewhere around the room are provisions, a medicine chest, a flashlight for blackouts and three books from the lending library. In the bedroom, papered in yellow, hangs a picture of Frau B and her husband taken at their wedding before a justice of the peace.

Stove Heats Room.

There are two hickory beds, a crib and a sofa, on which her eight-year-old daughter sleeps. There is a round table in the center of the room. At one side there is a large clothes closet, behind which is stowed a sewing machine and a vacuum cleaner. The room is heated by a high porcelain stove with decorated tiles.

As Frau B arrives home, the Nazi block leader, a woman from next door, is distributing food cards for the next month. The block leader tells about how an evacuation train is going to take her daughter Ingrid to her grandparents in East Prussia, and the two women talk about how happy the grandparents will be, the unlikelihood of R. A. F. flyers reaching East Prussia, and the good news that geese will be available for food.

Blackout Papers on Windows.

In the bedroom, blackout papers are hanging over the windows. It is still dark when Frau B leaves in the morning and dark when she gets home, so there is no occasion for taking them down during the day.

The stove is cold and the beds still unmade, because of the rush in the morning to get the children dressed and to school and kindergarten, after which Frau B has a twenty-minute street-car ride to get to the chemical factory by 8. The first job in the evenings is to get the big stove roaring. In twenty minutes the room is warmed up. Frau B has been rationed twenty hundredweight of coal briquettes for the winter, and thinks it will easily carry her through.

Since the war began she has received permits to buy a pair of slippers, a pair of shoes and a coat. Then with the clothing card—on the point system—she was able to buy a pair of bloomers, four yards of wool material, some knitting wool and six pairs of slightly defective stockings, which counted only half the regular number of points. In the cellar, during air-raid alarms, she knits stockings for the children and herself.

Works Eight Hours.

Frau B works eight hours at the chemical plant, part of the time on her feet. Despite tough going, she doesn't complain, but leaves no doubt in the observer's mind that if circumstances permitted she's rather stay home than go to the plant. With the Government's allowance for the wages her husband would earn if he were not in the army, plus her own wage, her income is about 300 marks ($120) a month.

As the wife of a soldier, she doesn't have to pay taxes on her 75-pfennig-an-hour (30 cents) wage, but some is taken off for German workers' health work. Every fourth Sunday brings a one-dish dinner so that she can contribute 50 pfennigs to a relief fund.

Also Helps Her Mother.

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Her rent is 23.80 marks ($11.12) a month, and gas and light come to 5 marks every two months. Food takes up 30 marks ($12) a week, and care of the children 4.30 marks ($1.72). Frau B helps her mother out with a contribution of about 30 marks a month now and then sends her husband a 10-mark note, and pays fire insurance premiums.

She hasn't been able to save much, but hopes to be able to start a postal savings account. The life Frau B leads is like that of many other German women who "fill their places in an unchangeable and unshakable consciousness of duty," as the newspaper Das Reich puts it.

NAZI NIGHT LIFE PRODUCES MORE SCARF DANCERS

But Blondes Discover It's Hard to Compete With Cabaret Menus.

GRAND OPERA HOLDING OWN

All in Show Business Must Get Licenses From Goebbels—Some Acts Censored.

(This is the second of six stories on the conditions under which the Germans face life today.)

By PRESTON GROVER.

Berlin, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—German night life under war still ranges from grand opera to nudity but even in some of the hotter spots, it's not the entertainment that gets your undivided attention—it's the food. The blondest scarf dancer will go half unnoticed in competition with a plate of potatoes and a portion of roast veal.

War-time regulations and British airmen have upset night life no end—driving it into the homes after 9:30 P. M., whereas the cabarets used to grind on throughout the night.

The first class acts used to get under way about 11 P. M. Now, because of air raids, the cabarets and other places are packed by 5 P. M. with soldiers, civilians and embassy folk. The show hits its peak about 9:30 o'clock and then the customers scatter, lest they be caught by an alarm and forced to spend several hours in a cold, strange public raid shedter.

A Cabaret in the Home.

Often the cabaret entertainers move on to a private dwelling to repeat their acts on through the night. There is no curfew or closing hours at home, except that you can't let any light show through the windows.

Grand opera seems to be holding its own, but nude shows are growing in popularity, as is usual in war.

Berlin has a few slightly naughty shows, Munich has perhaps more and Vienna still more. One American reported having seen five in Munich, the dancers being big and buxom.

Although public entertainment is limited in time, it certainly isn't limited in popularity, because the Germans have few other places to spend their earnings. They can't buy many clothes; these are tightly rationed. They don't own or are unable to operate automobiles; the gasoline must be saved for the bombers.

Because of this restriction on automobiles few fine gowns are to be seen in entertainment centers. Taxis are prohibited from taking people to and from theaters. And golden slippers don't look or feel so appropriate aboard an unheated street car on a blustery night.

Dr. Goebbels Is the Boss.

Germany's show business is all nicely regulated by Dr. Joseph Goebbels of the Propaganda Ministry. The title of his department is not merely propaganda, but Ministry for Propaganda and Public Enlightenment.

That last part is important. The finest German opera soprano down to the humblest chorine must get a license to perform in public from his ministry. No strip tease act can go on that doesn't conform to regulations. Nor can a new play begin without his permission. That goes for films, too.

One girl entertainer whose act packed in the customers has a license that is running out. Her long suit has been English and French gags and dances. Those don't go these days; her new act must be strictly German and Aryan.

Another youth we know has an act with ten trained dogs. He has his troubles. The official in his district from whom he gets meat and dog food has no love either for night clubs or dogs. It's a constant battle for dog rations, and he's been going around begging his friends to save bones and scraps to hold his act together.

Foreign Events Popular.

Short as the hours of an entertainer, his pay is fairly good. The girl who is being forced to think up a new act has been taking in about 100 marks ($40) per night. Of course, taxes take a third or more of it, but she gets along nicely.

Then, too, show people get an extra clothing allowance. They couldn't do so well on just one new dress a year as the average frau is expected to do.

In Nation Socialist Germany every available man and woman is expected to do productive work. That means either bringing up children or perhaps working in factory or on the farm.

But entertainers are considered within the bracket of useful work. Naturally, public entertainment has its place in helping to keep up national morale during a war.

Despite the refrain of "Germany for Germans," foreigners are fairly popular as escorts—since they seem to have extra food tickets. A fourth secretary of legation for instance can take a girl to dinner without asking her to plunk down her own meat tickets. That's really lavish here.

Nazis in Cities Short of Food, But the Farmers Eat Plenty

Absence of Men in Army Is Only Indication in Small Towns That Nation Is at War

Bootlegging Revived.

(This is the third of six stories on the conditions under which the Germans face life today).

By ERNEST G. FISCHER.

Dresden, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Bootlegging has been revived in the German farm belt. While Berlin and other cities strain under rigid rationing, the rural areas apparently are living off the fat of the land. Residents of farm hamlets feel sorry for city dwellers who stand in food lines by day and run to air raid shelters by night.

"Except for the fact that many of our boys are away with the troops, we hardly know there is a war," was an expression frequently heard during a recent tour of farm villages in the Dresden area.

Dresden residents proudly declared that bombs have not broken so much as one piece of chinaware here. Rationing is carried out, rather strictly, but in the small towns buxom waitresses still hand out liberal helpings.

If there is any grumbling, one can her it around the Stammtisch, the table reserved at the town tavern for regular guests. To gain admittance to this mystic circle one must be well known to the clique that assembles there. During the evening, between numerous rounds of beer (all Dutch treats) the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker arrive and depart without ceremony except for the usual "Heil Hitler!"

Some things one hears around the Stammtisch would make the Gestapo's ears tingle.

Some Milder Remarks.

To quote some of the milder remarks a tailor one night asserted: "I use three pounds of meat a week—one pound fundamentally is too little. Since I have been getting only one pound of meat per week I lost twenty pounds of flesh."

Setting aside his beer mug, he thrust his fists into his trousers to show how much his waistline had shrunk.

"And while I am making suits for others I haven't got enough to make a pair of pants for myself," he concluded.

The butcher complained that geese could be had at no less than 20 marks (about $8) each, far above the governmentally pegged prices. The innkeeper added that he could not make both ends meet when the price of a goose dinner was fixed at 2 marks, 50 pfennigs (about $1).

The traveling salesman had a suggestion: "Why not charge 2 marks 50 for the goose dinner and 50 pfennigs for the soup, 50 pfennigs for potatoes? Everybody else does."

Restrictions on Hogs.

In the midst of hog-killing time, the farmers were discussing a revision in governmental regulations. It has come to the point where farmers are allowed to keep for their own family use an entire hog. The catch is that each member of the family should allow himself only two pounds of pork per week. When the porker has been consumed at that rate—not before—the farmer is permitted to butcher another hog.

Heretofore, the rule has been to deliver to Government stores 250 pounds from each hog butchered, at stipulated prices. A 500-pound hog left the farmer with 250 pounds for family use and when that was gone he could butcher again.

Depend on farmers' ingenuity to find some loophole in new restrictions. There is a regulation that all milk must be delivered to Government dairies. There the farmer is issued his family's ration of butter. Under the law he is not supposed to churn any butter on his own premises.

Plenty of Butter Some Places.

Spending the night at various farm homes I heard a "clunk, clunk" from the kitchen which sounded suspiciously like an old-fashioned churn and this wayfarer, who in his boyhood did the churning chore on a Texas farm, got the definite impression that illicit churning was being done in the Saxon hills. To say the least there is plenty of butter in "them thar hills."

Another thing difficult for the best-trained Government expert is to look old bossy straight in the eye and tell her how much milk she is yielding. Bottles of milk, which probably cannot find their way into trade channels, almost certainly flow down the rural gullet.

A reminder of American prohibition days is "korn," a rye product which is suggestive of the "corn" in vogue during America's prohibition period. This liquor is legal, but its potency is such that even the most patriotic burgher is likely to say illegal things around the Stammtisch. The beer, which remains of fairly good quality and of more than pre-war alcoholic content, is considered a good chaser for "korn."

Like American prohibition too, enforcement is left to local authorities. If the Burgomeister likes convival company at the closing hour at the Stammtisch, the closing hour for that particular tavern may be flexible. This correspondent stopped at wayside taverns where drinks and songs flowed freely until the wee small hours—long after Berliners were tucked in their feather beds or shivering in air raid shelters.

Mysterious Structures.

Mysterious structures have been erected. They are off the beaten paths, frequently atop some hill. Nearby residents refer to such a plant as a "noodle factory" or a "chocolate factory" or some other equally nondescriptive appelation. Even the farmers who till the fields around the mystery buildings profess ignorance of their functions.

As long as victory looms and farmers' sons come safely home there is no inclination to question Nazi activity.

Among twenty hamlets visited in Saxony during a month's tour by rail, bus and a foot, three can be taken as representative of comparative casualties in this war and the world war.

Dittersbach, a town of about 1,800 souls, has sixty-two men with the armed forces and not a single man has been lost. Pockau, with a population of 3,400 had 300 men in the military service in 1914-18, of whom forty were killed. In this war, with 265 men in the service, four are dead.

The neighboring farms and industrial town of Lengefeld had about 400 men in service during the world war. The war material memorial lists 118 dead. Thus far in this war only one man has been killed from among 300 with the colors.

Weather As Important As Food To Berlin Hostess

ART. IV

JAN 29 1941

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER, Chief of Associated Press Berlin Bureau

Berlin, Jan. 27—Social life in Germany, so far as it continues to exist in wartime, is determined by two considerations:

1. Will the British come with their bombers?

2. What gastronomic entertainment can I afford my guests?

Both considerations have a necessary corollary: Invitations are issued only a day or two before a scheduled event.

As regards possible visits by bombers from England, every prospective host studies the weather carefully and tries to make out some sort of a guess for the immediate future. He must be his own prophet, for weather reports are military secrets, and the press no longer carries them.

If he is convinced that today's torrent of rain is likely to continue for the next two or three days, the host may decide to invite his guests for an evening of conviviality on the assumption that his "English cousins" won't come in such weather.

If he isn't sure of the weather, he may deem it the part of wisdom to invite guests to arrive as early as 4.30 P. M., in the expectation they can depart in time to anticipate possible air-raid alarms. If there is one thing a visitor dislikes, it is to be caught between his hosts' home and his own in some strange shelter.

And that's where another rub comes in. Relatively few persons are masters of their own time and can afford to leave their jobs or offices in mid-afternoon, hence automatically many people invite others only for Sunday afternoons, only to find that some whom they hoped most to see have already accepted invitations elsewhere.

Shelter Entertainment

Supposing the host's calculations are wrong: that means taking his guests into a raid shelter with him. Before inviting anyone for an evening, therefore, the host must plan in advance on possible entertainment accommodations down below for his guests.

Even though no air alarms occur, entertaining is not an easy matter. That was true all through the first year of the war when air raids were almost unknown in most sections of the Reich; it is equally true today.

Here is where the genius of the housewife comes in, for her problem is that of providing hospitality in a country which is on a strict ration basis.

I remember reading a story a few months ago of a princess of the royal Danish house who took ration cards with her to some social affair in Copenhagen and offered a certain number of coupons to her host.

Here is Germany, I have encountered nothing of the kind. German hosts would feel insulted if you tried to contribute even your ration card to the family budget.

Share A Duck

Anybody living under normal conditions can hardly appreciate what it means for a hostess to give a real dinner nowadays, not that there isn't enough food in Germany to be satisfied, but rationing means a strict limitation to a person of what is necessary.

Hence, if your hostess produces a complete meal, it means in all likelihood that her family has short-changed itself for weeks in order, little by little, to save up enough butter, vegetables, sugar and potatoes, and that it generously shares the lucky windfall of having obtained, say, a goose or chicken from some friend out in the country.

So, one nice day you wake up to hear the telephone ringing and some friend saying: "Could you come over for dinner the day after tomorrow? We managed to get a duck today and we'd like to have you share it with us. Please excuse my inviting you on such short notice, but, of course, I couldn't make arrangements until I was certain of the bird."

No Fruit Juices

There is still plenty of wine and thin wartime beer around to complete that part of the menu. Teetotalers, however, must likely as not drink plain water, for fruit juices are a thing of the past, at least in the winter time.

It was months ago that the average German tasted real tea.

That goes for coffee, too.

Germans probably have a greater yearning for coffee than any other people on earth and to have to do without it is a genuine hardship for many. The "ersatz" of barley is something quite different from coffee even though it bears the same proud name.

We, as Americans, are in a fortunate position, being able to obtain coffee because we can pay for it in foreign money. Good old American dollars have lost none of their potency as an international medium of exchange.

On more than one occasion, when inviting friends, I have informed my guests that we would like to have them over for a cup of real coffee. With an almost pathetic eagerness they would say:

"What, real coffee? Of course we'll come."

"Half And Half"

I never know whether to feel flattered or humbled. I only know that coffee is my best sales argument. Speaking of coffee, in a fashionable hotel I heard the following:

A guest called a waiter:

"Tell me, how is your coffee?"

And the waiter replied:

"Oh, not so bad. Half and half."

"What?" was the happy and delighted rejoinder of the guest, "half real coffee and half ersatz? That's fine. Bring me a big cupful."

"Sorry mein Herr," the waiter confessed, realizing he had carried a joke too far. "I meant half summer barley and half winter barley."

Some months ago the new Brazilian Ambassador tried to present himself to Berlin officialdom and society by giving an afternoon reception. He was amazed to find that virtually nobody sent regrets—his list, far larger than the actual number of guests he at first expected, ran into the hundreds.

Ersatz Served

"I am looking forward to the Brazilian Embassy reception," one friend told me. "I haven't had a cup of real coffee in months."

The poor man did not know that the shipment of coffee direct from Brazil, intended for this party, had been lost somewhere between Lisbon and Berlin. The Brazilian Embassy apparently telephoned all over Europe, both to trace the lost coffee and, if possible, to provide a substitute order. But it was of no avail, and guests who came in anticipation of being served real coffee were disappointed.

Tea also is nonexistent, but it is surprising how many palatable ersatz teas have been devised from various herbs. Peppermint tea, for instance, seems to enjoy considerable popularity. The Germans, however, have been greater coffee drinkers than tea imbibers.

But to get back to the wartime dinner: Of what good is chicken or turkey if you haven't any fats or butter in which to fry them? Thus you must be sure to compliment your hostess for the self-sacrifice of herself and her family in giving up most of their monthly fat rations for one dinner.

Vegetables are another problem. Often your hostess drags out her last few tins of canned vegetables, carefully saved over from peace days to entertain guests.

And what about dessert? Despite German alliances and friendship with Italy and Spain, oranges, grapefruit and apples, if they reach Germany at all, seldom get as far northward as the capital—so count on no fresh fruit for dessert.

Cakes? Well, cream is at a premium. So you need expect no creamy frosting, much less whipped cream. Eggs are so scarce that you must feel deeply flattered and honored if your hosts serve cake that bears evidence of having eggs as an ingredient. It means that the family must go without eggs the rest of the month.

Germany is noted for wines, so the simplest form of entertainment—yet one that seems to go very well in war time—is to "come for a glass of wine," and it isn't one glass, either.

Blisters on Fingers and---

Americans Remaining in Berlin Have Special War-Developed Characteristics

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

BERLIN (AP)—There are still some American men in Berlin.

They may be encountered in restaurants along Unter den Linden vainly trying to understand and straighten out the confusion of their ration tickets. And if a group of Americans is seen with their heads together, whispering and exchanging telephone numbers the chances are they are scheming a plot to import some flashlight batteries.

Batteries are scarce, and the blackouts very dark.

American men in war-time Berlin usually are fairly easy to recognize. In the first place they don't wear badges in this thoroughly bebadged city. The second mark of identification is blisters on the fingers. They come from touching hot frying pans and other clumsy conduct in the kitchen. The reason is that there are very few American wives in this war capital.

Reason for It All

Restaurants being what they are, the American whose job keeps him here does some fantastic experimenting in the kitchen. Perhaps with some ham and eggs which the faithful wife has managed to send in from Denmark, Yugoslavia or Switzerland.

For wives, while absent, still remain useful. They are in Stockholm, Budapest, Bern and Rome, browbeating customs authorities and interviewing Ministers of State to get them to make exceptions to almost universal laws against sending food into Germany.

The forlorn American man is rather badly treated by the rationing system. It's not that there isn't enough food. But the chances are the American man who doesn't have some determined woman with a lot of elbows fighting for his interests at the grocery and meat market doesn't get everything to which he is entitled.

Why Some Miss

The very fact that an American remains in Berlin at all implies that he is pretty busy about something, and that the requirements of his job make it impossible to drop everything just to eat at some specific minute. So lots of meals are missed. And a meal missed is gone forever.

So the little kitchen assumes great importance. If our wives abroad attend to their jobs as they are supposed to and contrive to smuggle us a ham in someone's diplomatic pouch we eat much better. Balkan diplomatic pouches work the best, although Latin-American pouches have their points.

The United States pouch is no good—it's too ethical.

Doing things in a German kitchen isn't as simple as it might be, even after the shopping is done.

All in the Dark

There is no pastry flour. Flour is to be had in adequate quantities, but it's regimented, and no matter how one stirs it the result—for an American man, at least—is always approximately German dark bread.

There is spaghetti, which is a great comfort because nothing much can go wrong with it. Occasionally there are noodles, which are handy because one can grate up the cheese which one forgot about last Summer and which has turned hard as stone, and with a little judicious sprinkling one can make something which would probably be called au gratin.

Many German substitutes get a workout in the kitchen, and some of them are very good. Real spices are rare, but the substitutes, save that for pepper, are excellent. Substitute chocolate, however, leaves something to be desired. There is enough sugar—if one doesn't insist on making fudge.

Butter is scarce, and there wouldn't be much fat in the diet if it weren't for those industrious wives abroad.

Often it's a question whether the cleaning woman who runs in for a hour should be given the scanty piece of soap, or whether the laundry should be sent out. One must supply soap, or soap ration tickets, with the dirty clothes.

Usually the laundry wins with the result that the lone American's home is neglected proportionately. But one fools the laundry, too. The mileage of a shirt has been increased considerably by war conditions, and the thing to do with a sheet which is getting dim is to turn it over.

Leave Blank

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It's All Very Stiff and Solemn in Some Berlin Raid Shelters

Hands Must Be Kissed and Titles Used Correctly—Regulars Decorate Corners—Jews Are Put in Corridors.

(This is the last of six stories on the conditions under which the Germans face life today.)

JAN 29 1941

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

Berlin, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—There is something solemn, almost ritualistic about the air raid shelter in our apartment house—a building with ten large flats. I've put my foot into it more than once because I don't tack the right title onto the right man.

There are, for instance, a retired chief of personnel of the Reichsbank and a retired judge of the Supreme Military Court. The first is called Herr Reichsbankrat; the second, Herr Reichsmilitaergerichtsrat.

Now the former Reichsbank personnel chief carries himself like a soldier, while the former military court judge, with his black sealskin coat, looks like a banker to me. Can I be blamed if I mix them up?

Falls in Hand-kissing Test.

The two men don't seem to mind so much as their wives. It's bad enough that I don't get the titles right, but I ought also to kiss the two old ladies' hands as I say "Guten abend, Frau Reichsmilitaegerichtsrat" or "Guten abend, Frau Reichsbankrat." And this I have never learned to do, despite twenty years' residence in Germany.

Nazis, since coming to power, have dinned into the people's ears that a woman is not entitled to her husband's title, and theoretically I might say "Guten abend, Frau So-and-So." But the custom of sharing titles with wives seems so deeply ingrained as to be ineradicable.

Then there is the tall officer who recently was promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel. That is something I am prone to forget and the whole shelter gives me a dirty look when I call him "Herr Major."

Let It Go at "Heil Hitler."

The only crowd who hit it off well are half a dozen regular Nazi party members. They say "Heil Hitler" to each other and to everybody else. That's that. Our air protection warden, a pensioned civil service official, does his best to perpetuate the solemnity of the shelter. He makes all his announcements in a sonorous, important, almost dramatic, tone of voice. We get the creeps when he outlines what punishments we face if we leave the shelter without permission or before three members of our community have climbed six flights into the attic after every "all clear" to make sure no incendiary bombs have fallen on the premises.

Obviously, joking seems out of place when the noise of falling bombs and anti-aircraft guns penetrates even our shelter. Besides, conversation is supposed to be subdued, so as not to disturb sleepers.

Some Shelters More Gay.

Yet we are better off than persons in some shelters. A few houses from ours, for instance, is a determined woman of the prewar suffragette type who functions as an air-raid warden. She makes all of the sixty-odd persons in her shelter observe absolute silence. Of a military mind, she even insists that the community be lined up like a company of soldiers.

"We feel like chickens perched on roosting poles," sighed a friend of mine, "but what can we do about it? The shelter warden is clothed with police powers."

Yet I've known some shelters where the warden was anything but solemn. One night my wife and I were caught in a shelter opposite a fashionable club. As the men and women, all in evening clothes, joined us, they played card games.

How an Alarm Works Out.

Technically, here is how an air-raid alarm works out: Sirens sound long enough before the arrival of British planes to enable every one to dress and gather up valuables and provisions. At first everybody had to hurry down into the shelters, but now only the warden and his staff must report below immediately.

So must the Jewish members of the community, if there be any. Jews are not permitted in the general shelters; they are put in the corridor and no non-Jew is allowed to speak to them. The reason given for their immediate appearance is that they might give flashlight signals.

We look like emigrants when we wend our way downward with our bedding. By a sort of gentleman's agreement, we occupy the same relative position in the shelter we occupied the first night, when everybody ganged up with the neighbors he liked best.

Shelter Becomes a Library.

After the ceremony of handshaking, life settles down to reading, subdued gossiping and snoring.

At first the shelter was barren, but gradually each family began to beautify its particular corner with pictures. At first, too, persons rushed into shelters in pajamas and bath robes, but this was discouraged not only on æsthetic grounds but also because a successful bombing might leave us homeless just as we stood.

What joy when finally the "all clear" sounds. People who only a few minutes before seemed grouchy suddenly brighten up. A sort of carnival spirit seizes the community as it waits for its designated representatives to complete their inspection of the attic.

So happy is everybody at last to retire to the warmth of bed that dignity is forgotten, handshakes are dispensed with and a general bee-line ensues for one's own habitat.

Elizabeth, Working Hard At Being A Queen, Brightens London Life With Her Ready Smile

By GODFREY H. P. ANDERSON
AP Feature Service

LONDON—Picking her way on high-heeled shoes through broken glass, charred wood and rubble, Queen Elizabeth still can smile as she accompanies King George on wearying tours of Britain's battered cities.

She smiled in the opening hour of the war when she sat with her husband in a gasproof bomb shelter under Buckingham Palace as sirens shrilled their first warning. Publicly, at least, she kept smiling when her home was bombed twice, her children sent to the country, and her nation was threatened with defeat.

The queen has a three-fold task in this war—guarding the comfort and health of her husband against the fatigues and perils of his wartime duties, inspecting and encouraging Britain's women units as they help their menfolk fight, and running smoothly the largest household in the land under wartime conditions and with rationed food.

No Uniforms For Her

Although she is commandant-in-chief of the three principal women's services — Women's Royal Naval Service, the Auxiliary Territorial Service and the Women's Auxiliary Air Force—she consistently declines to wear a uniform. She leaves to her sister-in-law, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal and the Duchess of Gloucester, that means of honoring the respective services.

Every week she meets with the women of the royal household in the blue drawing room of Buckingham Palace, where Victoria danced as a young queen, to help them knit woolen materials for the troops.

In peacetime, the royal program for each day is minutely planned weeks and months ahead. Now the queen often accompanies her husband on impromptu tours of bombed sections to cheer and comfort the wounded or evacuees.

Women's services, girl scouts, baby welfare evacuees, girls' hospitals, ambulance trains, air raid precaution centers, dominion troops, flag days, American Red Cross gifts, disabled soldiers' exhibitions—all these now figure in the queen's crowded days.

The Scottish Housewife

Elizabeth never lets the war interfere with her visits. Once an air raid alert sounded just as she was about to leave Buckingham Palace for a disabled serviceman's exhibition. She rode through to the west end in an armored car tucked behind the khaki-clad driver, a trip which later she admitted she enjoyed thoroughly.

With a gray velvet gas mask container on one arm, she appears in hospitals, barracks, police stations and evacuees' billets with a smile for everyone and a special word for children.

Often the practical training of the Scottish housewife shows through the dignity of the queen. She will take the lids off saucepans in the kitchens and sniff the contents. Once while visiting a hostel for Polish seamen, she said, "I hope they all eat porridge with salt and not sugar." Porridge with salt is the Scottish way.

After eating a six-cent luncheon of stewed beef, potatoes and a jam tart with evacuees in Sussex, the queen visited children from South London who were playing the game of "putting baby to bed."

"Don't forget to wash behind the ears," she advised 4-year-old Shirley Sleet, who was bathing a doll.

When Elizabeth noticed east end evacuees billeted near Windsor had no place in which to keep their clothes, she sent a quantity of solid Victorian furniture from the castle and, for the first time since Victoria's death, the rafters echoed to changed words of the national anthem—"God save the queen."

Wounded Men Enjoy Visits

As a mother herself ("I know, I have two daughters," she is fond of saying), the queen always is interested in the welfare of children.

She keeps the two little princesses away from London now because "I think it is good for the children to go to the country, especially those of school age."

In a munitions factory she said she would like to be trained in such work. "What is more," she added, "I believe I could manage it."

But the moment when Britons love their smiling queen the most comes when she tiptoes through a hospital ward filled with wounded men, pausing at most of the cots to chat, moving silently past those where patients sleep, asking a nurse to lower a blind because the sun troubles a man's eyes. And when she comes to a screen behind which a mutilated face lies, she never flinches but goes through and gives a cheering word to him as well.

BAN ON USE OF NAVY FOR CONVOY SERVICE IS REJECTED IN HOUSE

Committee Approves Amendment Stating Lend-Lease Does Not 'Authorize Or Permit' Such Duty

June 30, 1943, Deadline on Measure, Periodic Reports To Congress, Army Consultations Provided

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—A proposal to place an outright ban on the use of United States naval vessels to convoy supplies to Britain was rejected by the House foreign affairs committee today as it neared the end of its consideration of the lease-lend program for aiding countries battling the Axis.

The committee did, however, approve an amendment stating that the measure neither authorizes nor permits the use of American vessels as convoys.

This action was taken with the approval of administration members, and Chairman Bloom (D-N.Y.) later explained that if the Constitution or any existing statute authorizes the President to order the navy to escort duty, this power would not be affected by the language agreed upon.

Stimson Opposes Ban.

Representative Mundt (R-S.D.) unsuccessfully offered the amendment specifically prohibiting convoy duty. Secretary of War Stimson, testifying before a Senate committee earlier, had opposed such a ban, saying that "no one can tell what will happen in the course of this war which is going on in Europe and getting nearer and nearer, in its effects, to this country every day."

Under the Constitution, he said, the President has power to direct naval movements, and the power ought not to be limited by Congress, even by implication.

The House committee also adopted an amendment stating that Presidential powers conferred in the lease-lend bill shall expire June 30, 1943, except that the President shall have power to carry out a contract or agreement with a foreign government made before July 1, 1943.

Calls for Periodic Reports.

Another amendment approved requires the President to make periodic reports to Congress on the progress of the lease-lend program, except that he is not required to transmit information "he deems incompatible with the public interest to disclose."

Still another amendment approved, as explained by committeemen, would require the President to consult the army chief of staff and the chief of naval operations before sending abroad any material which had not been manufactured or procured specifically for a foreign government.

This appeared to signify that materials produced for the United States armed forces could not be shipped to Britain or any other foreign government without consultation.

Senate Hears Stimson.

While the committee was acting, its counterpart at the other end of the Capitol, the Senate committee on foreign relations, was hearing Stimson. He said that in the event of a British collapse the bill might prove the means of salvaging the remains of the British navy, through its provision that the President may open United States ports for the repair of belligerent vessels of those countries whose defense is vital to that of this nation.

"This is a very important point," he said slowly. "In case of disaster to Britain—which none of us wants to happen—this bill might be the means by which we can save the remnants of the British fleet."

The House committee was in session all day, and this evening Chairman Bloom said it had very little to do before taking final action on the measure. The amendments agreed to were formulated yesterday at a meeting of the Democratic members of the committee, and apparently were acceptable to the administration.

Numerous amendments were offered by Representative Fish (R-NY), Mundt, and other Republicans, but were uniformly disapproved. Both Fish and Bloom, however, declined to answer when asked whether the voting in the committee had followed party lines.

STIMSON TESTIFIES BEFORE SENATORS

Secretary Says Bill Could Preserve Part of Navy if Britain Falls.

BY GIVING USE OF OUR PORTS

He Tells Senators Measure Buys Time for Us to Arm—Opposes Ban on Convoying.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Secretary Stimson testified today that "in case of disaster to Britain" the administration's British aid bill "might be the means by which we could save some of the remnants of the British fleet."

The Secretary of War appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in an all-day hearing.

Replying to a question by Senator Byrnes of South Carolina, Mr. Stimson said belligerent warships now could remain in American ports for repairs only twenty-four hours. Under the aid-to-Britain bill, he testified, such vessels could remain indefinitely if the President approved.

"This is a very important point," Mr. Stimson declared. "In case of disaster to Britain—which none of us want to happen—this bill might be the means by which we can save the remnants of the British fleet."

Earlier, Mr. Stimson defined the objective of the aid-to-Britain bill as the purchase of time—"the time necessary to arm and protect ourselves."

The United States is forced to buy the time, he declared, "and we are buying time from the only nation which can sell us that time."

Believes Axis Is Vulnerable.

Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the War Department chief renewed his advocacy of the legislation to meet "the extraordinary emergency which the aggressor nations have created for this country."

In a formal statement he marshaled his additional arguments for the bill under these headings:

That Great Britain, given help, was in a position to prevail;

That the Axis Powers were vulnerable in many respects;

That international law justifies, rather than forbids, full aid to Britain, and

That the bill is not dictatorial, but the proper action of a democratic government.

Secretary Stimson, in his testimony, predicted that Great Britain would face a crisis this spring and summer. If she survives, he said, "the probability of an ultimate solution in favor of the democracies would be overwhelming."

"The passage of this bill," he interjected, "will go far to stiffen the morale necessary for her to survive that crisis."

Sees Italy in Trouble.

Speaking of Axis "vulnerability," Mr. Stimson said that "Italy is already in serious straits," and that the German army "is spread out very thin already in Italy and Rumania, and in Norway we begin to hear the creaks of the strain under which German power is laboring."

The Japanese army, he continued, was spread out even thinner than the German, and the country was economically strained.

If Great Britain survives the next several months, he said, "the Axis Powers cannot indefinitely hold even the European world in slavery," for they would be without the sea power and the control of the air would be against them.

Turning to the legal questions, Mr. Stimson cited the action of the International Law Association in interpreting the Kellogg-Briand pact. The association held that if one signatory to the pact was attacked by another, the other signatories, without any breach of international law, may come to the aid of the attacked nation with money, supplies and even armed forces. He pointed out that the Axis nations, as well as the United States and Britain signed this pact.

Would Be Using Powers.

Congress, he said, would be exercising its powers by establishing the national policies in the present situation. "But Congress," he added, "can neither consider nor decide each and every transaction that may be necessary successfully to execute these policies." That required executive action, and Mr. Stimson said that he could conceive of no more appropriate person for that responsibility than President Roosevelt.

Under questioning, Mr. Stimson said that an expected spring crisis in the German-British war "does not mean that Germany will be able to terminate the war immediately."

"A crisis probably will exist for some time to come," he said. "Our great material help will come later to enable Great Britain to do what military men call 'take the initiative.'"

"The most dangerous position a nation can be in is to be purely on the defense. Most of our aid will come the latter part of the year or in 1942."

Asked About 'Casualty Tags.'

Senator Vandenberg read a published report that the army had contracted for 4,500,000 of what he termed "casualty tags" which would be used "in identifying men killed or wounded in battle."

"Isn't that total a little beyond your present needs?" Mr. Vandenberg asked.

Mr. Stimson said he was not familiar with the contract, but that he would look into it.

To Mr. Vandenberg's suggestion that the bill be amended to list the countries which would receive American aid, Mr. Stimson replied that "the war abroad moves with such dramatic quickness it (such an amendment) might cause embarrassment."

"Do you think, for instance, that Congress now would write in a provision for aid to certain portions of North Africa?" Secretary Stimson asked. "Yet that might be vital."

He did not elaborate.

Mr. Stimson said he personally was "strongly opposed" to amending the administration's bill to prohibit the use of American naval vessels to convoy war shipments.

"No one can tell what will happen in the course of this war which is going on in Europe today and getting nearer and nearer, in its effects, to this country every day," he said.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, he added, the President has the power to direct movements of the navy. The Secretary added:

"I think that for the Congress now to introduce a provision which, even if only by implication, sought to fetter a power which has existed in the President for 150 years would be a very unfortunate thing."

"You would have no doubt," asked Senator La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, "that if convoys were begun we would be in the war?"

"I have no such assurance," Mr. Stimson replied. "It's all speculation."

Mr. Stimson added he would have "no objection" to amending the legislation to require the President to make period reports to Congress on the progress of British aid and to provide a definite expiration date for the program.

Mr. La Follette, referring to another section of the bill giving the President authority to purchase arms and other war materials produced in foreign nations, asked:

"Under this provision, could we finance the whole British war effort by buying their production and leasing or lending it back to them?"

"That's an assumption that never entered my less intelligent head, Senator," the witness replied.

MORGENTHAU ASKS A SIXTEEN-BILLION RISE IN DEBT LIMIT

He Says Treasury's Power to Borrow Will End in Four Months.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said today that the Treasury would have used all of its borrowing powers in four months, and appealed for an increase in the Federal debt limit from $49,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000.

Testifying in support of a bill to make the increase, he told the House Ways and Means Committee that his department had plans for the sale of "securities attractive to all classes of investors, to satisfy the overwhelming desire on the part of nearly every man, woman, and child to make some direct and tangible contribution to the national defense."

Almost Used Up.

Although not describing these securities in detail, he said that the bill would permit the Treasury to issue small denomination savings bonds and savings certificates as well as the regular types of securities. Treasury officials previously had indicated consideration of $5 bonds and 25-cent savings stamps.

On January 1, Mr. Morgenthau said, the Treasury had used up all but $887,000,000 of its $45,000,-

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000,000 general borrowing power and all but $2,764,000,000 of its special defense borrowing authority.

"These combined balances (of borrowing authority)," he continued, "provide the Treasury with borrowing authority sufficient only for the next four months, and even in that period we would be greatly restricted in our financing operations."

Mr. Morgenthau said the increase in the debt limit was necessitated by the $28,500,000,000 defense program outlined in President Roosevelt's recent budget. He made no mention, however, of additional borrowing which might be necessitated if Congress passes the administration's lease-lend bill for aid to Britain.

A major objective of his borrowing program, the Secretary explained, would be to sell securities to the general public rather than banks because it is highly desirable to avoid further increases of deposits as far as possible. The Federal Reserve System recently said bank purchases of Government securities tended to increase bank deposits.

"In times such as these," Mr. Morgenthau said, "it is imperative that the Government borrow as much as possible from real savers rather than from banks."

He also said that the defense program gave an additional argument for his repeated request, contained in the pending bill, to remove all Federal tax exemptions from future Federal securities. He said that exemption features on Government securities benefited principally persons of large incomes and such preferential treatment to this latter class is incompatible with democratic financing of the defense program.

Defense Is Paramount.

Saying that our whole economy should be concentrated on national defense, Secretary Morgenthau reiterated recommendations that other types of Federal expenditures should be re-examined with a magnifying glass to make certain that no more funds are granted than are absolutely essential.

As for the sale of small securities to the general public, he said:

"The Treasury would be authorized to issue stamps or provide other means to evidence payment for savings bonds and savings certificates. This would permit the Treasury to carry on a program encouraging more popular participation in the financing.

"In this connection the Treasury wishes to be able to offer securities of a character which should facilitate and promote thrift and savings. We hope that a substantial part of the defense program for which we have to borrow funds can be financed out of the real savings of the people."

Should Last Until 1942.

When Chairman Doughton inquired how long the new debt limit would be adequate, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"We feel that with the situation as of today the $65,000,000,000 ought to take care of the outgo up to and including June 30, 1942."

He added that the $16,000,000,000 increase would be used for national defense, asserting that expected revenues would be adequate to pay for ordinary Government expenses.

The Secretary agreed with Mr. Doughton that any new taxes could be used to help defray the expenses of national defense. On the existing tax basis the budget forecast a deficit on June 30, 1942, of $9,210,093,049.

Taxes Not Discussed.

There was no indication in Mr. Morgenthau's statement of how long a $65,000,000,000 limit would suffice, but President Roosevelt a few weeks ago estimated that without counting borrowing which may be necessary in expanded aid to England, the debt would rise to $58,367,065,056 by June 30, 1942. At present the debt is $45,183,549,488.

The Secretary also failed to discuss proposals for additional taxes to help pay for the defense program and reduce the budgeted $9,210,093,049 deficit for the next fiscal year.

His request for authority to issue savings stamps and certificates was reminiscent of similar securities sold by the Treasury during the world war, when children generally bought stamps and certificates while their parents bought bonds in the Liberty and Victory loan campaigns.

JAN 30 1941

Law to Limit Strikes on Naval Projects And Bar Coercion Is Proposed by Vinson

Bill Prohibits Defense Contractors From Changing Rates and Hours—Work Halted at Wright Field.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Legislation to curb strikes on naval defense projects and outlaw efforts to compel workers on such projects to join or refrain from joining labor unions was introduced today by Representative Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Committee.

The measure, patterned in some respects after the national (railway) mediation act, would make strikes on naval projects unlawful until thirty days after a naval defense labor board had filed a report on the merits of the dispute.

Naval contractors involved would be prohibited from making any change in wage rates or other working conditions of their employees during the same period.

Mr. Vinson, who has a reputation for getting his bills through the House, said the anti-strike measure would make it unlawful for any naval contractor "by discrimination" to encourage or discourage membership of his employees in any labor organization during the existence of the current national emergency.

Other Prohibitions.

It also would forbid any one to attempt to force workers to join labor organizations as a condition or prerequisite of employment on naval projects. The latter provision would affect the practice of defense workers being required to pay initiation fees to labor unions before being permitted to work.

The bill also would outlaw the employment or retention by naval contractors of persons advocating the overthrow of the Government by force, and persons who belong to or solicit membership in subversive organizations or who distribute propaganda advocating the overthrow of the Government by violence.

Wilfull violation of the bill's provisions would be punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than a year, or both.

Although Mr. Vinson said that the measure dealt solely with naval defense contractors and their employees, the definition of such contractors included any one engaged in the production of arms, implements of war, articles or supplies.

The legislation, its author said, would require parties to a labor dispute to give each other notice in writing of their claims and to direct them to "exhaust every possible means of settling their disputes without stoppage of work." Voluntary conciliation and mediation through existing agencies would be urged, failing which the dispute would be investigated by the board.

A quite similar arrangement under the national mediation act has kept the railroad industry's employee-management relations comparatively tranquil.

Work Is Held Up.

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Work on the $1,550,000 Army Air Corps expansion program at Wright Field was halted today as A. F. L. affiliated construction workers struck in protest against the employment of four non-A. F. L. electrical workers.

Col. Lester Miller, field commandant, said that Isaac Penner, president of the Penner Installation company of New York, contended that the electrical workers were C. I. O. unionists.

Spokesmen for the A. F. L. Dayton Building Trades Council said that between 400 and 500 members of affiliated unions were affected.

"Penner told me his company is under contract with the C. I. O. and must use C. I. O. labor any place in the United States," said Col. Miller. "Dayton is an A. F. L. community, so it's a fight. I have reported to the War Department that it is a jurisdictional dispute."

John Breidenbach, president of the Dayton Building Trades Council, who announced the strike, said that the A. F. L. no-strike policy on defense projects did not apply.

"The A. F. L. agreed there would be no strikes on defense projects because of jurisdictional disputes, but that policy does not apply here because the Pener company used non-union workers," Breidenbach said.

Breidenbach asserted that after company officials declined to do anything about it he had no alternative but to call the strike. "The next move is up to them," he added. The Dayton council is composed of twenty-seven unions.

An aid of William Green, A. F. L. president, said at Washington that he had not heard of the strike. Building trades department officers are en route to Miami for their mid-winter meeting on February 5, he added.

Col. Miller said Col. Don L. Hutchins, quartermaster, reported steelworkers working on a wind tunnel declared they "were not in sympathy with the strike," but that suspension of other operations caused them to leave the field.

The strikers left the Government property and did not establish a picket line.

Col. Miller said he was informed the Penner concern, working under a supply contract and not construction contract, had employed four men to install electrical equipment.

METAXAS DIES; KORIZIS NAMED GREEK PREMIER

JAN 30 1941

Dictator Bequeaths Hope for Victory to the New Government.

THROAT INFECTION IS FATAL

He Was Treated by British Naval Doctor—German Physician Was En Route.

Athens, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Gen. John Metaxas, Premier and Dictator of Greece for nearly five years, died today of a throat infection at the age of 70 years, bequeathing his hope of victory over Italy to a government swiftly reorganized and dedicated to that purpose.

The strong man of Greece, ill for only three weeks, regained consciousness just before he died, it was said, and, knowing that the end was near, addressed these words to the Minister of Home Security, Constantine Maniandakis, at his bedside: "So there is no hope whatever? You understand, Costa, it is not for myself that I mind, but I place my hope in the Greeks."

Costa was the general's familiar form of Constantine.

Body Taken to Cathedral.

Thousands stood in a cold, drizzling rain to see Premier Metaxas's cortege move slowly through the streets to the Athens Cathedral, where his body will lie in state until the funeral on Friday. The plain oak coffin was borne on a caisson drawn by an armored gun carrier.

Shortly after his death—at 6:20 A. M. (11:20 P. M., Tuesday, New York time)—King George II called a meeting of the Cabinet and announced his choice of Alexandros Korizis, fifty-five-year-old Governor of the National Bank, to succeed Gen. Metaxas. In addition to being Premier Mr. Korizis will also hold the other portfolios of his predecessor—Foreign Affairs, War, Aviation, Navy and Education. All members of the Metaxas Cabinet continued in their old positions.

Social Reforms to Continue.

The King issued proclamations to the people and the fighting forces, pledging continuation of the war until victory and, after that, the "serving and promoting of the working classes which constitute the productive power of the nation."

Gen. Metaxas's illness first appeared on January 7 with attacks of dizziness. At first these were thought to be results of fatigue, but medical examination indicated that he had a kidney ailment. He returned to work, however, and apparently was in improving health when a tonsil infection developed. Still it was thought the condition was not serious and he continued to work. However, on January 19 Gen. Metaxas became worse after the removal of his tonsils. He remained in bed until death. On Sunday his situation was pronounced serious and he was given a blood transfusion Monday afternoon. Two more transfusions were given yesterday.

The chief physician of the British Mediterranean fleet flew to Athens from Crete to assist his Greek doctors and a German specialist was en route from Vienna when the dictator died.

Mr. Korizis and the Ministers took the oath of allegiance in the presence of the monarch at 10 A. M. (3 A. M. New York time), just three hours and forty minutes after Gen. Metaxas had died at his home in Kiphissia, a suburb of Athens, following a throat operation. He had been ill only since Saturday.

[Censorship forbade disclosure of the immediate cause of death, but diplomats in Berne said that Gen. Metaxas died of heart disease. Also today, DNB, the German official news agency, said in a dispatch from Belgrade that, in addition to the Premiership, Mr. Coryozis

Friend of Dead Metaxas Named Premier of Greece

ALEXANDROS KORIZIS BECOMES LEADER

Chosen by King George to Succeed Man Called "Chief for Life"

Athens, Jan. 29.—(AP)—Gen. John Metaxas, who dictated to Greece in peace and directed its aggressive defense in war, died early today, whispering: "It is not for myself that I mind, but I place my hope in the Greeks."

"Premier for life," he died of a throat infection in his suburban home in Kiphissia, while his soldiers were fighting in Albania, on the snow-covered soil of the Italians who invaded them.

Metaxas, 70, had been secretly ill for three weeks.

To his countrymen he was a modern miltiades, the spiritual counterpart of the hero who led the Athenians to victory against the invading Persians at the Battle of Marathon.

King George II, with whose approval Metaxas obtained dictatorial powers by a coup d'etat Aug. 4, 1936, quickly named a tall and studious banker, Alexandros Korizis, to be premier.

Colleague of Metaxas

Korizis, 55, a close colleague of Metaxas but lacking any extensive army or political experience, also will hold Metaxas's other portfolios of war, aviation, foreign affairs, navy and education.

Moreover, he is pledged to carry out to the letter Metaxas's own program of "victory over the enemy and afterwards, serving and promoting the welfare of the working classes, which constitute the productive power of the nation."

(Metaxas's death was viewed elsewhere in the Balkans as the heaviest blow Greece could suffer. In Belgrade, political circles termed him almost irreplaceable.

(It appeared that, since the new Premier lacks military knowledge, it will be largely up to Generalissimo Alexander Papagos, the Greek military commander-in-chief, to fight off the Italians, with British counsel and aid

C) January 7. General Metaxas had attacks of dizziness, and a medical examination indicated a kidney ailment. He went back to work, however, until a tonsil infection developed. He was not even then greatly concerned, but his condition became worse and he went to bed January 19, never again to rise.

Gets Blood Transfusions

Last Sunday his condition became really grave and in the next two days he was given three blood transfusions.

The chief physician of the British fleet flew from Crete to his bedside and, ironically, a German specialist was enroute from Vienna when he died.

Last evening he was given the last sacrament.

Shortly before he died he recovered consciousness and his last words were addressed to the Minister of Home Security, Constantine Maniandakis, who was by his bed.

"So there is no hope whatever?" he murmured. "You understand, Costa, it is not for myself that I mind. But I place my hope in the Greeks."

King George exhorted Greek soldiers to continue to the utmost "the struggle for our altars and homes" and referred to Metaxas as "he, who with my consent, said a proud 'no' to the brazen invaders on the historic dawn of Oct. 28."

(In Rome, the Fascist press recorded "for history" that Metaxas "provoked war against Italy.")

To the armed forces he said: "The loss is hard for all of us, very hard, but the Greece of which he (Metaxas) dreamed is eternal and immortal. * * * We must make up for this hard loss by strengthening our will, our decision, our daring and our insistence that justice is on our side and therefore we shall win.

"His Soul Will Rejoice"

"If the man we are mourning shall not have the joy of seeing our triumph achieved, his soul will rejoice when, from its heavenly height, it sees our arms crowned with glory. * * *

"We shall fight like one man. * * * Victory is ours."

National mourning was decreed and all flags drooped at half staff throughout Greece. The funeral will be Friday, and until then Metaxas's body will lie in state in the Athens Cathedral.

Metaxas was an acknowledged military genius, a German-trained soldier, a confirmed royalist and never a friend of liberalism. He opposed Greek entry into the World War on the side of the Allies, but lived to call the British to his aid when the Italian invaders struck in 1940.

For 40 years in and out of authority and exile, he achieved real power with the death of the republic and the return of King George II to the throne.

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inherited the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, War and Air.]

King George's proclamation said that the new government would carry on with no change of policy, especially as it affected the war with Italy. The Greek people, the proclamation added, received "the sad news calmly and with absolute confidence in the King, and the Government is decided to carry on the victorious struggle."

Plea to Germany Reported.

Belgrade, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Greece was reported today to have turned to Germany for medical help to save the life of her dictator-Premier, Gen. John Metaxas—but too late. Diplomats here said that the Greek Government asked the German legation at Athens to send a German specialist to the stricken Premier's bedside by plane. Before the approval arrived, Gen. Metaxas was dead.

Gen. Metaxas was reported here to have chosen his own successor, Alexander Coryozis, who was approved by King George II after the Premier's death. It was said that Gen. Metaxas became ill last week and underwent a blood transfusion yesterday, after which he rallied and joked and talked politics before he finally weakened. Mr. Coryozis held the portfolio of National Economy in the first Metaxas government for two years. Governor of the National Bank of Greece, he is also an author and economist.

Political spokesmen here said that Gen. Metaxas's death was the heaviest blow Greece could have suffered and that he was almost irreplaceable in the present circumstances of the war with Italy. Flags were at half-staff in Athens and newspapers appeared with black borders.

Accused of Arming Greece.

Rome, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—In the first Fascist comment published on the death of the Greek Premier, Gen. John Metaxas, Il Giornale d'Italia said today that it was recording for history that Gen. Metaxas provoked war against Italy by making Greece offensively armed against Italians. "It is not without significance," it added, "that his death follows shortly that of Chamberlain, the Briton who started the European war."

Says Greeks Will Fight On.

When word of the death of Premier Gen. John Metaxas was received today at the office of Nicholas Lely, Greek consul-general, he said he felt certain that the Greeks, under the new Premier and with the co-operation of all elements, will continue the same military, political and social program.

No flags were displayed at the office of the consul-general because a clause in the office lease forbids their display at any time.

Called Military Genius.

Gen. Metaxas, a veteran soldier and military genius, had held dictatorial powers in the Greek Government with the approval of King George II since August 4, 1936, when he engineered the coup d'etat which gave his country an authoritarian regime. He was proclaimed Premier for life on July 30, 1938.

Military experts have given him much of the credit for Greece's successful stand against the Italian invasion, which began on October 28 and was turned into a retreat into Albania. Early in his career he was regarded in some quarters as somewhat pro-German, but he repudiated any such sympathies in his role as leader of Greece and there was no doubt of his pro-British leanings after the European situation had flared into open war in September, 1939.

Trained in Germany.

Born in Cephalonia in 1871, of a family which became historic in Venetian times, Gen. Metaxas had five years of study in the Greek Military College before he entered the army and he was a captain of engineers in the disastrous war with Turkey which followed Greece's attempt to occupy Crete in 1897.

That experience convinced Capt. Metaxas he needed further training. He enrolled in the German Military Academy at Berlin. There he acquired the nickname of Little Moltke because of the excellent record he made. He used his new knowledge to good effect as assistant chief of staff in the Balkan wars of 1911 and 1912. In world war days he was Chief of Staff. He opposed the entry of Greece into the war, and when the Greeks joined the Allies in 1916 he was accused by the French of using irregulars against them in Macedonia. He fled to Corsica.

Meanwhile King Constantine had been forced to abdicate in favor of his son Alexander, but when the later died in 1920 he resumed the throne and called his favorite general back to Greece. Gen. Metaxas then opposed the 1922 campaign in Syria which resulted in complete defeat by the Turks and the second ousting of Constantine. But on Constantine's death in 1923 he headed a royalist counter-revolt. It was promptly squelched and Gen. Metaxas fled again, this time in a fishing smack to Italy.

George II, successor of Constantine, was forced off the throne in December, 1923. A few months later Gen. Metaxas came back to Greece with more moderate monarchical ideas and won a seat in Parliament. With the formation of the Greek republic in 1925 he joined other Royalists in a steady opposition to the Venizelos liberals, and after seven years the combination won control of Parliament in 1932 and formed a coalition cabinet, with Little John as Minister of the Interior. He was holding this post when, in March, 1934, the Greek Government, at the behest of the United States, had ordered Samuel Insull, fugitive Chicago financier, to leave the country. Little John was in charge of the nation's police. In the midst of preparations to deport Insull, the latter, on March 15, fled. The disappearance caused a deep stir and the next day Gen. Mataxas resigned. He was out of office until March 2, 1935.

Then the Venizelists started a well-organized revolt and he went back in the Cabinet as Minister without portfolio. The coup of October, 1935, headed by Gen. George Kondylis, brought King George back to the throne. Constantine Demerjdis was made Premier with Gen. Metaxas as Vice-President of the Council of State. Gen. Kondylis died suddenly on January 31, 1936, Mr. Demerjdis succumbed to apoplexy on April 13, and Gen. Metaxas was named head of the Government on April 28. A bit more than three months later he became dictator.

Korizis the Antithesis.

No military man, the fifty-five-year-old Korizis is the complete antithesis of the man he succeeded, in both background and appearance. In contrast to Metaxas's long military career, his only connection with the army was as a captain of artillery in the Balkan wars of 1912.

With Metaxas gone, he is credited by Greeks with knowing more about the affairs of his country than any other man living. For years he was one of the little dictator's closest behind-the-scenes collaborators.

Born on the island of Poros, near Salonika, he studied law, but found the field of finance more to his liking. He became vice-governor of the National Bank of Greece in 1928 and its governor in 1939. The only Cabinet post he held before was that of Minister of Health in 1936.

One of the busiest men in Athens, he has been known to work around the clock. Since the war with Italy began he has had little time to spend with his wife, two daughters and son.

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PRECEDE UNDATED DAY KORIZIS

ATHENS, JAN.29-AP-GREECE'S NEW PREMIER, ALEXANDER KORIZIS, WHOSE APPOINTMENT FOLLOWED QUICKLY UPON THE DEATH OF GENREAL JOHN METAXAS, TOOK OVER THE HEAVY WARTIME DUTIES WITHOUT FANFARE.

THE QUIET-SPOKEN, 55-YEAR-OLD GOVERNOR OF THE NATIONAL BANK, LONG A CLOSE FRIEND OF METAXAS, IMMEDIATELY PLEDGED HIMSELF TO CARRY ON PRESENT POLICIES--VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR WITH ITALY AND CONTINUATION OF METAXAS DOMESTIC COURSE.

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"WE HAVE ONLY TO FOLLOW THE ROAD OF POLICIES TRACED BY THE LATE METAXAS, WHO DIED FOR US BODILY BUT NOT SPIRITUALLY," KORIZIS SAID. "WE HAVE HIM ALWAYS BY OUR SIDE TO GUIDE US ON THE ROAD TO HONOR AND DUTY."

HE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE METAXAS POLICIES WERE THE ONLY ONES SUITED TO GREECE.

"THE PROOF IS THAT HIS POLICIES HAVE BEEN CROWNED WITH SO MANY SUCCESSES AND SO MUCH GLORY," HE SAID.

ALTHOUGH KORIZIS HAD NOT BEEN ACTIVE IN POLITICS HE HAD DONE MUCH WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE GOVE NMENT AND WAS WELL KNOWN AS A BUSINESS MAN, ORGANIZER AND BEHIND-THE-SCENE COLLABORATOR WITH METAXAS.

AS A YOUNG MAN HE STUDIED LAW BUT ENTERED THE BANKING BUSINESS AT THE START OF HIS CAREER. AS INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF BANKS HE ACTED AS FINANCIAL ADVISER IN 1919 AND 1920 TO THE GREEK HIGH COMMISSION IN SMYRNA AND ESTABLISHED THERE THE FIRST BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE.

THE INITIATED AND DEVELOPED A BRANCH BANK OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN THE STATE BANK AND WHEN THE INDEPENDENT AGRICULTURAL BANK OF GREECE WAS FOUNDED HE BECAME PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

HE ALSOWAS ACTIVE IN SPREADING THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

IN 1928 HE BECAME SUB-GOVERNOR OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE. WHEN METAXAS BECAME PREMIER HE APPOINTED KORIZIS AS MINISTER OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, OR WELFARE. IN THIS POST HE REORGANIZED ALL HOSPITALS AND ESTABLISHED DOZENS OF NEW ONES.

HE RESIGNED THE CABINET POST AFTER THE DEATH OF ANOTHER CO-DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL ANK AND WAS ELECTED GOVERNOR IN FACT.

KORIZIS IS YOUTHFUL IN APPEARANCE DESPITE HIS SILVERY HAIR AND MOUSTACHE. HIS ONLY MILITARY EXPERIENCE WAS AS A CAPTAIN LF ARTILLERY IN THE BALKAN WAR OF 1912. HE WAS BORN ON THE ISLAND OF POROS, NEAR SALONIKA. HE IS MARRIED AND HAS 2 DAUGHTERS AND A SON.

WITH METAXAS DEAD, HE IS CREDITED WITH KNOWING MORE ABOUT THE AFFAIRS OF HIS COUNTRY THAN ANY OTHER MAN.

KORIZIS PERSONALITY

JAN 30 1941

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TALL, LEAN ALEXANDROS KORIZIS, A SCHOLAR AND BANKER, BECAME PREMIER OF WARRING GREECE TODAY UPON THE DEATH OF DICTATOR GENERAL JOHN METAXAS.

NO MILITARY MAN, THE 55-YEAR-OLD KORIZIS IS THE COMPLETE ANTITHESIS OF THE MAN HE SUCCEEDED, IN BOTH BACKGROUND AND APPEARANCE. IN CONTRAST TO METAXAS' LONG MILITARY CAREER, HIS ONLY CONNECTION WITH THE ARMY WAS AS A CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY IN THE BALKAN WARS OF 1912.

WITH METAXAS GONE, HE IS CREDITED BY GREEKS WITH KNOWING MORE ABOUT THE AFFAIRS OF HIS COUNTRY THAN ANY OTHER MAN LIVING. FOR YEARS HE WAS ONE OF THE LITTLE DICTATOR'S CLOSEST BEHIND-THE-SCENES COLLABORATORS.

KORIZIS, BORN ON THE ISLAND OF POROS, NEAR SALONIKA, STUDIED LAW BUT FOUND THE FIELD OF FINANCE MORE TO HIS LIKING. HE BECAME VICE-GOVERNOR OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE IN 1928, ITS GOVERNOR IN 1939. THE ONLY CABINET POST HE HELD BEFORE WAS THAT OF MINISTER OF HEALTH IN 1936.

ONE OF THE BUSIEST MEN IN ATHENS, HE HAS BEEN KNOWN TO WORK AROUND THE CLOCK. SINCE THE WAR WITH ITALY OPENED, HE HAS HAD LITTLE TIME TO SPEND WITH HIS WIFE, TWO DAUGHTERS AND SON.

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GERMAN ARMY NOW IS SPREAD OVER BIG AREA

Early Invasion Attempt May Be Abandoned, Says British Authority

Thrust, If Any, Expected "Before U.S. Aid Becomes Too Pronounced"

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, Jan. 29—A British military authority suggested today that the expected early attempt of the Germans to invade England might be abandoned because of the necessity of giving large-scale help to the Italians and the exigencies of Nazi military adventures in the Balkans.

If the Germans do try the thrust across the Channel, he added, they will time it to begin "before American aid becomes too pronounced."

As to the Balkans, the informant declared that Nazi mechanics and technical troops in civilian dress were preparing air fields in Bulgaria and that there were eight to ten German divisions in Rumania.

Nazis Spread Over Vast Area

These preparations, he added, might signal a Nazi drive southward to Salonika to isolate the Greeks in Albania and, with a strong concentration of bombers, to atempt to close the Mediterranean to large British convoys.

Despite all this, he said that the German army, vast as it is, is spread out from Narvik to Massena and from Brest to Bucharest and has large garrisons—for example, seventy divisions in Poland—that are "in ticklish position."

Surveys Military Situation

This authority, surveying the military situation, said he saw it thus:

THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN—When and if the invasion comes, it probably will be accompanied by attacks on Ireland for diversion, but "the real danger spot" is on the southeast coast from the Wash to Southampton, where the offensive would have the support of fighter aircraft from French bases. They might land, said the spokesman, "but we will blow 'em off the beaches."

SPAIN—Indications are that the Spanish will not give the Germans a free passage through to attack Gibraltar and drive into North Africa. Formal opposition by the battered Spanish army might be slight. But "certain plans have been made to meet eventualities."

Says French Would Fight

FRANCE—The Germans might occupy the rest of France, but should they do this "it is possible that French forces in the colonial empire, plus the fleet, would fight from outside bases."

TURKEY—Will fight if the Germans move on Salonika "and we are in a position to give her considerable help."

ITALY—"Germany cannot afford to let her fall out of the war. As a result, German troops and aircraft are moving through Italy in considerable numbers."

NORTH AFRICA—General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, the British commander, "can no longer afford to take the chances he did, because of the presence of the German air force. The matter of supporting Wavell has become more difficult.

Hinged On Single Division

This authority said the developing attack on Derna, Libya, slowed down momentarily because the British had encountered stronger opposition than they expected at the road junction of Mekili—seventy to eighty Italian tanks and parts of two Italian divisions.

He disclosed that Britain's thus far victorious African campaign had hinged at the start on the swing of a single armored division to the rear of Sidi Barrani, Egypt.

"Its orders," he said, "were to go and guard the road back to Sidi; it had supplies for five days. If Sidi hadn't fallen in five days we'd have withdrawn our troops and the whole campaign would have been abandoned for the time."

BRITAIN CALLS MORE; SERVICE DEPENDS ON JOB

Exemptions From Military Duty To Be Given On Basis Of Work Done

Women To Be Placed In Some Posts As Men Are Shifted Elsewhere

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 29—Great Britain called men of 18 to 19 and 37 to 40 to the colors today and announced that future exceptions to military service would depend more on the actual job a man is doing than on his age or listed occupation.

Employers will be required to advise the Labor Ministry whether employes should be put on a list of "protected" work which will be defined in consultation with the supply services.

The plan is intended to help in finding out whether many persons now on the reserved lists could help the war effort more elsewhere. Some disturbances in non-essential industries were predicted.

To Be Replaced By Women

The number of people taken out of industry will depend to a great degree, however, on whether they can be replaced by women who have been listed among the first to be called in the imminent labor draft.

Before the end of the war, it was predicted, there would not be a man working at a job a woman can do.

In calling the youths of 18 to 19 to register February 22, arrangements were being made to place on the reserved lists those with exceptional scientific talents and technical knowledge and possibly all medical and dental students.

No registration date was fixed for the 37-to-40-year-old group.

To Call Bachelor Girls

Britain's bachelor girls and retired shipbuilders probably will be among the first groups called up in the projected labor draft.

The basic principles of the program were agreed upon by representatives of union employers and labor who met with Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, and other officials.

Pending the actual call-up, Bevin will issue appeals for volunteers for specific industries. First on this list are shipbuilders who have retired or gone into other fields—a reflection of Britain's concern over offsetting large shipping losses.

On the feminine side of the draft, unemployed girls will be put to work first, with the next summons going to those working in non-essential industries.

Willkie Tours London Shelters During Raid

Moved To Tears, He Says, At Display Of Britons' Pluck Under Bombing. To Curtail Trip, Starting Home Next Week

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 29—Wendell L. Willkie visited five sprawling air-raid shelters here tonight in the midst of a German attack and said he was moved to tears at the sight of the public's pluck.

"I am a pretty tough fellow," he said, "but I had to turn my head away from these people to keep from downright bubbling over."

Mr. Willkie, who is curtailing his visit to England and starting for home next week, declared he would be "delighted" to appear before the Senate committee hearing on the lease-lend bill in Washington when told that Senator Nye had said he should be heard.

Again Without A Helmet

Mr. Willkie was recognized easily and cheered wildly when he appeared at the Ministry of Home Security—again without a helmet.

"He's the big fellow in the white hat," the people called to one another.

He had brought one helmet from America, and was given another by Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Herbert Morrison, the Minister, shook hands with him, reminded him there was an air raid on and it was the duty of everybody to carry a helmet and gas mask.

Smilingly Mr. Willkie accepted both from Mr. Morrison.

On his round of the public shelters Willkie was accompanied by Ellen Wilkinson, a member of Parliament, Malcolm MacDonald, Health Minister, and Alderman Charles W. Key.

German planes were overhead on two occasions as the Republican leader emerged from shelters.

At one place a young woman edged her way through a swarm of people around Willkie and said "Come see my baby."

"The baby must not have been over a week old," Willkie said later.

They Shout, "We Are Not Down"

In another shelter he talked with a man over 70 years old.

"He told me," declared Mr. Willkie, "that he would sleep in a shelter forever if it would help win the war."

In all the places he visited the people shouted such things as:

"We are not down."

"They won't get us down."

Mr. Willkie declared he found things better than he had expected.

"Some fellow gave me a drink of his coffee, and I must say it was better than some in the fancy hotels."

Many Cheers For America

There were many cheers for America, he said, some of the people shouting: "'Send us all you have got.'"

A man with a harmonica played "The Star-Spangled Banner" when Willkie entered one shelter, and the crowd joined in the singing.

"Go home and tell them we can take it," one old woman said, patting him on the back.

Mr. Willkie indicated he would visit northern England and "Hell's Corner," the much bombed and shelled Dover area, next week before he cuts short his stay in England.

He laughed at a query as to whether threatened German invasion was causing him to leave earlier than he had expected.

"Nothing like that," he said. "It's just a question of making plane schedules."

To Walk About London Alone

Expressing his appreciation for the British Government's help in arranging his daily touring schedules, Mr. Willkie said he planned to go about London by himself tomorrow.

"I just want to get out, walk around and get talked to," Mr. Willkie explained.

His shortened stay may prevent him from making a trip to Ireland to see Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, as he originally planned.

Today Mr. Willkie received thirty-five British newspaperwomen at a press conference in his hotel.

Wants To See Exiled Monarchs

Perched on a coffee table in his room, Mr. Willkie expressed a desire to see the exiled monarchs King Haakon of Norway and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. Asked if he knew either one, he replied:

"No, but I know another queen," then disclosed he had talked to Mrs. Willkie by transatlantic telephone twice since he reached London.

Sees Protesting Women

Earlier Mr. Willkie witnessed a demonstration of sixty banner-waving women protesting food policies.

"Down with oatmeal eyewash . . . get rid of Lord Woolton" (Minister of Food) read some of the banners in the demonstration, obviously timed for his arrival at a hotel for luncheon.

After attending a trades union council meeting with Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, Mr. Willkie said he was impressed by the attitude of British workmen.

"There was not one dissenting voice and I was assured the same applied throughout the trade union movement," he said.

Later he went to his hotel for an interview with Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to London.

Willkie also attended a Trades Union Council meeting and later said he was impressed most by the attitude of British labor at the meeting.

"There was not one dissenting voice, and I was assured the same applied throughout the trade-union movement," he said. "They look upon this not as an imperialistic war but as a war for the liberation of all working men."

No Visit To Germany

Willkie disclosed that he planned to go to the north of England Monday and Tuesday.

Asked if he would visit Germany, he grinned and said: "I shall be going straight home when I have seen all I want to see in England."

Willkie may have to abandon his plans to visit Ireland because of the pressure of time, authoritative British sources declared.

These sources said Willkie's stay here may have to be curtailed because of the pressure of applications for transportation facilities.

It was indicated Willkie might leave for home sometime next week.

Willkie Sees Protests On Food

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 29—Wendell Willkie witnessed today a demonstration of sixty banner-waving women protesting Government food policies in a hotel where he was scheduled to lunch.

"Down with oatmeal eye-wash. . . . Get rid of Lord Woolton." . . . said some of the banners. Lord Woolton is Minister of Food. The demonstration was timed obviously to coincide with the American visitor's arrival.

Minor Scuffles

Willkie stepped on a landing above the milling women, removed his hat and watched. Hotel employes removed the demonstrators after a few minor scuffles.

Company for the luncheon with Willkie included Sir Robert Kindersley and other business leaders.

This afternoon Willkie visited headquarters of the Polish Government in exile and talked with Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Premier and War Minister.

Greetings To Poles

"My sympathies are one hundred per cent. with the Polish people," he said upon leaving Sikorski. To a Polish newspaper woman he said: "Send your people my greetings."

RAIDLESS NIGHTS END FOR LONDON

Alarm Sounds After Lull of Nine Nights.

London, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—London's first night air raid warning after nine raidless nights sounded through the capital area shortly after dark fell this evening. It was the earliest night alarm in several weeks.

German planes were reported over western and northeastern sections of England tonight.

At least five persons were reported killed when three bombs were dropped in daylight raiding along the Thames Estuary. Machine guns also were heard.

This stir followed a comparatively quiet night in which bad weather kept R. A. F. home forces aground and restricted German operations to the flight of a few planes over the English west coast, apparently on a mine-

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laying expedition.

The weather over the Strait of Dover was thick. A choppy sea was swept by a strong southeasterly wind.

The Government disclosed that twelve persons were killed and six injured in Britain last week when various unexploded missiles went off after being picked up, mostly by souvenir hunters.

London Bombed, Dover Shelled

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, Jan. 30—German bombers returned to the attack on London last night, their first raid in ten nights, on the eve of the eighth anniversary of Adolf Hitler's assumption of power in the Reich, and Nazi big guns simultaneously bombarded the Dover Strait from across the English Channel.

In Dover there were no known casualties.

The aerial assault here was intermittent for four hours; the all-clear came before 10 P. M. Explosives, flares and fire bombs fell.

Nazis In Widespread Raids

Other areas of Britain were hit in a widespread, if scattered, assault. German planes appeared over the western and northern sections of England, East Anglia, central Scotland and the northeast coast.

In a southeast town several houses were smashed by bombs, and there were casualties.

A heavy bomb that hit an officers' house adjoining a hospital in the London area caused undetermined casualties. One body was recovered, and the hospital staff sought to free those feared trapped.

A train in East Anglia was reported machine-gunned.

Streets Machine-Gunned

In one northeast coastal town machine-gun bullets spattered in the streets just as the people ran at dusk to the air-raid shelters.

Here, there were periods of silence and then the heavy, accustomed detonation of exploding bombs and the howl of the anti-aircraft guns.

It was the earliest night alarm in weeks and it came soon after the usual blackout had descended upon the city.

The day had been one of scattered, stabbing German forays. At least five persons were reported killed by three bombs dropped by daylight raiders along the Thames estuary.

London Damage Slight

Bombs fell, too, at two points in the outskirts of London itself, but it was said officially that in these instances there were "very few casualties."

An unofficial check after the bombers had departed from London last night indicated that casualties here were not numerous and damage was slight.

In one area, the anti-aircraft guns were credited with holding the raiders off completely; in another watchers were so effective that although incendiaries came down thickly not a single fire was started.

Empire to Receive Churchill Posters

London, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Thousands of posters with a larger-than-life size portrait of Prime Minister Churchill are being made for distribution throughout the British Empire.

Mr. Churchill, wearing a black hat and smiling grimly, is shown against a background of the English countryside, with a column of tanks moving across it and a squadron of fighting planes overhead.

Posters carry the phrase, "Let us go forward!" translated into every language spoken in the empire.

Britain Sending Expert To Sell Property In U. S. To Buy Arms

Sir Edward Peacock Will Knock Down Businesses Controlled By Britons To Highest Bidders

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 29—Britain disclosed tonight she is about to tap her last big nestegg of dollar resources in the United States—British owned and controlled business enterprise—to buy warplanes, ships, tanks and munitions.

A Treasury statement said the Government had spent "a very great proportion" of its gold and was selling United States securities "steadily."

Now, it was asserted, the Treasury plans to get dollars to meet purchases in America from the sale of British-owned businesses in the United States and United States companies which are controlled by Britons' shares.

A leading expert on such matters, Sir Edward Peacock, will arrive in the United States shortly, and he is expected to knock down such British businesses and companies to the highest bidders.

A Treasury spokesman said he was unable to give the value of these resources because their shares are not listed on the Stock Exchange and "probably the owners themselves do not know what they worth at the market."

Sir Edward is a director of the Bank of England and of Baring Brothers & Co., a banking company.

The Treasury said that "in the light of material already supplied and contemplated by the United States of America, it may now be freely published that his Majesty's Government have realized and disposed of a very great proportion of their gold holdings and are steadily realizing on the American securities owned by their nationals at every opportunity.

"More Difficult Problem"

"A more difficult problem is presented by investments, such as business in the United States and United States companies controlled by companies in this country, whose shares are not quoted on the Stock Exchange.

"His Majesty's Government are resolved to make the best possible use of these investments, and, with this end in view, they have requested Sir Edward Peacock, who has great experience in such matters, to go over to the United States and examine the possibilities on the spot.

"Sir Edward Peacock will reach America very shortly."

Many Large Companies To Be Affected By Deal

New York, Jan. 29 (AP)—Transfer to American ownership of United States subsidiaries or branches of British-owned companies would involve many properties and a large amount of capital, informed financial sources said today.

Among the larger companies mentioned for possible sale were American Viscose Corporation, controlled by Courtalds, Ltd., of London; Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, a subsidiary of British-American Tobacco, and the American properties of Distillers Company, Ltd.

Reports that Lever Brothers and Unilever, $104,000,000 British soap concern, might figure in proposed deals were not credited in informed quarters. American subsidiaries of the company were no longer considered "British-owned" it was said.

In Many Lines

With operations directed from head offices in the British Empire the American subsidiaries and branches are engaged in many manufacturing and trading lines, including paper, chemicals, rope and twine, clothing, whisky, linens, door fittings, rubber, beef cubes, foods, cosmetics, woolens, china, clays and upholstery fabrics.

Washington reports recently said it was expected plans for the shift of ownership would be through a gradual transfer to certain investing companies later to be followed by distribution of the shares to the public.

For a year or more there has been an almost continuous flow of liquidation of British-owned American securities to raise dollars for war purchases. Some of the selling has gone through the New York Stock Exchange, but the larger share, including many big blocks of stocks, has been redistributed through the "over-the-counter" market.

British Shown Realizing On American Securities

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Treasury announced tonight that the British government had "realized and disposed of" a "very great proportion" of its gold holdings and was "steadily realizing" on American securities.

The Treasury statement said that Sir Edward Peacock, a director of the Bank of England and of Baring Brothers & Co., a banking company, was going to the United States to "examine the possibilities" of sale of businesses in the United States and United States companies controlled by the British, shares of which are not quoted on the Stock Exchange.

Speculators Buy Up Bombed London Sites

London, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—A committee is being set up to check land speculation by brokers buying up bombed sites to resell to municipalities after the war, the Government announced today in the House of Commons.

A. C. B. S. broadcast from London said that the fire-ruined city or financial section of London was undergoing the "most hectic land speculation activity in its history."

"The speculators hope that, when the time comes for reconstruction in London," said the broadcaster, "they will be able to name their own price for the land which they have snapped up while it remained useless."

Dangerous Souvenirs

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Government disclosed tonight that twelve persons were killed and six injured in Britain last week when various unexploded "missiles" picked up, mostly by souvenir hunters went off.

DE VALERA WARNS OF CURBS ON FOOD

Announces Rationing Of Tea, Tells Country It Must "Prepare For Worst"

Premier Declares Nation Will Remain In Danger Of Attack Until Peace

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, Jan. 29—Eamon de Valera, Ireland's Brooklyn-born Premier, told the nation by radio tonight that it must "prepare for the worst" on the question of imported supplies and announced rationing of tea for the Irish.

The Government announced that tea supplies to the public would be restricted to three-fourths the quantity normally sold until a rationing system can be arranged.

It was officially suggested to retailers that they limit sales to two ounces a week for adults and one ounce for children.

The Prime Minister also said gasoline would be available only for doctors, clergymen and essential services for the time being.

In Danger Until Peace

De Valera said Ireland had been in danger of military attack and would remain in danger until peace returned to Europe.

"The other danger, now, is the economic one," he went on. "The belligerents in blockading each other are blockading us.

"We have not a moment to lose in preparing for the worst in regard to all those supplies that come to us from abroad. . . . It would be foolish if we prepared for anything less than the worst."

Not Enough Wheat

The Premier said Ireland's wheat reserves barely were enough to carry the country through until after the next harvest, and he urged substitution of potatoes for flour in Irish diets.

He warned farmers that cattle would have to be slaughtered unless they grow the fodder that formerly came from abroad.

Young people were urged to drink more milk, less tea.

Britain's War: All Classes Affected

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—Conferees seeking means to accelerate Great Britain's war production outlined a general plan today to draft thousands of single women 18 years of age and older from drawing rooms, slums and servants' quarters into war-goods factories.

Union employers agreed to the broad principles of the Government's proposal in meeting with Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, Sir Andrew Duncan, Minister of Supply; A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, and Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, president of the Board of Trade.

Actual Methods Sought

Actual methods for bringing women into the factories to speed arms output were the specific problems before a war production conference of representatives of the Government, the British Employers' Association and the Trades Union Congress.

From their deliberations may come definite steps toward carrying out the plan to draft both women and men for esential factory work, first announced January 22 by Labor Minister Ernest Bevin.

Intensification of Britain's production program accompanied British proposals for tightening the sea blockade against Germany and Italy through United States cooperation.

An economic expert said last night that joint action by the United States on a "control at source" system would "speed the end of the war by increasing efficiency of the blockade forty per cent."

He reported "talks are going on along these lines in Washington."

Seeks Guarantees

Labor has been seeking guarantees that those taken into war plants would find their old jobs open when the war ends, along with a pledge that working conditions and bargaining rights sacrificed would be restored after the emergency.

There have been complaints from labor sources also that thus far the Government has given no hint of plans to conscript wealth, even though it possesses authority to draft both money and manpower.

In addition to the broad outline Bevin gave Parliament of his proposal to register the worker population, the Minister of Labor has given employers and employes groups details in secret. It is reported reliably that bringing thousands more women into factories is one objective of these

plans.

Outspoken Critic

One of the most outspoken critics of the production program has been Lord Winterton, who declared in Commons that although the nation was on the eve of "thunderous and earth-shaking events," Bevin's plan suggested that Britain had "ample time and that all this was a great social experiment."

Another criticism came from the Manchester *Guardian*, which said "the Government hasn't yet got far with its manpower plan and is still boggling at some of the fundamentals."

Prime Minister Churchill himself has acknowledged there was "an awful lot of things which could be done better."

Commenting on a report yesterday of Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, that Soviet Russia was buying cotton, copper, machinery and wheat from the United States to replace consignments sent to Germany, an economic expert said both Russia and Germany were buying industrial machinery on a "sky-is-the-limit scale."

He added that the two countries hope to get $40,000,000 worth of such machinery by import in 1941, of which $4,000,000 would be for "oil-drilling equipment which no one else but the United States can supply."

LONDON, JAN. 29-(AP)- BRITAIN' CHELOR GIRLS

CLUDING THE KITTY FOYLES AND RETIRED SHIPBU PROBABLY WILL

BE THE FIRST GROUPS CALLED UP IN THE PROJECTED LABOR DRAFT TO

SPEED UP WAR PRODUCTION.

JAN 30 1941

THIS WAS INDICATED TONIGHT AFTER A CONFERENCE OF

EMPLOYERS AND LABOR WITH GOVERNMENT PRODUCTION OFFICIALS TURNED

OVER TO A SMALLER COMMITTEE THE TASK OF WORKING OUT DETAILS

FOR MOBILIZATION OF ALL THE BEHIND-THE-LINES MANPOWER AVAILAB E

AND SUPPLIES

TO PRODUCE WEAPONS FOR THE ARMY, FLEET AN

AND AIR FORCE.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE PROGRAM WERE AGREED

UPON BY REPRESENTATIVES OF UNION EMPLOYERS AND LABOR

WHO MET WITH ERNEST BEVIN, MINISTER OF LABOR; SIR ANDREW

DUNCAN, MINISTER OF SUPPLY; A.V. ALEXANDER, FIRST LORD OF

THE ADMIRALTY; LORD BEAVERBROOK, MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRO-

DUCTION; AND CAPTAIN OLIVER LYTTLETON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

OF TRADE.

JAN 30 1941

PENDING THE ACTUAL CALL-UP, BEVIN WILL ISSUE CALLS

FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR SPECIFIC INDUSTRIES, BEGIN THE FIRST OF

PENDING THE ACTUAL CALL-UP, BEVIN WILL ISSUE

APPEALS FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR SPECIFIC INDUSTRIES. FIRST ON THIS

LIST ARE SHIPBUILDERS WHO HAVE RE-

TIRED OR GONE INTO OTHER FIELDS--- A REFLECTION OF BRITAIN'S

KNOWN CONCERN OVER LARGE SHIPPING LOSSES.

UNEMPLOYED SINGLE W GIRLS

ON THE FEMININE SIDE OF THE DRAFT, UNEMPLOYED GIRLS

WILL BE PUT TO WORK FIRST, WITH THE NEXT SUMMONS GOING TO THOS

30.24- 7235

30.24— 7235

THOSE WORKING IN NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

THE WOMEN WILL BE CALLED BY AGE GROUPS, BEGINNING IT WAS EXPLAINED, WITH THE FIRST GROUP RANGING FROM 18 TO 20 YEARS OLD.

INFORMED AUTHORITIES SAID IT WAS MORE ESSENTIAL TO REGISTER THE MEN

JAN 30 1941

INFORMED SOURCES SAID INDUSTRIAL REGISTRATION OF MEN WAS FAR LESS IMPORTANT THAN THAT OF WOMEN, SINCE THE CREAM OF BRITAIN'S MANPOWER ALREADY HAS BEEN CALLED INTO UNIFORM OR ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

GW- SCOUTS 1807 THRU SECOND--DAY--940 PES

Germans Reported in Bulgaria

British Expert Expects Attack on Greece—See Peril of Invasion Eased.

London, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—A British military authority said today that German infiltration into Rumania and Bulgaria, and German air aid to Italy had become so extensive that the very real danger of an invasion of Great Britain may be averted.

He declared that German mechanics and technical troops in civilian dress were preparing air fields in Bulgaria and that there were from eight to ten German divisions in Rumania. The German mechanized division numbers 11,000 men and the infantry division 15,000.

This informant expressed the opinion that these preparations might mean a German drive southward to Salonika, in eastern Greece, thus isolating the Greek Army fighting the Italians in Albania. This concentration, plus the diversion to Italian soil of strong units of the air force, "which are close to the route through the Mediterranean for large convoys of our sea forces," might well avert the long contemplated invasion of Great Britain, he said.

"But air fields established in France make it certain that the Germans could shift fighters back to the coast for attack on this country whenever the High Command felt the danger in the Mediterranean had abated," he added.

He said the attempted invasion of Great Britain probably would be accompanied by attacks on Ireland as a diversion, but the real danger spot is the southeast coast of England from the Wash to Southampton, where the Germans would have the support of fighter aircraft from French bases.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

Bitolj, Yugoslavia, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Italian bayonet attacks on Greek positions in the Devoli River Valley and Greek assaults on Italian positions in the Skumbi River Valley were reported tonight, but the battlefront in Albania was said to be generally unaltered.

Positions changed several times in the Devoli Valley, with heavy losses on both sides. The Greeks, however, were said to hold several heights won in the last fighting of the day.

In the Skumbi valley the fighting was on the Greeks' initiative, but Italian artillery was said to have broken up their thrusts. There also losses were heavy on both sides, according to advices reaching the border.

The upper reaches of these two rivers are the principal sectors of the northernmost front in Albania, where the Greeks threaten Elbasani and Berati. The British air force was said to have bombed those places today.

Rome Claims Gains.

Rome, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Important positions along the Albanian battle front have been wrested from the Greeks, the Italian High Command reported today. Prisoners and arms were said to have been taken by the Italians in local actions.

The communique added that the Italian Air Force struck heavily at Salonika and at the railway from Salonika to Athens, that five enemy planes were shot down and that two Italian planes were lost.

Greeks Smash Foe's Attacks.

Athens, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The Greeks were today reported to have beaten back two more counter-attacks from bolstered Italian forces north of Klisura. A Government spokesman said the Italians, fighting desperately to smash the Greek thrust into central Albania toward Berati, suffered heavy losses and were driven from some of their positions.

Berlin Says Italians Repulse British Attacks

Berlin, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Italian high command has announced the repulse of an attack by a British armored division south of Derna, Libya, with "heavy losses" to the attackers, DNB reports.

In East Africa, DNB declared, the Italian high command reported a British attack had been repulsed in the Gallabat area on the Sudanese front, while Fascist attacks were said to have caused the British to fall back on the Kenya Colony border.

British air raids on Asmara, capital of Eritrea, were said to have caused no damage.

JAN 30 1941

HITLER TO TALK TO ALL GERMAN PEOPLE TODAY

Speech On 8th Anniversary Of Rise To Power To Be Broadcast Twice

Usual Holiday On This Date Is Forbidden By Special Decree

JAN 30 1941

No Nazi Flags

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—German buildings in the United States or in Germany itself will not fly the Nazi flag tomorrow in observance of the eighth anniversary of Adolf Hitler's rise to the Chancellorship.

The custom of flying the flag will be dispensed with this year because of the war, a German Embassy spokesman said.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, *Thursday*, Jan. 30—Adolf Hitler will address the German people at 4.30 P. M. (9.30 A. M. E.S.T.) today on this eighth anniversary of *Der Tag* when the Nazis rose to complete power in the Reich.

This was announced by the German press, which said:

"Today, the day of the nationalist revolution, the Führer will talk to the German people. The address will be carried on all German radios at 4.30 o'clock.

Will Be Broadcast Again

"Following the news reports the address will be repeated at 8.20 P. M." By special decree, the usual holiday was forbidden. Children were ordered to report to their school classes, workers to their jobs.

Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering issued a statement in connection with the anniversary, saying:

"Our victorious military force protects the freedom and greatness of a united people and assures its future. All that is the accomplishment of the Führer."

Parade In Peacetime

In peacetimes after an address by Adolf Hitler there usually has been a dramatic torchlight parade in Berlin and Storm Troops have tramped along the Wilhelmstrasse past the Führer on his balcony.

On the last anniversary, Hitler scornfully ridiculed assertions that he had designs on North or South America. He told the party members at the Sportspalast that France and England were about to get a taste of the fight "they asked for."

The major American networks said they did not plan to carry the Hitler broadcast.

HITLER TALK IN DOUBT

No Announcement About His Usual Jan. 30 Speech.

Berlin, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Authorized spokesmen said tonight that "nothing is known of any projected talk by Adolf Hitler tomorrow."

During peacetime it was customary for him to talk on January 30, the anniversary of the Nazis coming to power.

The German radio will broadcast a "historical review" which possibly may contain bits of old Hitler addresses.

JAN 30 1941

Hitler Sees Gen. Bartha

Confers With Hungarian War Minister; Gen. Keitel Present

BERLIN, Jan. 29 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler received Gen. Karoly Bartha, Hungarian Minister of War, today in the new Reich Chancellery. The meeting took place in the presence of Gen. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Germany's chief of the high command of the armed forces.

New Nazi Film Of War in West Keeps Secrets

Vast Mechanized Army Is Shown, but Not Way It Cracked Strong Defenses

BERLIN, Jan. 29 (AP).—The German high command's documentary film, "Victory in the West," was shown today to the press, but it left unanswered the question whether Germany has a secret weapon.

The film account of France's defeat revealed a huge amount of mechanical war equipment which clicked with almost unbelievable precision. How it went to work on such tough defenses as the Maginot Line and Belgium's supposedly invincible fortress Eben Emael remained the high command's secret, however.

The film indicated that the German triumph in the West was no walkover, that there was spirited resistance by the French, especially in the Maginot Line, and by the British and Belgians.

The German air force appeared to have had things its own way, and vast German ground movements were shown as undisturbed by enemy flyers.

German predominance in heavy artillery, the fleetness and mobility of her mechanized forces and the precise co-operation of all arms of the service were strikingly pictured.

Some shots showed flame throwers in action.

It was asserted that the film was not a posed picture or enacted by professional players. Numerous photographers of the German Army's propaganda companies who made the records were said to have lost their lives.

Ship Losses

JAN 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 29—Long-range German bombers sank a 4,600-ton "enemy merchant ship" west of Ireland and badly damaged two other ships, the German high command reported today.

A German submarine was credited with sinking 11,500 tons of shipping.

Long-range guns were reported to have shelled "war-essential objectives in southeast England."

The daily war bulletin said no British planes penetrated Reich territory or German-occupied regions yesterday or last night. One German plane was reported missing.

The high command said "war-vital" objectives in London were bombed by German combat planes attacking singly. Rail facilities in a city in eastern England were reported hit.

RAEDER HOLDS WAR WILL BE WON AT SEA

Nazi Naval Chief Sees Ship Losses Dooming Britain.

JAN 30 1941

Berlin, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Grand Admiral Erich Raeder's prediction of German victory through British shipping losses was hailed by the German press today with headlines declaring "England to Meet Inevitable Downfall" and "Every Help From Ooutside Comes Too Late for England."

The Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy told Bremen dock workers yesterday that the German Navy has thus far destroyed 6,300,000 tons of British shipping, not counting what the German air force has done. Adding that the British admit that 400,000 tons of their naval vessels have been destroyed, he commented, "We know how much they don't say."

[Informed British spokesmen said on January 3 that roughly 4,500,000 tons of British, Allied and neutral shipping had been lost in the sixteen months of war. The war's average of British merchant shipping destroyed is 62,000 tons a week, according to British Admiralty figures.]

"In view of the power of the German blows, any aid from abroad will come too late," Admiral Raeder said. "The entire fighting strength of the navy, in possession of new bases, can now be used against essential overseas imports to England. These supplies are assailed everywhere, in the Atlantic, the Indian and the Pacific oceans. No power on earth can arrest this destiny (England's downfall.")

Italy Lifts Ban On Broadcaster

Rome, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry notified the United States Embassy today that Cecil Brown, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, had received permission to resume broadcasting for two months. The permission is subject to renewal at that time.

Use of Italy's radio facilities was denied Brown January 23 because of the "general attitude" of his broadcasts. An appeal from that order was filed through the embassy.

GAYDA WARNS U. S. IT IS RISKING WAR

JAN 30 1941

Declares Aid to Britain Violates Neutrality.

Rome, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, foremost editorial spokesman for Fascist Italy, declared today that the United States policy of aiding Britain is a violation of neutrality likely to involve the United States in war through "legitimate reaction" of the Axis Powers.

"The increase of American aid to England, far from not drawing the United States into war, brings her nearer the conflict by deliberate plan," he wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia.

The United States, he declared, should not believe she can continue this policy "without finding some unforeseen and quite unpleasant reaction at the end of the path."

Gayda said that "Cordell Hull must have known that the policy of the North American Government long has been violating the elementary principles of neutrality."

"Violation of neutrality without provocation becomes aggressive," he continued. "As such it exposes one to the legitimate danger—we say legitimate—of reaction from the offended Powers."

He asserted that transfer of American destroyers to Britain was an example of "open violation of international law" and drew a distinction between Washington's position and the "non-belligerency" which Italy used to define her position before she declared war last June 10. The Italian policy, he said, was justified by the Axis alliance with Germany and controversial questions pending between Italy and the Allies.

"These two reasons do not exist for the United States," Gayda asserted. "But North American policy already is far beyond that of non-belligerence. It already is on the edge of waging war."

FASCISTS REPORT CHEERS FOR NAZIS

JAN 30 1941

Pro-German Rallies Held in North Italian Cities.

Rome, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The Fascist press today hailed popular demonstrations of enthusiasm in Milan, Turin and Verona as giving the lie to reports that the people of those cities are hostile to the war. Fascists in all three places paraded last night and cheered Premier Mussolini, Adolf Hitler and the armed forces of Germany, and the demonstrations were described as the spontaneous reaction to nonsense published abroad that German troops had quelled rioting in the north of Italy.

In each of the cities provincial party leaders addressed crowds, expressing devotion to Mussolini and scorn for the foreign reports casting doubt on the patriotic attitude of their supporters. Telegrams assuring Il Duce of the solidarity of North Italian Fascists were sent from all three cities.

Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d' Italia of Milan, said that the reaction was precisely what such stupidities (the foreign reports) merited. "Shameful lies," the paper said, "have provided the occasion for once more giving vent to the passion which animates our people, and to its faith in Il Duce, which, if possible, is deeper than ever."

Federal Secretary Andrew Ippolito, Fascist leader in the Milan province, sent Mussolini this telegram:

"Your warrior revolutionary at Milan laughs at the transoceanic press, now obliged to adopt the most grotesque libels. It proudly salutes the indissoluble force of the Axis and, in stern harmony, its productive industriousness is entirely dedicated to inevitable victory."

Similar messages were sent from Turin and Milan.

Reports of rioting were broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System last Saturday on the basis of dispatches from its Belgrade correspondent.

ROME-THIRD ADD ITALIAN X X X X BRITISH FLIERS.)

STEFANI (ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY) SAID THE RESPONSES "TELL OUR GERMAN ALLIES THAT THE ENGLISH INSINUATIONS HAD NO EFFECT ON THE ITALIANS AND SERVE ONLY TO REINFORCE THE BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP AND FRATERNITY IN ARMS WHICH UNITE THE TWO PEOPLES."

OFFICERS OF THE PROVINCIAL WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION, MEETING AT MILAN, ADOPTED A RESOLUTION FORWARDED TO IL DUCE WHICH EXPRESSED "DISGUST FOR THE VAIN ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT PEOPLE OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND NOBLE HISTORY."

DN738AES

JAN 30 1941

30.24-7237

ROME-FOURTH ADD ITALIAN X X X NOBLE HISTORY."

WRITING IN IL TELEGRAFO, GIOVANNI ANSALDO SAID THAT "SOME RECENT MILITARY EVENTS HAVE SADDENED THE COUNTRY," BUT THAT NO RESPONSIBLE PERSON INTERPRETED THIS AS A SIGN OF THE "ABANDONMENT OF THE FIGHT OR TIMID RESIGNATION TO THE ENEMY'S INITIATIVE."

THE EDITOR SAID PROPAGANDA OF THAT TYPE MIGHT HEARTEN THE BRITISH PUBLIC, BUT "IT COMMITS THE SERIOUS ERROR OF UNDERESTIMATING AN ADVERSARY WHICH POSSESSES A MUCH TOUGHER FIBER THAN ANGLO-SAXON ARROGANCE BELIEVES."

DN81 2AES

30.24-7237

BERLIN THIRD ADD GUERTNER DEATH X X X

WEAK HEART.

NOT USED

TONIGHT THE
REICHSFUEHRER HITLER/ DIRECTED/STATE SECRETARY IN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, DR. FRANZ SCHLEGELBERGER, TEMPORARILY TO ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF MINISTER IN GUERTNER'S PLACE.

JAN 30 1941

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HITLER'S MINISTER OF JUSTICE DEAD

Guertner Decreed Heavy Fine Against Jews.

Berlin, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The German Minister of Justice, Franz Guertner, died at his home here last night after a short illness, an official announcement disclosed today. He was 59 years old, and was Minister of Justice since 1932. He held office in the Von Papen and Schleicher Cabinets and was reappointed by Adolf Hitler in 1933. Der Fuehrer bestowed membership in the Nazi party upon him in 1937.

In 1934 Dr. Guertner inaugurated the People's Court to deal with cases of high treason and espionage. One of his most far-reaching decrees required German Jews to raise and pay a billion-mark fine in reprisal for the assassination of Ernst vom Rath, a member of the German embassy staff in Paris, by a Jew in November, 1938.

Dr. Guertner's death was said to have been caused by influenza and a weak heart.

On July 20, 1935, Dr. Guertner issued a warning to Roman Catholic priests to refrain from comment in the pulpit on the intensified Nazi campaign against what he called political Catholicism. His directions to State prosecutors read in part: "They are ordered to oppose all political Catholicism which aims at the disintegration of the State and all actions aiming at the division of the people, and to fight them without regard of persons and position, but with calm determination and emphatic vigor, also with deliberation in view of the acute possibilities of injustice."

The decree later stated, "Quick proof of misdeeds must be followed by even quicker punishment."

370 LIVES LOST IN BUCHAREST

Figures on Revolt Issued as Trials Are Begun.

JAN 30 1941

Bucharest, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—(Passed by the military censor).—The first official figures on casualties in last week's revolt, given out by the Ministry of the Interior, said that the Bucharest death toll alone included 370 men and women who were killed in Baneasa Forest, on the edge of the city, or died in hospitals. It said that 444 wounded were carried to Bucharest hospitals, and that the known dead in the provinces were fourteen army men. Thirty-two civilians were listed as injured.

Among the dead was a prosecuting magistrate, reported killed in the line of duty, and a reserve army lieutenant said to have been serving in Iron Guard ranks.

Among the first prisoners sentenced by court martial for participating in the revolt were seventeen students at the Army School for Aviation Officers. They were sentenced to terms ranging up to ten years' hard labor, or solitary confinement. No death sentence has been announced publicly.

Iron Guard Leaders Accused.

An agricultural expert said to have led one band of marauders testified that none of their pillaging was undertaken on personal initiative, but all had been ordered by high ranking Iron Guard officials.

He said these officials told the marauders when and where to carry on acts of terrorism.

Another prisoner said he had put on a military uniform, commandeered a truck and looted numerous houses and shops. A woman servant told of turning the keys to her master's mansion over to Iron Guardsmen, who ransacked the place.

Iron Guard mayors of two suburban towns were charged with an endless series of murders of Christians and Jews alike, and with looting the homes of their victims. They were said to have confessed calling to their offices wealthy factory and shop owners and forcing them with pistols to sign quit-claim deeds to all their property.

Sends Message to Hitler.

Rumania's new Minister of War, meanwhile, sent a message to the German Gen. Hansen, saluting him as "Comrade" and assuring him: "I will support with force the useful collaboration between the Rumanian and German armies, begun with such great loyalty by the military mission under your command."

The Rumanian Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu, said in a message to Adolf Hitler that, at the height of the crisis, he had told the Rumanian people he was given strength by the knowledge that "the loyal shadow of the German Fuehrer stands behind me." Hitler replied with "Warmest wishes that the Rumanian internal situation may grow calm again so that the development of your nation will continue."

Nazi Troops Get Supplies.

Berlin, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—A Bucharest dispatch to DNB, the official German news agency, said today that German troops in Rumania are now receiving more supplies from the Reich "so that no problems of division of supplies arise and no economic injury is done" in areas where large bodies of German troops are concentrated.

Rumania Warned To Keep Peace At Home For Year

Bucharest, Jan. 29 (AP)—Rumania was warned today by her pro-German newspapers to declare immediately a one-year truce upon all ideological conflicts "because of the international situation."

One article, speaking of reports of intensified Soviet Russian armament, declared "we cannot afford experiences at home when there are signs of a storm in the neighborhood," even though "we do not know in which direction it will rage."

JAN 30 1941

Written From Rome

Another article predicted that "the motorized German army will sweep through the Balkan peninsula like a hurricane within a short time to deliver a blow so crushing that the enemy will never recover its sense."

Both of these were written from Rome by Panfil Seicaru, Balkan editor who is reputed to have close Axis connections.

The Ministry of the Interior announced that casualties in the Iron Guard revolt last week totaled 370 dead and 444 wounded in Bucharest alone.

Gen. Ion Antonescu and his new military Government removed Iron Guard leader Greceanu, Minister to

Berlin, without explanation. Nothing was known as to what had happened to him.

Guardist's Home Raided

The house of Radu Ghineau, a Guardist and now Minister to Spain, was raided, a great quantity of documents was seized and Ghineau's mother was taken into custody.

All metallurgical industries were militarized.

A special list issued tonight showed that 498 Iron Guardists had been arrested thus far for fomenting last week's revolution, but the names of Horia Sima, the Iron Guard leader, and most of his important associates did not appear.

No official announcement has yet been made about Sima's whereabouts, although two days ago it was reported that he was in custody.

Among those in hand were Radu Gyr, director of the National Theater, and Colonel Zavoianu, a former police prefect.

Army Commander Resigns

General Coroama, commander of the First Army Corps, resigned and no reason for his action was given.

Rumania's most anti-Semitic paper blamed the rebellion on "a Communist rabble dressed in green shirts who carried their hatred to the utmost ferocity with a bloodthirstiness peculiar to Communism."

"In this way, they degraded the reputation of a quiet, gentle people in the eyes of foreigners staying in Rumania, offering them a spectacle such as has not been seen before even in the jungles of Mexico."

HORIA SIMA'S FATE STILL A MYSTERY

He Is Not Listed as Under Arrest in Rumania.

Bucharest, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—A special list of 498 Iron Guardists arrested thus far for Rumania's bloody revolt failed tonight to contain the name of Horia Sima, the former Vice-Premier and accused rebel leader. No official announcement has been made about M. Sima's fate and he has been reported variously as in custody and in flight.

RUMANIA WARNED BLITZKRIEG IS NEAR

Newspaper Says German Troops Will Sweep Through Balkans Like Hurricane

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 29 (AP)—Rumania was warned today by her pro-Greman newspapers to declare imediately a one-year truce in all ideological conflicts "because of the international situation."

One article, speaking of reports of intensified Soviet Russian armament, declared "we cannot afford experiments at home when there are signs of a storm in the neighborhood," even though "we do not know in which direction it will rage."

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General Ion Antonescu and his new military government removed Iron Guard member Gheceanu, Minister to Berlin, without explanation. Nothing was known as to what had happened to him. The house of Radu Ghineau, an Iron Guard and now Minister to Spain, was raided. A great quantity of documents were seized, and M. Ghineau's mother was taken into custody.

All metallurgical industries were militarized.

A special list issued tonight showed that 498 Iron Guards had been arrested thus far for fomenting last week's revolt, but the names of Horia Sima, the Iron Guard leader, and most of his important associates did not appear. No official announcement has yet been made about M. Sima's whereabouts, although two days ago it was reported that he was in custody.

Among those arrested were Radu Gyr, director of the National Theatre, and Colonel Zavoianu, a former police prefect. General Coroama, commander of the First Army Corps, resigned and no reason for his action was given.

Rumania's most anti-Semitic paper laid the rebellion to "a Communist rabble dressed in green shirts who carried their hatred to the utmost ferocity, with a bloodthirstiness peculiar to communism."

"In this way," the paper said, "they degraded the reputation of a quiet, gentle people in the eyes of foreigners staying in Rumania, offering them a spectacle such as has not been seen before even in the jungles of Mexico."

Premier General Ion Antonescu said in a message to Adolf Hitler that at the height of the crisis he had told the Rumanian people he received strength from the knowledge that "the loyal shadow of the German Fuehrer stands behind me." Herr Hitler replied with "warmest wishes that the Rumanian internal situation may grow calm again so that the development of your nation will continue."

R. A. F. Sets Fires at Naples

Attack Is Part of Big Air Offensive Mostly Supporting Ground Forces in Africa.

Cairo, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The airdrome, the central railway junction and a freight assembly yard at Naples were splotched with fires when the R. A. F. finished its Monday night raid there, the British announced tonight.

The Naples attack was but one phase of a widespread air offensive being carried on, mostly in support of land forces in Africa.

British fighting planes were said by the communique to have machine-gunned "the retreating enemy" between Derna and Barce in Libya. Barce is about 100 miles west of Derna, on the road to Bengasi.

British West of Derna.

Meanwhile, with British motorized units so deep within Libya that Italy's hold on the whole eastern part of that colony was reported jeopardized, General Headquarters announced an increasing pressure on Derna.

Advance units of Britain's army on wheels and caterpillar treads were said to be operating south and west of Derna, while the main forces maneuvered and massed for an assault on the coastal town, ninety-five miles west of fallen Tobruk and 175 miles from the Egyptian frontier.

The GHQ communique confined itself succinctly to the report: "Our pressure on enemy forces in the Derna region is increasing." The full picture of the penetration came from unofficial sources.

At the same time, Free French forces, which were disclosed last night to have driven more than 200 miles into southwestern Libya from Equatorial Africa, captured the oasis of Fazzan and routed the Italian garrison at Marzouk, presented the Italians with the necessity of guarding their rear against attack.

Military observers here were vague as to the ultimate objective of the Free French drive, but agreed that its immediate effect was to turn the Libyan campaign into a two-front war. This accomplishment was viewed here as the first real fruits of the raising of the Free French flag over French Equatorial Africa late last August—a move hailed at the time as of great strategic importance.

Strength of Force Unknown.

There was no indication here of how many men Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, had thrown into action. But it has been estimated he has assembled altogether some 35,000 troops, and it was believed here a large proportion of these was co-operating in the African campaign.

Gen. Georges Catroux, in immediate command of the De Gaulle forces in Equatorial Africa, disclosed last night that some of his men were operating on the Ethiopian front as well as in Libya, but gave no details.

The British estimated that they already control about 100,000 miles of Libyan territory as a result of the campaign which began December 8 with the capture of the Italian advance post at Sidi Barrani in Egypt.

The British General Headquarters summed up briefly the operations on the East African front, hundreds of miles from Libya's sandy wastelands.

Operations in the Agordat-Barentu sector of Italian Eritrea, about eighty miles inside the Sudan border, were said to be "developing" and seventy-three additional prisoners were claimed in the pursuit of Italians withdrawing from Umm Hagar.

The situation on the Ethiopian front was reported unchanged, but vigorous patrol activity was noted in numerous areas across the enemy frontier in Italian Somaliland.

NAZIS AIDING DUCE IN AFRICA, PRISONER SAYS

1,000 German Airmen And Technicians Declared Stationed In Libya

Captives Flock To Tobruk. R. A. F. Strafes Italians Far Behind Derna

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, Jan. 30—A military authority declared early today that the British Army of the Nile was aiming in the "near future" at the capture of Bengasi, the westernmost Italian post holding on the "hump" of Libya.

He did not disclose how far the British forces had penetrated beyond besieged Derna.

By LARRY ALLEN
Associated Press Correspondent

Aboard a British Warship at Tobruk, Libya, Jan. 29—Approximately 1,000 German technicians and airmen now are stationed in Libya to aid the Italians against the British, an Italian prisoner said tonight.

The technicians represent the majority of Germans and the "German dive-bomber pilots have been raiding the British army and fleet," he said.

This prisoner was one of thousands pouring into Tobruk to board British transports shuttling steadily between this captured Fascist port and Egyptian bases.

Anzacs "Very Rough With Us"

Many of these prisoners talked eagerly when they saw the American correspondent's insignia on my uniform.

One, who said his father lived in New York, said:

"The Australians are good men, but they were very rough with us."

The Fascist prisoners did not seem surprised when they were told the British estimated they had taken nearly 130,000 Italians since the push westward started from Sidi Barrani, Egypt.

75,000 Taken To Egyptian Ports

The British estimated that their transports already had removed 20,000 prisoners from the Tobruk area, boosting to 75,000 the total transported to Egyptian ports.

Officers appeared confident here that thousands more would be captured in the operations against Derna, ninety-five miles west of here.

Enough war supplies have been seized, they said, almost to equip the entire British army in Libya. British doctors said they found enough surgical dressings alone to last the Australians for a year.

Tobruk Buildings Battered

Most of Tobruk's buildings are standing, but are battered and perforated by thousands of shells and machine-gun bullets.

When the British forces began their operations intended to reduce Derna, columns of Italian troops were leaving areas west of Tobruk in lorries bound for that town. They were caught in furious attacks by the Australians near Derna and are said to have surrendered in masses.

Wreckage Of 17 Italian Ships

Reports received here say that 10,000 Italians have been taken in the British drive westward from Tobruk.

In Tobruk harbor is the wreckage of seventeen Italian ships sunk or damaged by British bombing and British shelling—including the old cruiser San Giorgio and three destroyers whose masts stick up from the water. The passenger steamer Liguria is still burning.

Retreat Indicates Next Italian Stand At Bengasi

Cairo, Jan. 29 (AP)—Royal Air Force planes leading the way for the British desert forces aimed at a cleanup of the Libyan port of Derna were reported by the R. A. F. command today to have ground-strafed Fascist troops retreating all the way to Barce, one hundred miles west of the menaced town.

With British mechanized forces reported operating south and west of Derna and threatening Italy's hold on all eastern Libya, the Fascist retreat indicated Mussolini's men apparently had decided against making a fight of it at Derna.

Stand At Bengasi Expected

Instead, observers here believed the Italians would keep on past Barce and make a stand at Bengasi, 150 miles beyond Derna on the western side of the Cirenaican hump which juts into the Mediterranean.

"Our pressure on enemy forces in the Derna region is increasing," was all today's G. H. Q. communique had to say of the land operations in Libya.

But the R. A. F. command, giving more details, said that, in addition to strafing the retreating Italians, its planes ranged over the Libyan sands providing protection for the advancing desert fighters.

11 Italian Planes Abandoned

On the landing field at Martuba, near Derna, R. A. F. pilots said they found eleven Italian planes abandoned and unserviceable. Three others were spotted near by, damaged in earlier machine-gunning and bombing attacks.

The air activity in Libya was but one phase of the latest R. A. F. assaults, which included raids upon Italian outposts on two other African fronts and night attacks upon Naples, western Italian port, and Axis air bases on the island of Sicily.

Raids On Naples And Sicily

Fires and explosions were reported started at Naples airdrome, the central railway junction and marshaling yards there. On Sicily, British pilots said they started fires and explosions at Catani airdrome, used as a base for German dive-bombers preying on Britain's Mediterranean shipping, and at near-by Comiso.

Hundreds of miles down in Africa, the Middle East command reported, operations in the Agordat-Barentu sector of Italian Eritrea, about eighty miles from the Sudan border, were

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"developing." The capture of seventy-three more prisoners was credited to British forces pursuing Fascists retreating from Umm Hagar.

In Italian Somaliland

"Vigorous patrol activity" was said to be continuing in many areas inside Italian Somaliland. On the Ethiopian front the situation was described as "unchanged."

On all the African fronts the R. A. F. command said that its pilots and those of the South African air force supported the ground troops and that from all these forays every participating plane returned safely.

Italian Rout In Moyale Area

Nairobi, Kenya, Jan. 29 (AP)—The South African command announced tonight that a patrol in armored cars had routed an Italian force in the area of Moyale, which is near the Ethiopian frontier, and that a Fascist counter-attack had been beaten off.

Italian casualties were estimated at twenty to thirty killed.

British Armored Division Beaten Back, Rome Says

Rome, Jan. 29 (AP)—A British armored division striking into Libya south of the port of Derna was beaten back by Italian troops, the high command reported today, with "noteworthy losses."

The high command's communique said Fascist flyers participated in attacks on armored detachments and motorized columns without interruption by British planes.

Air formations also were said to have taken an active part in attacks on British forces in East Africa.

A British attack was beaten back in the Gallabat sector along the Sudanese-Ethiopian frontier, the high command said, and Italian troops attacked other British forces along the Kenya frontier.

British airplanes were said to have attempted to raid Asmara, capital of Eritrea, "without causing damage."

JAPANESE SEIZE ANOTHER TOWN IN INDO-CHINA

Report of Troopships Off Southern Coast Causes Anxiety at Saigon.

VIOLATION OF PACT ALLEGED

Meanwhile Armistice Talks With Siamese Are Still Awaited in Spite of Broken Truce.

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Saigon, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Reports of new Japanese military moves in the north and south of French Indo-China heightened anxiety here today pending Japanese-led negotiations over the recent frontier fighting between Indo-China and Thailand (Siam). It was said that Japanese troop ships had been seen apparently headed for a rendezvous with warships off the south coast of Indo-China. In the north, other Japanese forces moved into the market town of Haiduong, which is within thirty-five miles of the capital at Hanoi.

Fighting continued as late as 1 P. M. yesterday along the disputed Siamese border, where an armistice was to have become effective three hours earlier, but there was no move to call off the discussions between representatives of both countries in search of a peaceful settlement. Each side blamed the other for continuance of the hostilities. The Japanse cruiser Katori, aboard which the negotiators arranged to meet Gen. Raishiro Sumita, the Japanese negotiator, was tied up at the Saigon water front.

Called Violation of Pact.

There was no explanation here of the concentration of Japanese warships off Cap St. Jacques, 50 miles southeast of Saigon. The ships were identified as an aircraft carrier, two cruisers and two torpedo boats. The Japanese troop movement in the north was declared by the French here to be an unprovoked violation of the Franco-Japanese pact worked out at the Hanoi conference of September 22. That agreement, over which an alleged misunderstanding touched off a clash betwen French and Japanese troops along the northern frontier, granted Japan the use of three air bases in northern Indo-China and the right to land a limited number of troops at Haiphong, the port east of Hanoi, and to garrison the air bases with 6,000 troops.

Dispatches from Hanoi said that Franco-Japanese trade negotiations at Tokio have already resulted in an agreement to export urgently needed rice to Japan, but that little other progress had been made. An informant arriving from Tokio, where he was associated closely with the French trade mission, said it was doubtful if the negotiations would be concluded in less than two months. Despite increased Japanese pressure, he added, the conference had been unable to reach an accord on exports of Indo-China's coal, ores and rubber, which Japan wants.

ARMISTICE TALKS BEGUN AT SAIGON

Japanese Planes Circle City as Delegates Meet on Cruiser—Signing Expected Today

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FIGHTING STILL REPORTED

Nationalist Sentiment Runs High in Bangkok—French Honor Naval Officer

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Jan. 29 (AP)—Armistice negotiations between Thailand [Siam] and French Indo-China opened this afternoon aboard the Japanese cruiser Natori.

Seven Japanese, six French and six Thai representatives held a forty-five-minute session and it was reported that the armistice document would be signed tomorrow. This would formalize a cessation of border hostilities pending a Japanese-mediated peace settlement at Tokyo.

The head French negotiator was Georges Gautier, Resident Superior and Director of the Cabinet of Governor General Admiral Jean Decoux.

Japanese naval units in the Saigon vicinity on the occasion of the negotiations were reported by a witness arriving by boat at Saigon to include, besides the Natori, a seaplane tender, two torpedo boats, an armored cruiser and a naval oil tanker—eight miles off Cap St. Jacques, about forty miles southeast of Saigon.

Saigon itself is on the Saigon River, easily navigable for the Natori.

Seaplanes from the Japanese tender manoeuvred over the Saigon area this afternoon after the Japanese had notified French officials.

Japanese Army officers were brought by plane this morning from Hanoi, where Japan has an air base. The planes landed about the same time that another Japanese plane brought a second group of Thai negotiators from Bangkok.

Rally Called in Bangkok

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 29 (AP)—With fighting still reported from the frontier of French Indo-China, the Thai Cabinet met in secret deliberation today and the Thai "Blood Party," a patriotic organization, called a public rally for tomorrow to give voice to "the national desire."

A Thai delegation already has flown to Saigon to negotiate an armistice pending settlement of the border dispute with the French colony under Japanese mediation.

The Bangkok press unanimously accused the French of "insincerity and treachery" in continuing the fighting, which was to have stopped by agreement yesterday morning. Influential dailies urged Thailand to carry forward her military operations.

[The French assert that Thailand is responsible for the continued fighting.]

French Officer Promoted

VICHY, France, Jan. 29 (AP)—Captain Berenger, commander of a French squadron that fought the Thai fleet on Jan. 17 in the Gulf of Siam, was promoted today to the rank of rear admiral for his "feats of war."

Two Thai warships were reported sunk and another damaged in the battle.

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JAPANESE DENIAL

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Thursday, Jan. 30.—(AP)—Japanese officials denied today that troops now at Haiduong, 35 miles north of here, intended to occupy that town permanently. Three thousand troops which arrived there last week were said to be replacements for garrisons which Indo-China has permitted the Japanese. The barracks at Haiphong, where the Japanese have been granted permission to land a "limited" number of troops, were full, it was explained.

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SHANGHAI, JAN 29-(AP)-THE JAPANESE CONSULAR COURT TODAY ORDERED YUKICHI HAYASHI TRIED ON A CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE IN THE SHOOTING BRITISH CHAIRMAN OF THE SHANGHAI MU HAYASHI WAS ARRESTED AFTER KESWI PISTOL BULLETS AT A MEETING OF TAXP MENT AT WHICH HAYASHI, PRESIDENT OF STREET UNIONS, HAD VIGOROUSLY OPPOS BY KESWICK'S COUNCIL.

IT WAS INDICATED THE TRIAL WOULD

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HONOLULU, JAN.29-(AP)-THE J
BEARING THE NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR, THE UNITED STATES, WILL BE ESCORTED I STATES DESTROYERS ON ARRIVAL FRIDAY. ESCORT THE VESSEL WHEN IT SAILS FOR S ORDERS FOR THE ESCORT WERE ISSUED

THE JAPANESE STEAMSHIP KAMAKURA MARU, OR; ADMIRAL KICHISABURO NOMURA, TO ED INTO HONOLULU BY TWO UNITED AY. THE DESTROYERS ALSO WILL OR SAN FRANCISCO. UED TODAY BY ADMIRAL JAMES O.

RICHARDSON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FLEET. HE DETAILED LIEUT. COMMANDER EDWIN T.LAYTON AS AIDE TO ADMIRAL NOMURA DURING THE LATTER'S STAY HERE.

THE AMBASSADOR SAILED JANUARY 23 AND WAS DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO FEBRUARY 6.

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VICHY,FRANCE, JAN 29-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF THE FORMER MARTHE DE CHAMBRUN, WIFE OF DON EDMONDO RUSPOLI, DICLOSED TODAY THAT SHE STILL IS IN CUSTODY OF GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN PARIS.

THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS HERE LAST THURSDAY THAT SHE HAD BEEN ARRESTED AND LATER RELEASED BY THE NAZIS. DONNA RUSPOLI, A DAUGHTER OF MARQUIS PIERRE DE CHAMBRUN, WAS MARRIED JULY 26,1924, IN PARIS.

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National Unity Group To Back Petain Regime

51 Men Charged By Vichy With Bringing French Opinion Behind Chief Of State

Vichy, France, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Government announced tonight formation of a committee of fifty-one men charged with brning French public opinion behind Chief of State Petain's national revolution and formin "spiritual union."

The committee is headed by Henry du Moulin, high in the councils of Petain. It includes farmers, publicity experts, industrialists, Deputies, workers, professors and writers. One of the group is the aviator-writer, Antoine de Saint-Exupery.

Mme. Schiaparelli Regrets Incident

VICHY, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli, fashion designer, said today that the confiscation by British authorities at Bermuda of vitamin units she was carrying to France was "merely an administrative error on the part of one official." She said she regretted "the incident has been made an issue."

A tin containing 10,000 units of vitamin A and 3,000 units of vitamin B, intended as an American gift to the Friends Service Committee in Paris, was confiscated from Mme. Schiaparelli on January 6 at Hamilton. The Colonial Secretary's office announced on January 13 that the units had been released for shipment to unoccupied France.

LEAHY RECEIVED BY PETAIN

U. S. Envoy Also Calls On French Labor And Air Ministers

Vichy, France, Jan. 29 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador, was received today by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State. At the Embassy it was said the two "exchanged views on the general situation."

The Ambassador also made formal calls on Rene Berlin, Labor Minister, and Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, Air Minister.

Fifth Column Activity Is Outlawed In Cuba

Decree Dissolves Organizations With International Connections Engaged In Propaganda

Havana, Jan. 29 (AP)—Fifth-column activity and anti-democratic manifestations were formally outlawed in Cuba by a drastic decree signed tonight by President Fulgencio Batista.

The decree outlaws and dissolves all organizations with international connections engaging in propaganda against Cuba; forbids, except in the case of embassies and consulates, the use of flags and insignia contrary to American democratic policies; prohibits all anthems and characteristic salutes of totalitarian regimes; prohibits, without censorship, the use of mails, telegraph and radio for totalitarian propaganda; nullifies all permits to use firearms issued prior to this date, and provides for deportation of foreigners engaged in anti-democratic activities.

It was understood the decree would be enforced immediately to dissolve the Spanish Falangist group here and would lead to the outlawing of the Communist party in Cuba.

Brazilian Has Plan For Increasing Trade

Says Government Approves Corporation To Sell Products Of Hand Labor In U. S.

Miami, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Martin de Bothelho, representative of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said tonight his Government had approved a step toward increasing trade between the South American nation and the United States.

Bothelho, arriving from Rio de Janeiro on a Pan American stratoclipper, said a Government-approved Brazilian private corporation had been formed to market hand-made Brazilian goods through a similar United States corporation.

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Soviet Goes Out For More Oil

Moscow, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* announced today a 1941 plan to boost Russia's oil production over that of 1940 for "further development of the people's economy and strengthening of the defense capacity of the U. S. S. R."

Without giving figures on production, *Izvestia* asserted that the oil output in 1940 failed to equal expectations, but now, it said, "oil workers have all the possibilities of fulfillmen and over-fulfillment of the 1941 plan.

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New Japanese Envoy Leaves for Berlin

Tokio, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, recently reappointed Japanese Ambassador to Germany, left for Berlin today, carrying a tiny piece of paper from the Tatsunokuchi Temple at Kamakura as a protection against all evils.

Oshima, strong advocate of Japanese adherence to the Rome-Berlin Axis, was reappointed in December to the ambassadorship from which he had been recalled in 1939 when leaders in Japan became disturbed over the Russo-German non-aggression pact.

TROOPS LAND AT BASE

U. S. Commander Calls On Newfoundland Officials.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The United States troop transport Edmond B. Alexander, bearing soldiers who will man the defense base under construction here, eased through the narrow channel into St. Johns harbor today and was moored at her special berth.

The site for the base, which will include facilities for land, air and sea forces, was leased by Great Britain to the United States. The Edmond B. Alexander, 21,000-ton former German liner, will be used as a floating barracks for the troops until living quarters are completed ashore.

Col. Maurice Welty, United States garrison commander, called on Gov. Sir Humphrey Walwyn, representative of King George and commander-in-chief of Newfoundland's armed forces, and other officials.

Entrance of the Edmond B. Alexander into the harbor had been delayed four days because of bad weather.

Crew Beaches Blazing Meat Ship In England

Bombed Craft Maneuvered To Keep Wind Ahead—Freighter Shekatika Reported Sunk

New York, Jan. 29 (AP)—The New York Maritime Register said today that the 5,458-ton British freighter Shekatika, built in 1936, had been torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast. The crew was reported saved.

The refrigerated British meat ship Beacon Grange, 10,119 tons, was reported to have been hit directly by two bombs which set her stern afire. By maneuvering to keep the wind ahead of the ship the crew beached the vessel in England and subdued the flames after six days, saving the cargo in the fore holds.

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Retired Marine Major Says Japan To Attack British Singapore Base

Los Angeles, Jan. 29 (AP)—Major Evans Fordyce Carlson, U. S. M. C. (retired), veteran of eight year's service in China, predicted today that Japan would attack Great Britain's Singapore naval base within ninety days, coincident with Germany's expected assault upon England.

After his retirement, Major Carlson spent many months traveling through China, including Japanese-occupied territory, and three months with the Eighth Chinese Route army.

"Last September China was very low," he said, "low in morale, food and supplies. But then came a $100,000,000 loan from the United States and the situation changed overnight. What China needs now are trained executives and technicians and equipment of all sorts."

'HANFSTAENGL JR.' IN ARMY

Harvard Man, Son of Ex-Nazi, Enlists in American Forces

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—Egon Hanfstaengl, 19, Harvard sophomore and son of a former Nazi official, disclosed tonight that he had enlisted in the United States Army.

His father, Ernst Franz Hanfstaengl, broke with Adolf Hitler before the start of the war and fled to England, where he was interned when hostilities started.

Young Hanfstaengl, who said he had been receiving letters from his father from "somewhere in Canada," told newsmen that he "hoped his enlistment would be an example for other Germans in America to find out for certain which side they are on."

The Harvard student was born in this country and is a citizen. His mother was the former Helen Niemeyer of Elmhurst, L. I.

Austrian Doctor Loses American Citizenship For Aid To Graf Spee

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 29 (AP)—The citizenship of Dr. Herman Frederick Erben, a native of Austria, was revoked today at the request of a United States Attorney who said his previous activities included service aboard the supply ship for the ill-fated German cruiser, Graf Spee.

Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh upheld the charge of Frank J. Hennessy, United States District Attorney, that Dr. Erben in his application for naturalization and petition for citizenship "made false statements concerning material facts relating to absences from the United States subsequent to his original entry March 10, 1924."

Dr. Erben came to this country first on an invitation from the Rockefeller Foundation for research purposes.

Hennessy, in his brief, stated Dr. Erben's activities varied from a surgeon with the International Brigade in a hospital in Madrid, Spain, to medical officer aboard the supply ship of the Graf Spee.

AXIS WITHDRAWS FUNDS FROM U. S.

Fear of Having American Cash 'Frozen' Cited For Action by Germany, Italy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Fear of having their American funds "frozen," the Treasury said today, caused Germany to withdraw $2,393,000 and Italy $8,727,000 from the United States in October.

The Treasury commented that the withdrawals "apparently were ac-

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tivated by expectation of new exchange control orders."

For several months, rumors have been heard that the administration might freeze the funds of all nations as it has those of France and other German-occupied countries. More recently, this step has been reported authoritatively to be under consideration in connection with "economic defense" moves which might be coordinated under a new agency.

The Axis powers derived the funds that they withdrew largely from the sale of $3,297,000 worth of American securities. The rest was taken out of bank accounts.

This left Germany $9,054,000 and Italy $19,381,000 of short-term assets—bank accounts or other assets quickly convertible into cash. No statement was made on any long term assets they had. Nor was data available on withdrawals since October, since the Treasury publishes international capital movement figures only after three months.

England, France, Holland, Canada and Latin America also withdrew funds from the United States during October but these were offset by Switzerland's adding $12,329,000 to its funds here.

U. S. Asks Corporations to Drop Pro-Axis Aids in Latin America

'House Cleaning' of Business Personnel Aims to Stop Help to Germany; Ban Is Sought on Trans-Shipment of Exports Originating Here

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The United States government, it was learned today, has instituted an aggressive drive to have American firms "house clean" their Latin-American branches of all anti-American or pro-Axis personnel.

Convinced by confidential reports of widespread subversive activities in most of the twenty American republics, the State Department and other vitally interested government agencies are applying "diplomatic pressure" to enlist the help of export industries in combating the situation.

The objects of the "house cleaning" fall into two general classes:

1. Employees or agents of United States oil, steel, automobile, electrical supply and other firms in Latin America who are considered potential fifth columnists or who have engaged in anti-American or pro-Axis propaganda and other activities, often financed by money derived from their American connections.

2. Firms or individuals in South and Central American nations who sell or tranship materials obtained from the United States to the Axis powers or any other foreign country that would be unable to obtain the supplies direct from the United States because of export restrictions. (Latin-American countries are able to obtain such supplies because hemisphere nations are specifically exempt from virtually all export embargoes.)

The "house cleaning" campaign, it was learned, already has brought about the discharge of a number of agents and employees suspected of hostile allegiance and operations.

Other American firms are now investigating their personnel in Latin America as a prelude to what was called "de-Germanizing" the staffs. Those ousted will be replaced either by employees from the United States or loyal citizens of the American republic in which the branches are located.

Firms which violate President Roosevelt's embargo proclamations by shipping war materials to areas outside those for which they have licenses may be denied future licenses, it was understood.

The State Department, it was learned, has compiled a list of individuals and firms in the twenty coutries, who are "suspect" either of anti-American or pro-Axis propaganda and activities, or of supplying American materials to the Axis powers.

From Mexico alone, it was understood, the American Embassy and Consulates forwarded a list of approximately 300 individuals and firms, including several against whom there were direct charges of pro-Axis activities.

The individual cases are under investigation and are being discussed with the home offices of the United States firms concerned. Much of the material and many of the firm names involved were secured in a four-month Pan-American survey by investigators for Nelson Rockefeller's Commercial and Cultural Relations Office. Highlights of the survey included the charges that:

Some United States firms were being duped by anti-American employees in branch offices who used profits and advertising appropriations for anti-American propaganda in newspapers and radio.

Agencies for United States products were in the hands of firms and individuals "known to support objectives contrary to the best interests of the American republics."

Many commercial representatives use their offices as "centers for the distribution of anti-American literature and propaganda."

In the War Zone

Axis Threat in Mediterranean Declared Designed to Encourage Italian People

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

There is no reason to look with undue suspicion at the Fascist disclosure that Italy and Germany are extending their economic and military co-operation in preparation for an effort to drive the British from the Mediterranean by assaults in Africa and against Greece—all this being preliminary to an attempted invasion of England itself.

This information about the hand-in-glove closeness of the Axis partners is intended more for the consumption of the people of Italy than for the outside world. It is a further indication that Rome is pretty feverish and that Dr. Hitler is trying to keep the temperature down.

So far as the military threat goes, Britain should welcome that. The chief weapon which Hitler can bring into operation is air power, and this will tend to weaken his aerial offensive against England. That is a dangerous experiment, for it will give the Britons a chance to get set for the projected Nazi invasion. It will be strange if Hitler goes very far in drawing on the resources of his western front.

The Axis partners likely will stage offensives in the Mediterranean, but they must certainly do so with the knowledge that so far as Italy's African empire is concerned, they are trying to close the barn door after the horse has escaped. What is left of Marshal Graziani's once great Libyan army is incapable of a serious offensive even if it is rescued.

Air Power Insufficient.

Air power alone can't do Graziani much good at this late stage. For that matter, nothing has happened thus far in the war to demonstrate that warplanes have any mysterious power over surface warships, and British naval experts claim they have little fear that the Axis can smash a hole in the British blockade which has cut Italy's African colonies off from supplies and re-enforcements.

The sensational drive of a Free French camel corps from Chad across the burning desert into southwestern Libya to capture the strategic oasis of Fezzan from the Fascists is a sensational contribution to the African warfare. It adds to Graziani's worries. However, to my mind the moral effect of this operation far exceeds the military value.

As regards Albania, I think the Greeks may encounter some hard knocks when the spring comes, unless the British are able to re-enforce them heavily.

Of even more importance than the military operations is the presence in Italy of the German economic expert, Dr. Karl Clodius. It is said that Germany, instead of getting supplies from Italy, is to ship essentials of many kinds in an effort to bolster Italy's serious economic position.

This situation, and the serious threat to Britain's supplies through the German submarine campaign, emphasize that resources rather than sheer military might are likely to win this war in the long run.

Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 29 (AP)—Royal Air Force headquarters issued this communiqué today:

During the night of Jan. 27-28 bombers of the Royal Air Force carried out a heavy raid on the Capo di Chino Airdrome [at Naples]. Bombs fell on a large building, setting it on fire, and other fires were started on the airdrome.

The central railway junction and marshalling yard at Naples were also attacked, fires and a violent explosion being caused between the station and the junction.

On the same night Catania Airdrome was raided, bombs bursting on the main runway and among buildings on the south side of the airdrome. Fires were caused and one aircraft on the ground was burnt out.

Comiso also was visited. The bombing there started fires among buildings, followed by six violent explosions which were seen by our aircraft raiding Catania.

In Libya yesterday air activity was mainly confined to protective fighter patrols for our advancing troops and ground strafing of the retreating enemy between Derna and Barce.

On the Martuba landing ground eleven S-79s [Italian planes] were found abandoned and in unserviceable condition. Three enemy fighters were discovered near by, also damaged by our earlier bombing and machine-gunning of the airdrome.

In Albania fighter aircraft on patrol in the Klisura area encountered a number of enemy aircraft and several were damaged.

An important railway bridge and railway junction west of Cheren, Eritrea, were successively attacked. General air support was given to our troops in their offensive in the Agordat area.

Aircraft of the South African Air Force on Jan. 27 carried out raids in the Moyale area [on the Kenya-Ethiopian frontier] and many high-explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped. The result was not fully observed, owing to weather conditions.

Numerous reconnaissance flights were made on all fronts. From all operations our aircraft returned safely.

In the communiqué of Jan. 27 it was stated that one of our fighter aircraft operating in Libya was missing. It is now known the pilot of this aircraft made a successful descent and was subsequently found with only minor injuries.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 29 (AP)—The British headquarters here issued the following communiqué today:

Strong patrols have crossed the frontier into Italian Somaliland at many points. Slight opposition from Banda units [native levies] was encountered. The operations are continuing.

On Jan. 27 the South African Air Force bombed the Sololo area.

ATHENS, Jan. 29 (AP)—The British Royal Air Force issued this communiqué tonight:

A formation of our fighter aircraft, engaged in offensive patrol of Southern Albania yesterday, encountered a number of enemy bombers. Our aircraft at once attacked and shot down one enemy bomber in flames, while several others were damaged. Enemy positions were broken up and successfully deflected from their targets.

All our aircraft returned safely.

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué today:

During last night there was slight enemy activity off our west coast. No bombs have been reported.

Another communiqué issued by the two Ministries:

This morning an enemy aircraft dropped bombs at two points on the outskirts of London. Little damage was done and very few casualties were caused.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Greek High Command issued this communiqué today:

Restricted successful activity [in Albania].

The Ministry of Home Security communiqué:

No raids on Greece today.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued the following communiqué today:

On the Greek front actions of a local character brought us into possession of an important position. We took prisoners and captured arms.

At several sectors of the front our air force effectively shared in the attack. Intensively and uninterruptedly it bombed enemy railway tracks and defense establishments, as well as troop concentrations.

Military objectives at Salonika and the railway line to Athens were also effectively bombed. In an air fight five enemy planes were shot down. Two of our airplanes did not return.

In Cyrenaica [in Libya] south of Derna an attack by an enemy armored division was beaten back by our troops. Noteworthy losses were inflicted on the enemy. Our air formations uninterruptedly bombed and fired at armored detachments and motor-car columns.

In East Africa an enemy attack was warded off in the Gallabat sector. On the Kenya front our troops repeatedly attacked the enemy, forcing him to retreat. Our air formations effectively bombed enemy motor-car columns and troop concentrations.

British airplanes undertook a raid on Asmara [in Eritrea] without causing damage. A British airplane that machine-gunned natives in a Somaliland village was shot down by our anti-aircraft fire.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 29 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

A submarine has sunk 11,500 tons of enemy shipping space.

In the course of armed reconnaissance flights individual combat planes successfully dropped incendiaries and explosives on war-vital objectives in London. Hits also were scored on rail facilities in an eastern English city.

In the sea region west of Ireland long-distance bombers sank an enemy merchantman of 4,600 tons and badly damaged two additional merchantmen.

Long-range army artillery again shelled war-essential objectives in Southeast England.

Enemy planes penetrated neither Reich territory nor occupied regions yesterday and last night.

One of our own planes is missing.

Arms Bill for Philippines

$2,500,000 Measure for Munitions Plants Introduced

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 30 (Thursday) (AP).—A bill proposing an initial appropriation of $2,500,000 for construction of munitions plants in the Philippine Islands was introduced in the National Assembly today.

The bill, first of a series of expected defense measures, would empower the Secretary of National Defense to construct and operate munitions plants. Its sponsors said that recent defeats of small nations, the methods of modern warfare and the possibility of a blockade of the Philippines should serve as warning to prepare "for war-time defense."

30 1941

LONDON, JAN. 29 (AP).--- THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT MAJOR GENERAL JOHN BEITH, BETTER KNOWN AS THE NOVELIST IAN HAY, HAS RESIGNED AS ITS DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID BEITH'S RESIGNATION WAS ACCEPTED "WITH GREAT REGRET." HE IS SUCCEEDED BY COL. WALTER ELLIOT, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND FORMER MINISTER OF HEALTH.

BEITH, WHO WAS APPOINTED IN NOVEMBER, 1938, WILL BE 65 IN APRIL.

JAN 30 1941

RDG-305PES

BERLIN, JAN 29-(AP)-BERLIN'S AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS GAVE PROMINENCE TODAY TO THE STATEMENT OF SECRETARY MORGENTHAU THAT "THERE IS NOTHING FOR ENGLAND TO DO BUT STOP FIGHTING" IF THE AID-TO-BRITAIN BILL IS NOT PASSED.

JAN 30 1941

THIS STATEMENT, TO THE SENATE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE YESTERDAY, CONFIRMS THE GERMAN VIEW, THE PAPERS COMMENTED.

IN THIS CONNECTION SOME PAPERS EMPHASIZED THE DECLARATION MADE IN A BRMEN SPEECH YESTERDAY BY GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER, COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN NAVY, THAT ANY HELP WHICH THE UNITED STATES COULD EXTEND WOULD COME TOO LATE TO SAVE ENGLAND.

(READ IT X X X MADE IN A ME BREMEN SPEECH)

ME103PES

JAN 30 1941

MEXICO CITY, JAN 29-(AP)-FORMER STATE SENATOR JOHN HASTINGS OF NEW YORK SAID HERE TONIGHT A GROUP OF UNITED STATES FINANCIERS HE REPRESENTS, INCLUDING WILLIAM R.DAVIS, WEALTHY OIL MAN, WOULD SOON ISSUE AN ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THEIR PLANS FOR LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN MEXICO.

HASTINGS SAID DAVIS WAS NOW IN BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, ON HIS WAY HERE.

KA1148PES

JAN 30 1941

MEXICO CITY, JAN 29-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES SAID TONIGHT THAT PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO HAD URGENTLY ORDERED AMBASSADOR CASTILLO NAJERA TO RETURN FROM WASHINGTON FOR A SERIES OF CONFERENCES PREPARATORY TO THE SIGNING OF AN AGREEMENT SETTLING ALL OUTSTANDING ISSUES BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

THESE SOURCES REPORTED THE AMBASSADOR PROBABLY WOULD LEAVE WASHINGTON BY PLANE TONIGHT OR EARLY TOMORROW.

CONVERSATIONS HAVE BEEN HELD RECENTLY BETWEEN CASTILLO NAJERA AND UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES REGARDING SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR LANDS EXPROPRIATED FROM AMERICANS IN MEXICO AND VARIOUS OTHER PENDING PROBLEMS.

KA1039PES

30.24-7243

PANAMA, PANAMA, JAN 29-(AP)-WILLIAM (TED) SCOTT, NEW ZEALAND-BORN NEWSPAPERMAN WHO IS ALLEGED TO HAVE WRITTEN AN ARTICLE CHARGING THE PANAMA GOVERNMENT WITH "TOTALITARIAN TENDENCY," WAS HELD FOR DEPORTATION TODAY UNDER AN EXECUTIVE RESOLUTION SIGNED BY PRESIDENT ARNULFO ARIAS.

SCOTT, WHO HAD ENTERED THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE, WAS TURNED OVER TO PANAMA POLICE YESTERDAY BY ZONE AUTHORITIES. HE IS CHARGED SPECIFICALLY WITH VIOLATING A LAW PROHIBITING FOREIGNERS FROM INTERVENING IN DOMESTIC POLITICS.

THE NEW ZEALANDER IS EDITOR OF THE PANAMA AMERICAN. HE IS ACCUSED OF PUBLISHING ARTICLES WHICH "MOCKED FUNCTIONARIES OF THE GOVERNMENT" AND OF SENDING A DISPATCH ABROAD DEC. 14 ASSERTING THAT "THE AMERICAN COLONY IS CAREFULLY OBSERVING ANOTHER ACT OF 'TOTALITARIAN TENDENCY' WHICH THE GOVERNMENT MEANT TO CARRY OUT BY" PLEBISCITE REFORMS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

HE WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE WRITTEN THAT, UNDER PROTECTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE PERMITTED TO "MAKE EXPROPRIATIONS AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENTIAL TERM WOULD BE EXTENDED."

ME943AES

JAN 30 1941

MANILA, JAN. 30-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE SUGAR ASSOCIATION TODAY APPROVED A RESOLUTION TO CLOSE ITS WASHINGTON OFFICE AND TRANSFER THE PERSONNEL TO THE OFFICE OF THE PHILIPPINES' RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION OF THE MOVE.

FJ1155PCS

JAN 30 1941

30.24-7243

MADRID, JAN 29-(AP)-AT LEAST SIX PERSONS WERE REPORTED KILLED IN RIOTS INVOLVING SOLDIERS IN ALGIERS, CAPITAL OF THE FRENCH AFRICAN PROTECTORATE OF ALGIERA, DISPATCHES FROM THE TANGIER (MOROCCO) INTERNATIONAL ZONE SAID TONIGHT.

FIRST REPORTS DID NOT SPECIFY TO WHAT EXTENT SOLDIERS OF THE ALGIERS GARRISON WERE INVOLVED BUT DESCRIBED THE INCIDENTS AS GRAVE.

SOLDIERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BROKEN OUT OF THE GARRISON, MORTALLY WOUNDING SIX PERSONS. SOME WERE ROUNDED UP BUT OTHERS WERE SAID TO HAVE MADE GOOD THEIR ESCAPE. THEY WERE BEING PURSUED.

IT WAS RECALLED HERE THAT GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH COLONIAL FORCES, IN A SPEECH YESTERDAY SAID THE PROTECTORATE WAS PREPARED FOR "ANY SURPRISE" AND REFERRED TO "EXAGGERATED RUMORS" CONCERNING THE PROTECTORATE.

KA842PES

JAN 30 1941

LISBON, JAN 29-(AP)-A SPECIAL AMERICAN RED CROSS COMMISSION HEADED BY COL.C.I.CROCKETT WILL LEAVE FOR SPAIN TOMORROW TO ARRANGE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF A CARGO OF FOODSTUFFS AND SUPPLIES WHICH WILL BE SHIPPED FEB.1 FROM NEW YORK ABOARD THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER COLD HARBOR.

THE SUPPLIES INCLUDE 4,500 TONS OF WHEAT FLOUR AND 500 TONS OF MILK, A "GIFT FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO THE SPANISH PEOPLE."

BZ748PES

JAN 30 1941

NEW YORK, JAN 29-(AP)-THE GERMAN WIRELESS IN A REPORT HEARD HERE BY CBS TONIGHT WARNED THE UNITED STATES AGAINST "THROWING GOOD MONEY AFTER BAD" IN AN ATTEMPT TO "SAVE BRITISH CAPITALISM."

"BIG CAPITALISM" IN BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, THE BROADCAST SAID, "ARE RELUCTANT TO RECOGNIZE THAT THEIR DAY IS OVER AND THAT NEW FORCES, POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AS WELL AS ECONOMIC, ARE TAKING HOLD OF THE WORLD TO RECTIFY THOSE SHORTCOMINGS WHICH CAPITALISM HAS BEEN UNABLE TO DEAL WITH."

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU WAS PICTURED AS "THIS SUPER-SALESMAN OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAM OF INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION," WHO CONSTANTLY TRIED TO LINK "AMERICA'S FORTUNE WITH THAT OF A DYING EMPIRE." HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN COMMITTEE WAS AN ADMISSION THAT NEITHER GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE NOR CHINA CAN CONTINUE THE WAR UNLESS THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER FOOTS THE BILL, THE RADIO SAID.

THE RESULT OF SUCH ACTION, THE RADIO DECLARED, "CAN ONLY BE A HANGOVER OF THE WORST TYPE, COMPARED TO WHICH THE DEPRESSION OF 1921 AND OF 1929 TO 1940 ARE MERE CHILD'S PLAY."

U1225AES

WASHINGTON, JAN 29-(AP)-HITLER'S GRAND-SLAM BID TO INVADE ENGLAND CAN BE EXPECTED IN APRIL OR MAY, WELL-INFORMED SOURCES HERE NOW BELIEVE, AND THERE WILL BE 36,000 WARPLANES READY TO HAMMER HOME THE TERRIFIC NAZI ONSLAUGHT.

THEY GAVE THE LUFTWAFFE A 4-TO-1 ADVANTAGE OVER THE R.A.F. FOR THE ATTEMPT. THEY LOOKED VOR A VARIETY OF GERMAN SURPRISES, AMONG THEM A SECRETLY DEVELOPED NEW PURSUIT SHIP AND PERHAPS LARGE SCALE USE OF TORPEDO PLANES AGAINST SURFACE VESSELS. AND THEY DID NOT RULE OUT POISON GAS.

TWO OF THIS NATION'S FOREMOST MILITARY AUTHORITIES, HOWEVER, VOICED THEIR CONFIDENCE YESTERDAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN WOULD SURVIVE TO WIN A FINAL VICTORY.

GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, SAID HE BELIEVED THAT, GIVEN THE AMERICAN HELP CONTEMPLATED UNDER THE LEASE-LEND PROGRAM, BRITAIN WOULD BE VICTORIOUS. HE SAW ALL SIGNS INDICATING A SUPREME INVASION ATTEMPT IN THE SPRING.

MUCH CLOSER TO THE ACTUAL THEATRE OF CONFLICT, ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY, FORMER CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS AND NOW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, DECLARED AT VICHY THAT IN HIS OPINION "THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAN AND WILL PROSECUTE THE PRESENT WAR TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION."

THE COMMENT OF THESE TWO OFFICERS HAPPENED TO COINCIDE WITH THE PREVIEW INVASION PICTURE PRESENTED BY OTHER SOURCES.

THESE SOURCES SAID THAT GERMANY COULD PUT 18,000 FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS IN THE AIR AND HAVE ANOTHER 18,000 IN RESERVE WITH 100 PER CENT PILOT REPLACEMENTS.

THEY BASED THEIR EXPECTATION OF A NEW MODEL PURSUIT SHIP ON THE "SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE" THAT THE LATEST TYPE NOW BEING USED BY THE LUFTWAFFE DATES BACK TO 1937.

IF THE TITANIC AIR STRUGGLE MATERIALIZES, THEY SAID, THE R.A.F. WOULD HAVE ONE ADVANTAGE IN ITS ABILITY TO MASS ITS STRENGTH OVER A LIMITED AREA, BUT THE GERMANS WOULD BE FAVORED BY THE CONCENTRATION OF TARGETS IN ENGLAND.

THE LARGEST NUMBER OF GERMAN PLANES USED AGAINST ENGLAND AT

30,24—7245

ONE TIME, AVAILABLE INFORMATION INDICATES, WAS LESS THAN 2,000.

SOME MILITARY MEN BELIEVE THAT TO PUT 18,000 PLANES IN THE AIR WOULD REQUIRE AN ENORMOUS NUMBER OF AIRPORTS AND AT THE SAME TIME CREATE A STAGGERING TRAFFIC PROBLEM IN COORDINATING THE TAKE-OFF OF PLANES WITH THE LANDINGS OF THOSE RETURNING FOR FUEL OR AMMUNITION.

MD247AESNM

JAN 30 1941

MEMPHIS,TENN.,JAN. 29-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW SMOKELESS POWDER PLANT HERE IS NOW IN PRODUCTION IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE TENNESSEE POWDER CO., A DUPONT AFFILIATE THAT BUILT AND IS OPERATING THE PLANT UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION, SAID "PRODUCTION RATE IS BEING INCREASED AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE AND SHOULD APPROACH NORMAL IN A SHORT TIME." IT WAS SAID 2,000 EMPLOYES ARE ENGAGED IN ACTUAL MANUFACTURE OF POWDER. CONSTRUCTION ON VARIOUS UNITS OF THE $20,000,000 PLANT IS STILL IN PROGRESS BUT WILL BE COMPLETE IN ABOUT TWO MONTHS, THEY ADDED.

JS151PES

JAN 30 1941

WASHINGTON,JAN 29-(AP)-LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PAUL E.PIHL, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF WENDELL L.WILLKIE, WAS ADVANCED BY THE NAVY TODAY TO ACTING CHIEF OF THE NAVY'S STAFF OF OFFICIAL OBSERVERS IN BERLIN.

JAN 30 1941

THE ORDER DIRECTED THE TRANSFER OF COMMANDER ALBERT E.SCHRADER, THE NAVAL ATTACHE, TO THE OPERATIONS DIVISION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PIHL, AS RANKING ASSISTANT ATTACHE, THEREBY BECAME HIS TEMPORARY SUCCESSOR, OFFICIALS SAID.

THE NAVY AT PRESENT MAINTAINS A STAFF OF FOUR OFFICERS IN BERLIN.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PIHL, A NATIVE OF PAXTON,ILL., IS THE HUSBAND OF CHARLOTTE ESTHER WILLKIE, SISTER OF THE 1940 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

HY954PES

30.24—7245

Hitler Says He'll Sink U.S. Ships Aiding Britain, Victory This Year; Lend-Lease Bill Reported to House by 17-8 Vote

Fuehrer 'Has No Quarrel With U. S.' but Will Stand No 'Interference'

Attempts to Divide Axis Called 'Idiotic'

Speech in Sportspalast to 18,000 Nazis Gives No Hint of His Next Move

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler declared today that American help would be of no avail to Great Britain and that every ship, "with or without convoy," approaching that country within range of German torpedoes would be attacked.

At a climactic point in a speech at the Berlin Sportspalast Hitler remarked that Britain hoped for help from abroad, "from America." There was a tense silence. He went on:

"I can only say this: We have, from the beginning, put every possibility into our calculations. That the German people have no quarrel with the American people is clear to everybody who does not want consciously to twist the facts and claim its opposite.

"Never yet has Germany sponsored interests on the American continent, except that it helped to fight for the liberty of that continent.

"If the states of that continent, however, now attempt possibly to interfere with the European conflict, then the war aims will change even faster. Then all Europe will rise in its own defense.

He Wants "No Deception"

"Let there be no deception about one fact: Whoever believes he can help England must at all events know one thing:

"Every ship, with or without convoy, that comes within range of our torpedo tubes will be torpedoed.

"We are engaged in a war which we did not desire. On the contrary, one cannot stretch his hand out to the other fellow more than we did. When, however, others are looking for a fight, and aim at extirpating the German nation, then they are in for a terrific surprise."

The immense Sportspalast, filled with 18,000 Nazi party men and government officials to celebrate the eighth anniversary of Hitler's accession to power, rumbled with applause and cheering at this juncture.

Hitler did not enlarge on the torpedoing threat, but the interpretation by authorized sources was that he thereby called world attention, with renewed emphasis, to Germany's officially declared blockade of Britain. The most authoritative interpretation was that the United States need be in no way concerned so long as American ships, in accordance with American neutrality legislation, remained outside British waters.

Scores U. S. Intercession

The general impression gained by Hitler's listeners from the references to America and the anti-British passages in the speech was that Hitler meant to imply that his determination to smash British power was not in the least influenced by anything the United States might or might not do.

There was not the slightest intimation of Germany's next military move, aside from the reference to the war on shipping and a reiteration that "there will be victory within the year."

The reference to Britain's desire for American help and an assertion, earlier in the speech, that certain Americans had held Germany guiltless of the events which led to the World War were Hitler's only mention of the United States. He asserted that Britain's fate was sealed and that help for her now would only have the effect of intensifying Germany's blows.

Hitler wore a field-gray military tunic such as he wore on the morning of Sept. 1, 1939, the day the war started. He said then that he would not discard it unless in death or victory. He appeared in an almost jolly mood and in the best of health. The speech was broadcast to Germany and to the rest of the world.

Says Britain Incites Others

Other assertions by Der Fuehrer today included these:

That Britain seeks to "incite nations against nations" to preserve "the pretense of being a world power."

That there are signs in other countries, such as Britain, that a "social crisis is beginning," and that at the end of the war a "social conscience" will start to assert itself in all the world.

That no nation can break Germany's position on the European continent; "where we are standing, nobody can crowd us off."

That Germany, "when the hour comes," will land a decisive blow against Britain; "wherever we can strike at England we shall strike."

That "idiotic" efforts to divide Germany and Italy had failed; "let no one invent revolutions in Milan, but look out so there will not be revolutions in their own countries."

That Germany is self-sufficient in food and raw materials; "there will be no hunger."

That Germany will open an intensified war on shipping in the spring; "U-boat warfare will begin this spring, and out opponent will realize there also that we haven't slept."

"The year 1941, Hitler said, "will be a historic year of the great new order for Europe."

Assails English Robbery

Hitler devoted twenty-five minutes to an attack n Britain, referring to what he called her "sham democracy" and creaation of an empire by 300 years of "robbery." He said the concentration camp was "an English, not a German, invention."

Other portions of the speech were devoted to his customary attacks on the Versailles Treaty, and to the causes and eects of the World War, and a great portion to recounting the Nazi rise to power.

Hitler frequently made jokes, such as:

"An English statesman figured out . . . that in 1940 I made seven mistakes. . . . I made 724 mistakes, but my opponents made 4,385,000."

There was more laughing today than is usual when Hitler makes a speech.

The chief audience demonstration came when Hitler invited a manifestation of confidence in him. It was when he said an "idiotic effort" had been made by a British leader to separate the Italian people from Premier Benito Mussolini.

He said it was possible that "some lord" might try to "create a cleavage" between the German people and himself, but, he added, any one trying that would not understand the German people. Thereupon the thousands in the hall sprang to their feet, with arms outstretched in the Nazi salute, and shouted excitedly for several minutes.

HITLER WARNS U. S. AGAINST AIDING BRITAIN

Declares All Europe Will Rise In Defense If America Interferes

Asserts He Will Torpedo All Vessels Approaching British Waters

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 30—Adolf Hitler declared today that American help would be of no avail to Britain and that every ship "with or without convoy" approaching England within the range of German torpedoes would be attacked.

As to British hopes of help from America, he went on:

"I can only say this: We have from the beginning put every possibility into our calculations. That the German people have no quarrel with the American people is clear to everybody who doesn't want consciously to twist the facts and claim its opposite.

"Never yet has Germany sponsored interests on the American continent except that it helped to fight for the liberty of this continent.

"Will Rise In Own Defense"

"If the states of this continent, however, now attempt possibly to interfere with the European conflict, then the war aims will change even faster. Then all Europe will rise in its own defense.

"Let there be no deception about one fact: Whoever believes he can help England must at all events know one thing:

"Every ship, with or without convoy, that comes within range of our torpedo tubes will be torpedoed. We are engaged in a war which we didn't desire. On the contrary, one cannot stretch his hand out to the other fellow more often than we did. When, however, others are looking for a fight and aim at extirpating the German nation, then they are in for a terrific surprise."

Says He Sought Peace

"To England I stretched out my hand again and again. It was the cardinal point of my program to arrive at an understanding with the English people.

"There were no points at issue. There was merely one single point: The return of German colonies, and in that connection I said, 'We want to solve this by negotiation. Even time is no element.'

"For England these (colonies) have no purpose, for she has 40,000,000 square kilometers. What is she doing with them? Nothing whatever.

Assurances Of Wilson

"It is, however, the spirit of the old usurers not to want to yield up what they possess. I didn't demand anything that formerly belonged to Englishmen, but merely what they robbed from us in 1918 and 1919 in contradiction to solemn assurances of the American President, Wilson.

"Again and again I stretched out my hand to the Englishmen. Nevertheless everything was in vain. The reasons are quite clear to us: Germany's unification was a stumbling block.

"They hate our state, irrespective of how it is constituted, whether imperial or National Socialist, democratic or authoritarian.

"Secondly, above all they hate the social resurgence of this Reich. To the gentlemen on this side and the other side of the ocean I can say but one thing: The world of an awakening social conscience will at long last prove the most successful one. We have proofs for the fact that in other countries also cries in this realm are beginning to set in. . . .

U. S. Must Stay Away

This was authoritatively interpreted to mean that the United States need not be concerned so long as American ships, in accordance with American neutrality legislation, remained outside British waters.

The Sportspalast, filled with 18,000 Nazi party men and Government officials celebrating the eighth anniversary of Hitler's rise to power, roared with applause.

Wearing the field gray tunic which he wore on the day war broke out and pledged not to discard save in death or victory, Hitler appeared in amiable mood and in the best of health.

He declared that Britain was finished. He ridiculed suggestions that Italy might be falling away from Germany, and asserted that neither by blockade nor by any other possibility "even remotely thinkable" could Germany's victory be denied.

"Our Bill Will Be Paid"

"These gentlemen," he said challengingly of the British, "may rest convinced:

"Our bill is a total bill and it will be paid at the end of the war point by point, square kilometer by square kilometer!"

These were among his other assertions:

". . . I have rearmed, and that, too, mightily. The German people know it today, but they don't by any means know everything."

"To the gentlemen on this side and the other side of the ocean I can say but one thing—the world of an awakening social conscience will at long last prove the most successful one. We have proofs for the fact that in other countries, also, cries in this realm are beginning to set in."

"Chased Away"

" . . . England was chased away from the Continent. Now, I've read several times that the Englishmen have the intention somewhere to begin with a great offensive. I have but one wish, namely, that they please tell me that beforehand. I'll then have that region evacuated beforehand. I'd like very much to spare them the difficulty of landing."

Germany, Hitler went on, is "standing here on this Continent and wherever we stand nobody can ever force us out. We've created certain bases for ourselves, and when the hour comes we'll set out for decisive blows."

Speaks Of Duce's Failures

He spoke of "the few failures of our partner (Italy)," and said that if Englishmen thought they would achieve victory through those circumstances "then I fail to understand Englishmen."

He advised the British not to "put much stock in the Balkans as possible helpers, adding:

"Wherever England puts in an appearance we will attack her and we are strong enough to do so."

Hunger could not operate against the Germans, he said. ". . . German people will never starve. Rather the English will do so." Even in raw materials, he went on, the Reich had "provided everything."

Made 724 Mistakes

"Perhaps, finally, others are placing their hope in hunger. We knew from the beginning that, of course, there can be no surplus in wartime. But German people will never starve. Rather the English will do so.

"Lack of raw material?

"There, too, we have provided everything. Hence, the four years' plan. . . . Then they say: Yes, but the mistakes that they are making—good God, who doesn't make mistakes? I read this morning that an English mister figured out by some method—I don't know where he got it from—that during 1940 I made seven mistakes.

"Seven mistakes!

"The man was in error. I afterward figured it out. I didn't make seven mistakes, but 724. But I figured further: And my opponents made 4,385,000 mistakes.

"We will get along with our mistakes all right. . . . And if my opponents do as many clever things as in the past year, then I'm satisfied also."

U-Boat War To Start Soon

Saying that Germany entered this year with "defense forces equipped as never before in German history," he added the challenge:

"At sea, U-boat warfare will begin this spring and our opponent will realize there also that we haven't slept. The *Luftwaffe* will likewise make its presentations. The entire armed forces will compel the decision. . . ."

The year, he went on, would be a "historic" one for the "great new order for Europe," with a program "opening up the world to all, eliminating preferential rights for individuals and breaking the tyranny of certain peoples.

"Finally, this year will help really to render secure the foundations for understanding of peoples and thereby for reconciliation of nations.

Recalls Prophecy

"I don't want to avoid referring to what I already said on September 1, 1939, in the German Reichstag, namely that, if the rest of the world really should be forced into a general war by Jewry, the whole of Jewdom will have ceased playing a role in Europe.

"Let them laugh about that today if they wish. The coming months and years will prove that here too I prophesied correctly.

"Already you see our racial creed is finding roots in one people after another.

Calls For War On Jews

"I am hoping that even those peoples who today are lined up in enmity against us will one day recognize their greater domestic enemy and that they will then yet enter into one front side by side with us—a front of Aryan humanity against international Jewish exploitation and corruption of peoples.

"The past year was a year of the greatest successes, albeit also of great sacrifices.

"Even though the number of dead and wounded is small compared with previous wars, nevertheless the sacrifice is heavy for the individuals involved.

"Our entire affection, love and care belong to those who had to bring this sacrifice. They suffered what generations before had to sacrifice. The nation has worked in all fields of human endeavor, especially the German frau has rendered service as *ersatz* for man.

Asks God's Help

"A wonderful community spirit has seized our people. That this spirit may during the coming year remain with us in all its vigor shall be the wish of this day. That we want to work for this community spirit shall be our pledge.

". . . That God may not desert us in the struggle of the coming year shall be our faith and hope.

"Deutschland! Seig Heil!

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GERMANS TO TORPEDO SHIPS HELPING ENEMY

Fuehrer Prepared to Meet Assistance of England—Avers He Has No Quarrel With the American People.

Berlin, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler said today that "Germany has no quarrel with the American people," but he declared that if "non-European Powers try to intervene here, Europe will rise. Every ship that comes within the reach of our torpedoes will be torpedoed."

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"We are now fully prepared for whatever may happen in relation with America's help," he said.

These words drew the longest applause of his entire one hour and thirty-two-minute speech in Berlin's great Sportspalast, where Nazi party men and the Government celebrated the eighth anniversary of Hitler's rise to power.

"Germany never attacked the American continent," Hitler said. Then followed, to a tumult of cheering, his reference to non-European intervention and the torpedoing.

The official Berlin radio's English version of this passage was:

"That the German people have nothing against the United States people is clear to every one who does not intentionally twist the truth. Germany has never represented (claimed?) interests on the American continent, except that Germans fought for liberty on that continent. If now the States on that continent should try intervening perhaps in the European conflict then aims will change all the quicker. Then Europe will defend itself.

"He who thinks he can assist England must, above all, know one thing: Every vessel, regardless of whether with or without escort, which comes before our torpedo tubes will be torpedoed!"

Promises Victory Within the Year.

For his immediate hearers and the entire nation at its radios he predicted "victory within the year."

"The period lying behind us has already practically decided this war. France has been defeated and England crowded off the Continent," he said, in the shadow of banners saying, "Victory Is With Our Colors."

"We are standing on this continent and where we are standing nobody can crowd us off. When the hour comes, we will land a decisive blow."

Turning to the British he asked:

"What are they hoping for? For America.

"I can only say we have calculated every possibility. There will be victory within the year. Germany has no quarrel with the American people. . . .

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Says Germany Is Full of Fight.

"This time you do not find a weakened Germany, but one that is highly mobilized and full of fight.

"As regards Italy, let no one invent revolutions in Milan, but let them rather look out so there will not be revolutions in their own countries.

He scoffed at the notion of "defections in the Axis" and the imminence of defeat for Italy.

"When Italy sent squadrons of airplanes to help us in the war against England, they said that Germany was in need of help," he said. "And now that German airplanes are in the south of Italy they say that Germany is taking over Italy.

"All I can say is this: we are going to hit at England wherever we can hit her. Let them realize that this is not a small fracas; it is a total war which will never end until total destruction of England has been accomplished."

"Maybe they have hopes in relation to the Balkans," he said. "It doesn't matter. I repeat, we shall attack England wherever there is an opportunity, and we are more than strong enough to do it."

He assured the nation that Germany would have no lack of food or raw materials.

"It is England that has to be afraid of that danger," he declared.

Referring to reports he said he had heard of an English offensive "somewhere," the Fuehrer said: "I wish they would let me know in advance, so I could make the landing of the expeditionary force a little easy for them.

"Whatever they plan and whatever they have in mind is not going to make the slightest bit of difference to us."

Out to Settle Scores.

"Whenever we can strike at England we shall strike. Neither here nor in Italy can anybody scare anybody with his inventions. We will settle scores, square mile for square mile, the Duce and I are neither Jews nor monsters.

"Wherever England puts in an appearance we will attack her and we are strong enough to do so. Perhaps they are hoping for other States they can drag in. I do not know, but you who know me will realize that every contingency has, in a matter-of-fact manner, been calculated. Perhaps they are counting on hunger. We have organized our life rationally. There never will be hunger and no lack of raw materials.

Draws Laugh from Crowd.

"They undertook an idiotic attempt to bring a cleavage between the Duce and the Italian people. Another lord might come and try to separate me from the German people; others have tried that and failed. . . .

"This generation is full of fight. Blow for blow we will return and if the world were full of devils we would succeed anyway.

"One English statesman figures out I have made seven mistakes in the past year. I check up and found I had made 724 mistakes, but my enemies 4,385,000."

There was laughter at this juncture.

"We are entering upon a new year with the defense force equipped as never before in German history. We are working ceaselessly on improvements. This spring the U-boat fight will begin. It will show we have not been asleep. The air force will properly continue to introduce itself. Our production continues. What others are planning is already a reality with us.

"This will be the historical year of the new order in Europe. Tyranny will be abolished. The world will be open to all. The foundations for real understanding of peoples will be laid.

"My prediction of September, 1939, will come true: That the Jews' role is ended. People after people are sharing our racial conceptions. There will be a front of Aryan humanity against international Jewish profiteers.

"Let our prayer be that God grant us victory this year."

With those words the man on whom the late President Paul von Hindenburg conferred the chancellorship just eight years ago today finished his address.

Attacks Britain.

Hitler devoted twenty-five minutes of his speech to an attack on the British Empire, which he called the product of 300 years of robbery and Britain herself the most "anti-social" State in the world—"a paradise for a few, continuous misery for the masses."

Britain, he said, might have to come to Germany one day "to study our social program." He asserted there is "evidence that in other countries, such as England, a social crisis is beginning." He called British democracy "mere sham" and said the British dare not "institute a plebiscite among her own peoples to determine whether they desire to belong to the empire."

Then he added:

"Concentration camps were an English, not a German, invention."

He declared that "The lie is constantly spread around the world that the authoritarian States want to conquer the world," but actually, he said, "Our enemies are the ones who have the lust of conquest."

He charged Britain with wishing to maintain supremacy over Germany, Italy and Japan.

"To keep up the pretence of being a world Power," he said, "Britain must now incite nations against nations outside Europe, for within Europe she no longer has anything to say."

Hitler in boasting of the armed power of Germany said that the Reich had "armed and armed and armed" and that his opponents did not realize "that they haven't even seen anything of our strength."

"One should never tell everything one has up one's sleeve," he added.

"I wonder what they would say if they really knew how well armed we are, how many things we still have that are a thousand times as strong as the strength we have already displayed."

Speaks of Roosevelt.

Addressing the German nation, he said:

"Eight years ago nobody was ready to believe in the ultimate survival of our Government."

Conditions at the time, he said, were the direct result of the way the last world war was concluded.

"In discussing the details I don't want to go into personalities," he said. "The American President, Roosevelt, himself stated that the conditions in Germany could not be placed at the door of the German people themselves."

He described what he termed Germany's "natural desires . . . to be with the outside world," and added that Germany's desire "to import and to export was as natural as that which motivated England in expanding her empire."

He said the "type of government . . . responsible for Britain's imperialism certainly . . . is not a democratic Government, when we consider the multitudes of people who are languishing in prison in India, Egypt and elsewhere."

Hitler said it was "important for us to emphasize again and again the injustice of a small nation like England ruling over so large a portion of the earth's surface."

British rule, he said, had been perpetuated "not on the basis of an ideal but solely as a result of British power-politics," and that "Great Britain was unable to tolerate the co-existence of Germany."

Refers to Woodrow Wilson.

Since 1871, Hitler said, England had been "trying to break (Germany) up."

"It is here that the reasons must be found for the last world war."

Germany had not been conquered since 1871 "by force of arms," he went on, blaming the loss of the war in 1918 on "faults and mistakes . . . by a group of leaders within the German Reich."

The "blind faith which the German people felt for the other democracies of the world," he said, was the "last reason for her downfall at that time."

"Promise after promise was made to Germany," he declared, "beginning with high-sounding statements of the then American President, Wilson. And none of them has been kept."

Hitler declared he had been acting as a result of the mandate given to him by the German nation as a whole. He termed the rise of national socialism a peaceful accomplishment "without bloodshed—without breaking a single window," and added that everything he had done was with one aim—that of "bringing about the destruction and cancellation of the Treaty of Versailles."

Assails Democracies.

Efforts to achieve this purpose through peaceful means, he said, were unsuccessful.

"The democracies, and principally England, tried to talk us out of it. But they used persuasion such as might have been successful with the men who ruled Germany prior to the days of National Socialism. The big mistake they made, however, was the fact that these methods could not be successful with the new Germany."

He came to the realization, he said, that "conference tables could never accomplish what we had to accomplish, and thus I simply decided to leave the conference tables and to proceed alone."

He declared that when he noticed that people "like Churchill, Eden and others" were again bent on the "same old policy of disorganization and destruction, I decided that armament would be the only answer to them."

Then, he asserted, "they didn't believe that I meant business. They were simply foolish. And when a man is a fool, he believes that every one else is foolish too."

Interprets Ship Warning.

In reference to Hitler's statement on torpedoing ships, authorized Nazi spokesmen held that he intended to give a renewed warning that any ship entering the blockaded zones, well-known to all the navies of the world and about which all neutral Powers

had been advised, would be torpedoed, irrespective of nationality. As the American neutrality law now stands, American ships are not permitted to enter the danger zones and this warning naturally creates no new situation so far as America is concerned, they added.

Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany by President Paul von Hindenburg on the morning of January 30, 1933, after his Nazi party had captured 229 seats in the Reichstag, enough to insure that no Cabinet could be formed without his cooperation. He immediately dissolved the Reichstag and won a majority in the new elections, whereupon the Reichstag granted him dictatorial powers.

Then, on the death of President von Hindenburg on August 2, 1934, Hitler took over the presidency also and assumed the titles of Fuehrer and Reichskanzler (Leader and Chancellor).

The customary peace-time flag displays and columns of marching men were dispensed with today as they were last year, because of the war. On the 1940 anniversary, Hitler spoke from the sportspalast, telling his party that France and England would get a taste of the fight they had asked for.

British See Little Value In Hitler's Speech

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Informed British quarters described Adolf Hitler's speech today as one "full of generalities and a lot of petty points in comparison with recent powerful utterances of President Roosevelt."

They said that they regarded the German leader's words as merely a pep talk along familiar lines, "but one offering no solid ground of comfort for the German people."

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land and Belgium broke down after a few days. England was chased away from the continent.

Now I've read several times that the Englishmen have the intention somewhere to begin with a great offensive. I've but one wish, namely, that they please tell me that beforehand. I'll then have that region evacuated beforehand. I'd like very much to spare them the difficulty of landing.

What, after all, are the Englishmen expecting? We're standing here on this continent, and where we are standing nobody can crowd us off. We've created certain bases for ourselves, and when the hour comes we'll set out for decisive blows.

That we have improved our time these gentlemen will take cognizance of historically during the present year. What are they hoping for? For help from elsewhere? From America?

"No Quarrel With Americans"

I can only say this: We have from the beginning put every possibility into our calculations. That the German people have no quarrel with the American people is clear to everybody who doesn't want consciously to twist the facts and claim its opposite.

Never yet has Germany sponsored interests on the American continent except that it helped to fight for the liberty of that continent.

If he states of that continent, however, now attempt possibly to interfere with the European conflict, then the war aims (Zielsetzung) will change even faster. Then all Europe will rise in its own defense.

Let there be no deception about one fact: Whoever believes he can help England must at all events know one thing:

Every ship, with or without convoy, that comes within range of our torpedo tubes will be torpedoed.

We're engaged in a war which we did not desire. On the contrary, one cannot stretch his hand out to the other fellow oftener than we did.

When, however, others are looking for a fight and aim at extirpating the German nation, then they are in for a terrific surprise.

This time they do not encounter a fatigued Germany as in the World War.

If, however, other hopes prevail, I can only say I do not understand them.

Italian Collapse Denied

If the assertion is made that Italy will fall off, let no one invent revolutions in Milan, but look out so there will be no revolutions in their own quarters.

The relationship of Germany and Italy is looked upon by these states in the way they are accustomed to look upon their own relationships.

With the democracies, if one helps the other it always demands something for that favor. For example, strategic bases, which are then occupied by them.

When Italian flying squadrons were stationed on the Atlantic coast, English newspapers opined that Italy was meddling with our methods of enducting the war and that she had demanded a base for the future on that Atlantic in return therefor. Now that German soldiers are in Sicily, they claim that Germany likely will seize Sicily.

The gentlemen may rest assured: With tricks like that one cannot move a single person either in Germany or Italy. They are showing above all that these other gentlemen do not comprehend the meaning of this war, which we do, however, comprehend: Wherever we can strike at England, we shall strike.

"Our Bill Is a Total Bill"

If, however, they now already see proof of their victory in the few failures of our partner, then I fail to understand Englishmen Hitherto they have always seen nothing but proof of their own great victory in their own failures.

These gentlemen may rest convinced: Our bill is a total bill, and it will be paid at the end of the war point by point, square kilometer by square kilometer.

And there is another point of which they may be convinced, the Duce and I, we, too, are neither Jews nor jobbers. If we two clasp hands, that's a handclasp of men who possess honor. That, I hope, will become clear to these gentlemen during the course of this year.

Perhaps they are also hoping for the Balkans. I wouldn't put much stock in that either, for one thing is certain: Wherever England puts in an appearance, we will attack her, and we are strong enough to do so.

Perhaps they are placing their hopes in other states whom they might yet drag in. I can give but one assurance: Every possibility that is even remotely thinkable we have placed in our calculations. At the end stands our victory.

"Germans Will Never Starve"

Perhaps, finally, others are placing their hope in hunger. We knew from the beginning that, of course, there can be no surplus in war time. But the German people will never starve. Rather, the English will do so.

Lack of raw material? There, too, we have provided for everything. Hence the Four-Year Plan.

Then they say: Yes, but the mistakes that they are making—good God, who doesn't make mistakes? I read this morning that an English statesman figured out by some method, I don't know where he got it from, that during 1940 I made seven mistakes.

Seven mistakes!!

The man was in error. I afterward figured it out. I didn't make seven mistakes, but 724; but I figured further: And my opponents made 4,385,000 mistakes.

We will get along with our mistakes all right . . . and if my opponents do as many clever things as in the last year, then I'm satisfied also.

Stronger Than Ever

And so we are entering upon the ne wyear with defense forces equipped as never before in German history.

On land, the number of divisions has been increased mightily. The tremendous and unique experience of war has been taken advantage of by leaders and men. Much work has been done and is continuing ceaselessly. Our equipment has been improved. Our opponents will see how it has been improved.

At sea, U-boat warfare will begin this spring, and our opponent will realize there also that we haven't slept.

The Luftwaffe will likewise make its presentations.

The entire armed forces will compel the decision.

Our production has increased mightily in all realms. What others are planning has become reality with us. The German people stand prepared behind their leadership, trustful in its armed force and ready to bear whatever fate happens to decree.

The year 1941 will—of this I am convinced—be a historic year of the great new order for Europe.

The program can be none other than opening up the world to all, eliminating preferential rights for individuals and breaking the tryranny of certain peoples.

Foresees Reconciliation

Finally, this year will help really to render secure the foundations for understanding of peoples and thereby for reconciliation of nations.

I don't want to avoid referring to what I already said on Sept. 1, 1939, in the German Reichstag, namely, that if the rest of the world really should be forced into a general war by Jewry, the whole of Jewdom will have ceased playing a role in Europe.

Let them laugh about that today if they wish. The coming months and years will prove that here, too, I prophesied correctly.

Already you see our racial creed is finding roots in one people after another.

I am hoping that even those peoples who today are lined up in enmity against us will one day recognize their greater domestic enemy, and that they will then yet enter into one front side by side with us—a front of an Aryan humanity against international Jewish exploitation and corruption of peoples.

Partial Text of Hitler's Speech

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP).—Following is a partial text of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's speech here today:

The year that lies behind us has practically decided this war.

The attempt in the north to cut off our ore supplies and to gain bases for attack against northeastern Germany was frustrated within a few weeks. The attempt to reach the Ruhr zone via Hol-

HITLER'S FALL PREDICTED IN LONDON REPLY

Forcing German People To Throw Off Nazis Declared War's Aim

Britain And America Will Fight To Bitter End, Says BBC Broadcast

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Jan. 30—The British Broadcasting Corporation in a German-language broadcast tonight gave the "British people's answer" to Adolf Hitler's speech by predicting that the "free people of Britain and America will fight this war to the bitter end," to force the German people "to throw off the Nazis."

The broadcast heard here by CBS said:

"The Führer now is no longer the protector of western culture against Communism, he no longer is the understanding German patriot who once asserted that when the shackles of the Versailles treaty have been broken, Germany will be satisfied. . . .

Echo Hitler's Declaration

"He said . . . National Socialism has to destroy Great Britain or National Socialism will be destroyed by Great Britain.

"We English completely conform with this declaration, and we believe that the American people also will agree with Hitler in this point. The world cannot remain split into two strong groups, one democratic and the other group authoritarian. . . . And today, Hitler, under the frantic applause of his party followers, declared war on all the free peoples of the world in the name of Germany, Italy and Japan. . . .

Prophesy Nazidom's Collapse

"But there is one thing more to say. . . . Look across the Atlantic and watch how the free peoples in the New World are stirring. Look around in Europe and look how the oppressed peoples stir and how they prepare for that day which will liberate them from Hitler's robber order.

"Hitler is right; this war will end with collapse and a revolution on one side or the other, and we in Great Britain will make our prophsey:

"The free peoples of Great Britain and of America will fight this war to the bitter end, and, to use Hitler's own words, the German people will do all that which is necessary for its own interests, which is that it will be forced to throw off the Nazis."

Must End Nazi Scourge Forever, Says Newall

Ottawa, Jan. 30 (AP)—Sir Cyril Newall, Governor-General-designate of New Zealand and marshal of the Royal Air Force, said today "unless we can get as quickly as possible everything that can be spared from this continent our triumph over Germany may be delayed."

"When the day of triumph comes," he said, "I sincerely trust we won't do the same as we did after the last war.

Too Lenient Last Time, He Says

"Then we were inclined to be too lenient and too forgiving. This time we must put our heel down and put an end to this Nazi scourge for all time."

Sir Cyril said he was convinced that Germany seriously attempted to invade Britain last September but failed because of the R. A. F. mastery of the air.

"If he (Germany) tries again he will get another hiding . . . the British populace is ready to fight him from door to door if necessary."

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Hitler's 8th Anniversary; Has Reached Many Goals

JOHN H. MARTIN

Promises Victory to Germany This Year. Health Apparently Excellent

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NEW YORK (AP)—Hitler has promised his people complete victory over their foes this year—his ninth in power.

The leader who transformed a defeated, humiliated nation into a mighty fighting machine now dominating most of Europe has made many promises since he became Germany's Chancellor eight years ago today.

The record shows he has kept many of them.

The earliest and best source for National Socialist objectives, Hitler's own autobiography, "Mein Kampf" (My Struggle), gave this general scheme:

Germany was to grow strong at home by elimination of all Jewish elements and Communism, by abolition of parliament, other divergent-thought groups; by uniting all German people through a racial superiority doctrine; by increasing the birth rate, and finally, the construction of a formidable military machine.

Was to Destroy France

France, a "mortal enemy" of the German people, was to be destroyed. Russia was pictured as a state originally organized by German genius ruling over an inferior Slavic people, but held under heel by Bolshevist Jews. Russia was to be saved by the German sword, argued the book, thus necessitating eastward expansion.

Austria was to be assimilated. British friendship was to be maintained. Prospective allies were seen in Britain and Italy.

Nearly all these goals have been achieved by Hitler's armies, and embellished, too. Half of France and half of Poland are occupied by Germany, all of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. Nazi troops also occupy Rumania.

Britain Remains a Snag

An ally was gained in Mussolini's Italy, but British friendship not only was lost but that empire remains the snag to Axis victory.

Late editions of "Mein Kampf" have eased the passages concerning Russia since Germany signed the non-aggresion treaty with the Soviets to pave the way for the invasion and division of Poland.

The drive against the Jews began soon after the Nazis took over power. Communism was wiped out or driven underground. The Nazis had a party purge in June, 1934, which took an acknowledged toll of 70 lives.

German secret rearmament, especially in airplanes, began early in the Nazi regime. Soon conscription was decreed, in violation of the Versailles Treaty.

Molded Childrens' Ideas

In addition to the train of emigres leaving Germany because of Jewish or part-Jewish birth, there went also those whose ideas clashed with the Nazi creed. Unswerving loyalty to the Fuehrer was demanded of every German.

The Hitler youth movement, by which the Nazis thus far have molded the ideas of one whole generation of German children, now numbers 7,500,000. All are taught Nazi conceptions of history, all trained to unquestioning obedience to der Fuehrer.

Hitler made of the workaday shovel a shining symbol in the organization of his labor battalions who cleared swamp lands, built highways across the Reich and worked the farm lands for a few cents a day. The roads were ready when the army was. They made easy the march into Holland, Belgium, Poland and Austria.

Concentration Camps

Concentration camps came to Germany with the rise of National Socialism. There could be no split allegiances, hence friction with the church.

But the rise of Hitlerism primarily was a measure of Germany's post-war disillusionment. The people had been broken by years of privation under the World War blockade. There were 2,000,000 dead. The Kaiser's soldiers came home to face street fighting, Allied occupation of their land, reparations, the loss of their colonies, inflation and collapse.

With the trappings of mysticism and the tactics of an old-time revivalist, Hitler raked these wounds and roused a nation. His theme was "Germany reborn."

France Debated, Didn't Move

France and Britain had plenty of post-war troubles. Their conservative, anti-Communist elements shared Germany's professed hatred of Russia and manifested sympathy with Germany's desire to shelter all German minorities within the Reich.

Germany's first foreign policy triumph was the Anglo-German naval pact in 1935 which astounded France. In effect, Britain with one hand granted Germany a legal fleet one-third as large as her own and with the other condemned Germany for creating an illegal army. The pact aided in shattering the "united front" formed at Stresa by Britain, France and Italy.

Germany next marched her troops into the demilitarized Rhineland. France debated but didn't move.

Move Into Austria

Hitler, who loves music, was attending the Bayreuth music festival in 1934 when Vienna Nazis killed little Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria in an unsuccessful revolt.

Four years later the Nazi Army moved into Austria.

The Sudetenland, via the Munich conference, next fell to Germany, and Prime Minister Chamberlain of Britain thought he had "peace in our time."

The remainder of Czechoslovakia was taken over the following Spring. Next, "atrocities," charged to Poles, on the German minority in Poland swept onto the front pages of the controlled German press, and Poland was invaded and conquered in September, 1939.

France's army nibbled at the strong German defense wall in the west, and Britain began moving troops to France as the major war settled into a Winter stalemate.

With the Spring the German armies overran Scandinavia, the Low Countries and France. France's army, considered by many the finest in Europe, collapsed, and Britain became a besieged island.

In his fight for a new world order Hitler has characterized himself as a champion of the "have-not" nations, and predicted a victory of "German labor" over "world gold."

As for the long-expected invasion attempt on Britain, he has told Britain and his own people to "be patient," that the "final blow" would be delivered at the right moment.

Since the defeat of France, he has extended his military and economic pact with Italy to include Japan. Article three of this treaty provides that any new nation entering either the European or Asiatic conflicts must meet the combined might of all three. Germany denied the pact is aimed at the United States.

Despite this pact, however, neither Germany nor Japan has entered the war against Greece, whose army has thrown Italian troops back into Albania.

Only recently, with Italy's plight in Italian Libya growing worse under the westward offensive of the British, Germany sent air aid to Italian Mediterranean bases.

The health of Hitler, a constant concern of Britain, apparently is excellent. He has thrived as his nation has grown.

He has put on weight, grown thicker in the waist and the neck. He eats almost no meat, has fruit for breakfast and vegetables for the other two meals. He does not smoke and until recently never was known to drink anything save tea or water. Now he indulges occasionally in an especially brewed light 1½ per cent beer.

George Says Hitler Tried To Still Nazi Fear of U.S.

Speech Pictured as an Effort to Offset Aid-Britain Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he thought Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's speech today at Berlin "undoubtedly was made to reassure the German people that the pending lease-lend bill was not unexpected by the German government. Its obvious purpose was to bring reassurance to the German people."

Senator George called the speech also a warning that Germany would treat as ships of a belligerent any American vessels sent to Great Britain with supplies. The neutrality act at present bans such use of American shipping, but possible use of American naval units to convoy supply ships is a point of issue in the continuing discussions of the aid-to-Britain bill.

Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "That speech will gain support for our bill. It is not news to us that Mr. Hitler is against us. However, American foreign policy is made in accordance with our interests—not Mr. Hitler's interests."

Another member of the committee, Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Democrat, of Indiana, asserted that Hitler's statement was "a perfectly natural one" for Hitler and would "not affect our situation in the least."

LONDON, JAN. 30—(AP)—THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION WROTE TONIGHT THAT THE LONDON CONSENSUS WAS THAT ADOLF HITLER'S SPEECH WAS "TEDIOUS AND WELL UP TO HIS USUAL STANDARD OF ABUSE."

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THE CORRESPONDENT ADDED THAT IT WAS GENERALLY ASSUMED THAT THE ADDRESS WAS A PEP TALK FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

HOUSE CLEARING WAY FOR AID BILL DEBATE

Committee Recommends Measure's Passage —Leaders Expect Quick Approval —Martin to Oppose It.

Washington, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The administration's British-aid bill was approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee today after efforts to write in a financial limit had been beaten.

The committee's action cleared the way for House debate on the measure, beginning probably on Monday.

The vote on final approval was taken quickly after the committee had defeated a proposal to place a $2,000,000,000 limit on transactions under the bill.

Representative Martin of Massachusetts, Republican leader in the House, announced that he would not support the legislation in its present form and that he considered the four amendments written in by the committee to be merely window dressing.

Republicans to Caucus.

He also said that Republican members of the House would hold a conference on the bill tomorrow. No canvass will be made of the Republicans as to how they will vote, he added, because it is not being made a partisan matter.

Describing his own position, Mr. Martin said:

"I wouldn't support the lease-lend bill as it came out of the committee. It's got to have more substantial amendments than it has.

"I wouldn't support a bill that would give aid to England, such as a $2,000,000,000 loan, without giving extraordinary powers to the President."

When the committee session broke up Chairman Bloom announced that the bill was reported out for House action with four major amendments adopted yesterday, but he declined to disclose the vote by which the committee gave its approval, saying, "You'll have to ask individual members about that."

Others reported that the vote was 17 to 8.

Mr. Bloom disclosed that in the last few minutes of its meeting the committee had rejected six amendments, ranging from an entirely new bill based on loans of money to Great Britain to a proposal to strike out a section authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to acquire arms and ammunition in a foreign country.

The four amendments which were approved by the committee would:

Limit the operation of the bill to the period ending June 30, 1943.

Require the President to consult with army and navy chiefs before disposing of any war material produced specifically for the defense of the United States.

Require the President to report to Congress at least every ninety days on transactions under the bill, except that he would not have to disclose information he considered incompatible with the public in-

terest.

Provide specifically that nothing in the bill grants any power for the President to order naval vessels into service to escort cargo convoys.

Hopes Country Is Pleased.

Commenting on the amendments, Mr. Bloom said:

"The action of the committee in reporting out the bill with these amendments meets the objections that were made and should satisfy the public that a majority of the committee wanted to be fair in presenting a bill that the country could be satisfied with."

The convoy amendment, the chairman continued, could not be made any more explicit.

"We just expressed the thought of the committee that this bill will not give the President the right to use convoys if he doesn't already have it," he explained.

Committee leaders will ask the rules committee tomorrow for legislative right of way for the measure, Mr. Bloom said. House leaders planned to call it up for debate Monday and they predicted a final vote by the night of February 7. Speaker Rayburn said he saw no reason why the House should alter the bill and he expressed belief all debate could be completed in five days.

Of amendments rejected by the committee this morning Mr. Bloom said that two were offered by Representatives Fish, Republican, of New York, and Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, each of whom tried to substitute a new British-aid bill based on outright loans to Great Britain. Mr. Mundt and Representative Eaton, Republican, of New Jersey, reported that each sought to put a $2,000,000,000 limit on transactions under the bill.

out of war rather than to get us into it.

"It is also the judgment of your committee that the bill provides the most efficient way of supplying all possible material aid to those countries which are resisting aggression.

"It accomplishes this objective in a manner which is best for our national defense and wholly consistent with the constitution and international law."

Broad Authority

The pending lease-lend measure would have give President Roosevelt broad authority to have military supplies manufactured here or elsewhere, with the Treasury, subject to later congressional appropriations footing the bill. The President then, in his discretion, could sell, lease, lend or "otherwise dispose of" the products to nations' whose defense he considered essential to the defense of the United States.

The committee's report was a lengthy document, first of all urging the House to approve the bill and then proceding to a minute analysis of the measure and of the amendments which the committee, with the approval of administration leaders, attached to it.

Calling the provisions empowering the President to lend or otherwise dispose of war materials the "most important" single clause of the bill, the committee went on to say:

"It authorizes the disposition by this government to any nation whose defense is vital to the defence of the United States of any defense article upon those terms and conditions which the President deems satisfactory.

Military Advice

"As to defense articles which are not specifically manufactured or procured on behalf of such a foreign government, the disposition can only be made after consultation with the chief of naval operations and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy."

At another point, in dealing with the definitions of "defense articles" the committee said the term includes "not only all arms, munitions, and implements of war, but also other commodities such as cotton, wheat, and all other agricultural products which may be necessary for defense purposes." It added:

"This term does not include men nor does any other provision of the bill deal with the utilization of our armed forces."

Turning to a provision empowering the President to provide repair facilities for vessels of a belligerent democracy and for outfitting such vessels, the committee noted—a point which has received much discussion—that the bill does not "in any way enlarge or modify the powers of the government to requisition . . . foreign ships interned in our ports."

Laws Suspended

The committee noted that the bill employs the phrase "notwithstanding the provisions of any other law" in numerous places, and said that conflicting laws were not repealed by that language but "suspended" to make it possible to carry out the purpose of the measure effectively. This had reference particularly to its use in connection with the President's powers to dispose of war materials.

"Also," the report continued, "the present bill, by empowering the President to authorize the secretary of the navy, for example, to build or procure torpedo boats specifically for a belligerent whose defense is vital to our defense and to release them for export, would prevail over Section 3 of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 stat. 222), which now makes it unlawful to send out of the United States a vessel of war built for a belligerent.

Wage Hour Laws Stand

"Similarly, the present bill as amended, would prevail over the act of June 28, 1892, as amended (27 stat. 321; 45 stat. 988) which authorizes the secretary of war in his discretion, if he deems it to be in the public good, to lease, for a period not exceeding five years and revokable at any time, such property of the United States under his control as may not at the time be required for public use. Under the terms of the present bill, the President, after consultation with the chief of staff of the army, could authorize the secretary of war to lease property, over which the secretary of war has control, which would not be revocable at the option of the secretary of war.

"The expression 'notwithstanding the provisions of any other law' when read together with the whole of the bill, as amended, does not in any way modify, repeal, or change such legislation as the Walsh-Healey act, the wages and hours law, the eight-hour law, the Wagner act, or other similar provisions of domestic law because there is no inconsistency between them and this bill. These laws continue in full force and effect and are in no way affected by this bill. Insofar as the powers granted by subsection (1) of section 3 are concerned, giving the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency, when authorized by the President, the power to manufacture or procure defense articles, no discretion is given to waive domestic legislation of the kind mentioned.

Credits Not Authorized

"The expression 'notwithstanding the provisions of any other law' does not repeal the Johnson act. By its specific terms and by its spirit, that act does not apply to this government or to a public corporation created by special authorization of Congress or to a public corporation controlled by the government. The Johnson act only prohibits the extensions of credit by individuals or private corporations to a foreign country which has defaulted on its debt to the United States.

This bill does not in any way authorize the extension of credits by private individuals to any foreign country which has defaulted on its debt to the United States; it simply sets up a method for supplying material aid, in the interests of our national defense, on a straight government-to-government basis.

Neutrality Law Stands

"Nor does this bill repeal the provisions of the neutrality act of 1939, which by its terms is applicable to private persons and corporations and not to the government itself."

Taking up the question of repayment for or replacement of the military supplies that would be loaned or leased to Great Britain under the measure, the committee said the measure empowered the President to require payment in "rubber, tin, the transfer of defense plants owned (by Great Britain) in this country or any other direct or indirect benefit to" the United States.

"The compelling need for this provision," it added, "is the fact that Britain, for example, only has enough assets which can be converted into dollars in both this country and abroad to pay for orders already placed in this country. According to the testimony of the Secretary of the Treasury, Britain does not have available assets convertible into dollars which can be used to place further orders or to acquire further defense articles in this country.

Powers Flexible

"The flexibility granted by this provision to the chief executive, who is, by the constitution, the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, is intended to enable him to act quickly and decisively in the best interests of this nation.

"It is conceivable that our national security may be materially furthered by supplying certain defending countries, such as Britain, for example, with certain war equipment without repayment in kind or property or any benefit other than that Britain actually uses it in the defense of the British Isles, thereby furthering our own national defense.

"Where the interests of our national defense are consistent with requiring payment for defense articles, for example, in tin, rubber, or other property, the Chief Executive of this government undoubtedly will make the best bargain possible for this country.

"Under this bill, this government would be empowered to transfer to Britain, for example, certain defense articles for use in the defense of the British Isles resulting in a benefit to the United States in that if Britain is successful in her gallant defense of our civilization our defense expenditures are likely to be reduced, or if Britain's ability to hold out is merely enhanced, we thus obtain valuable time adequately to prepare.

"In the opinion of your committee, this would be one of the kinds of benefits contemplated by the bill. However, this power is discretionary and not mandatory. In addition to such benefit, the government, of course, can require payment in kind or property."

Abstract on Committee Report on Lease-Lend Plan

By The Associated Press

An abstract of the majority report of the House foreign affairs committee on the lease-lend bill follows:

"In the considered opinion of your committee the bill as amended squarely meets these objectives of our national policy. It is the considered view of your committee, insofar as human minds can evaluate the situation, that the probable effect of the bill will be to keep us out of the war and to keep us from getting into it.

"In the judgment of your committee the bill as amended will be the most effective means of keeping us out of war.

"The bill as amended will be the most efficient way of supplying all possible material aid to those countries which are resisting aggression.

"It accomplishes this objective in a manner which is best for our national defense and wholly consistent with the constitution and international law.

Military Advice

"As to defense articles which are not specifically manufactured or procured on behalf of such a foreign government, the disposition can only be made after consultation with the chief of naval operations or the chief of staff of the army, or both.

"This provision, in a manner wholly consistent with our constitution, gives the flexibility necessary to meet the fast changing situation in the war abroad in order that our own national defense interests may be served best. It places this power of negotiation and disposition in the President, the Chief Executive with a lightning defense" against lightning war by passing the British-aid bill.

Says Nazis Fear to Declare War.

It was under questioning by Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, that Mr. Gerard said he favored a declaration of war against Germany. But he added that such a declaration would not actually be necessary if the President received the powers provided in the British-aid measure.

The United States, he said, "already has committed enough unneutral acts to warrant Germany in declaring war on us. But they don't do it because they are afraid of the effect on their own people."

"I think the American people, like the British, would rather die standing and free than kneeling in appeasement before the Nazis," Mr. Gerard declared.

"We are faced by what they call a blitz war—a lighting war—and this bill provides a lightning defense. This is no time for parley and meetings. We can

Gerard for War if Bill Loses

Tells Senators Nazis Will Seize Mexico and Loose Blitz Attack if Britain Falls.

Washington, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, announcing that he favored a declaration of war against Germany, predicted today that the Nazis would seize Mexico if Great Britain were defeated.

Supporting the administration's British-aid bill, Mr. Gerard, who served as Ambassador to Germany from 1913 to 1917, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that if Germany is victorious "we will meet the first shock of her attack in the countries to the south of us."

Germany and Italy now are sending vast sums to Mexico and other Latin American countries, he said, adding that if Germany wins the war in Europe, Mexico will be seized by the Nazis.

Mr. Gerard said he could see no hope for a negotiated peace in the war and he urged that Congress furnish this country trust our President with these powers—powers which he may have to exercise at a moment's notice if the world and our civilization is to be saved."

Bitter Times Forecast.

Mr. Gerard testified at a brief open session of the Senate committee. Secretary of War Stimson was called to appear at a closed session later in the day to give a detailed statement on the amount and kind of American aid already furnished to Great Britain.

Mr. Gerard forecast bitter times ahead.

"If Britain loses," he said, "the Nazis may take the British fleet, threatening the life of thousands of hostages or the destruction of all towns. In any event, they can build a great fleet with their resources, added to those of Belgium, Holland and France. The German fleet before the last war almost equalled the British.

"Give the power to our President. Do not let the world think that he has not our entire support. Unity is the watchword as a Blitz defense to a Blitz war."

Senator Johnson asserted that even if no actual declaration of war was made the course Mr. Gerard advocated would mean open warfare.

"It would be actual war and they would declare it, wouldn't they?" Mr. Johnson demanded.

"That depends on what the President does under this bill," the former envoy replied.

"You don't know what the President will do under the bill, do you?" Senator Johnson shot back.

"Certainly not," Mr. Gerard replied.

As to Attack in South.

He said that if Germany defeated Great Britain, Latin American countries would "face attack immediately."

"They couldn't resist without our help, could they?" asked Senator Barkley.

Mr. Gerard said he thought they could not and he expressed the belief the United States would join in the conflict at once.

Many Germans, loyal to their Fatherland, inhabit South American countries, Mr. Gerard continued, and Germany would use these to aid in penetrating Latin America. After the war Germany would hold South American countries "in an iron grip," he said.

"Then," he remarked, "we would have to live by taking in each other's washing."

Warns That Reich Hates Us.

"Don't think," the witness continued, "that if Germany wins she is going to send a ship over here bearing garlands and flowers. They hate us.

"Remember, too, that this man Hitler is an extraordinary man—

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a man with a wonderful sense of timing and he has the people behind him.

"It's wishful thinking to believe that a revolution can succeed in either Germany or Italy. The only place it could come is in the army, and do you think a successful army, occupying enemy territory, will revolt?"

"We are up against an awful problem," Mr. Gerard asserted, "and only a bill such as this, giving the President immediate powers, can save Britain and save the world."

Dr. Niebuhr Praises Bill.

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, told the committee at its afternoon session that he considered the administration's bill a "statesmanlike" measure which combined the two objectives of keeping out of war and yet helping the democracies fight totalitarianism.

"Is it your belief that this bill will keep us out of war?" asked Senator Johnson.

"I should hope so," the witness replied.

"Even if it didn't have the effect you would be for it wouldn't you?" Mr. Johnson asked. Dr. Niebuhr said that he would.

He said in response to further questioning that he thought there might be "worse terrors" than war.

Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, asked Dr. Niebuhr, who had testified that he was a minister of the Evangelical Reformed Church, whether he would have any objection to bearing arms if the United States went to war.

"I don't believe in clerical exemptions," the witness replied.

Mr. Clark then brought out through questioning that Dr. Niebuhr was 25 years old at the time of the world war and had not served in the United States military forces.

Dr. Niebuhr said the Nazis had "achieved something so close to pure evil" that it seemed imperative that the United States should make every effort short of war to prevent a Nazi victory.

"Were the Nazis to control Europe for only a decade," he said, "they would destroy some nations beyond all hope of reconstruction."

$16,000,000,000 DEBT INCREASE GETS APPROVAL

Ways and Means Group Gives Tentative Backing to Plan.

SERVICES MUST CURB BUYING

Morgenthau Says Factories Can't Produce All Equipment They Desire.

Washington, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Chairman Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, announced today that the House Ways and Means Committee had agreed tentatively to recommend legislation increasing the public debt limit from $49,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000 and making most future Government securities subject to Federal taxation.

Production Limits Spending.

Secretary Morgenthau said today that army and navy plans for great purchases were overly optimistic and that a $65,000,000,000 public debt limit should cover all needs of the next fiscal year, regardless of requirements of the aid-to-Britain program.

"If Congress passes the lease-lending bill, and I am sure they will," he said at a press conference, "whatever orders are placed by the army and navy, the productive capacity of the country is such that they will not be able to draw on the Treasury in excess of the President's program whatever the amount of British aid turns out to be."

He explained that he had several reasons for believing the proposed debt limit, which he advocated in a House hearing yesterday, would be sufficient.

These included:

1. "I think the army and navy estimates of expenditures are optimistic. Their eyes are bigger than their stomachs."

2. If the army and navy do spend as much as they expect, the President has estimated the debt on June 30, 1942, will be about $58,000,000,000, and with a $65,000,000,000 limit, "we will have a $7,000,000,000 cushion to take care of the British."

3. The productive capacity of the country is limited so that it might be impossible for both the army and navy and the British to buy all they want to buy, and one or the other might have to reduce its requirements accordingly.

The Secretary declined flatly to give any indication of how large the British aid program might be.

No Pressure Selling.

Mr. Morgenthau ordered a "no high pressure" rule for the Treasury's forthcoming campaign to borrow several billion dollars to finance the defense program.

Indicating that he wanted no repetition of world war scorn of persons who fail to buy Government securities, the Secretary read to reporters a Treasury memorandum which said in part:

"In bringing these offerings to public attention, we contemplate no campaign of high pressure salesmanship or propaganda.

"We have made a careful study of the liberty loan and war savings campaigns and the present British savings movement. I hope that we can profit from their experience."

He indicated, further, that no quick decision on methods would be made, since he said he was leaving next week for a week's rest with friends in Arizona.

AID TO BRITAIN HELD U. S. STEP OF LEAST PERIL

Under Secretary Replies To Japanese Charges On Far East Policy

Declares Defense Line In Pacific Fixed With Eye To Others' Actions

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 30—Questioning whether a negotiated peace now would "be worth the paper on which it was written," Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, declared tonight than an Axis victory in Europe would lead to economic and political attacks on South America and then a "physical invasion" of that area.

He described this as a more imminent danger than an "immediate attack directed against continental United States" and asserted that "the menace to our security through the passage of the control of the high seas to unfriendly hands is to my mind overwhelmingly apparent."

Addresses N. Y. U. Alumni

In an address to the Alumni Association of the New York University School of Law, Welles declared that this nation must be prepared in its own self-defense to render Great Britain, China and Greece "all necessary assistance which America can produce."

"The provisions of the legislation now pending in the Congress (the lease-lend measure), if enacted into law, would greatly facilitate that task," he said.

Answers Accusations

Welles answered accusations of Japanese leaders that the United States is "pursuing an aggressive policy in the Far East" and that "we have placed our line of defense in the western Pacific."

Denying that the United States was seeking to extend "its hegemony or jurisdiction in the Pacific area," Welles said "those lines of defense are fixed solely by what we estimate is required, in the light of such policies and acts by others, to insure the inviolability and the safety of our territory."

Cites Invaded Countries

With reference to a negotiated peace in Europe, Welles cited countries invaded by Germany in violation, he said, of "binding assurances." Then he asked:

"Under conditions in Europe today could American public opinion conceivably favor a negotiation for peace which would sanction the continued enslavement of the nations now occupied by German military forces?

"But, more than that, the negotiation of any lasting peace must be predicated upon the sincere desire of all the parties to such a settlement to abide by the agreements reached and to carry out the pledges which they make."

Sees "Probable Sequence"

Taking up "arguments that no successful crossing of the Atlantic by a hostile air power or a hostile invading force could be undertaken so long as we are properly prepared to defend ourselves," Welles said:

"Those who take this point of view seem to envision ultimate danger to the United States in the event of a victory by the Axis powers solely in the nature of an immediate attack directed against continental United States.

"They overlook, I believe, a more probable and a more logical sequence of events."

Export To Europe

He pointed out that other American republics depend "to the extent of one-half of their total exports upon the European market," and continued:

"Under the German barter system, with all of its complicated and attendant political manipulation, the Axis powers would inevitably attempt to impose a commercial and financial stranglehold upon these neighbors of ours and would at the same time commence immediately to undertake that same policy of commercial concessions which has been carried out in so many instances in their dealings with the smaller nations of Europe.

Then Invasion, He Says

"If, as a result of this combination of pressure and penetration, the successful conquerors of other continents were enabled to find receptive elements in the populations of some of the South American nations, it would not be long before subversive movements on a large scale would be undertaken.

"Should these prove successful, physical invasion would soon follow."

The United States, he said, would "undertake to join our neighbors in the defense of the Americas," but he added that this would be difficult "until and unless our own sea power had reached the full total now planned or under construction and were thus prepared to guard two oceans."

Urges All Aid

Welles concurred with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull that "every course which the United States may today pursue is necessarily fraught with danger."

But he declared the course least fraught with danger and "most likely to make it possible for the American people to stay out of war" was to increase production of armaments and make them available on an ever-increasing scale to Great Britain, China and Greece.

REVEALS GREETING TO LORD HALIFAX

State Department Publishes Roosevelt's Words.

Washington, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt has assured Viscount Halifax, the new British Ambassador, of "our firm determination to continue on an ever-increasing scale of assistance to Great Britain and to make available munitions and supplies now flowing from the rapidly expanding industrial facilities of the United States."

This assurance was given in an exchange of remarks between the President and the Ambassador in connection with the presentation of his letters of credence. Lord Halifax, in taking up his duties, told the President that American assistance to Great Britain was assuming ever-increasing importance.

"That assistance has already been invaluable," said Lord Halifax, "and its continuance, as your nation speedily develops its unrivaled industrial strength, will assuredly secure the triumph of the cause on which you no less than we are resolved."

The exchange of remarks, which took place when President Roosevelt greeted the Ambassador on his arrival at Annapolis last Friday, was made public today by the State Department.

DERNA IS TAKEN AS BRITISH PUSH ON FOR BENGASI

Axis Planes Raid Suez Canal Area, but No Damage Is Reported.

WAVELL SPEEDS UP DRIVE

Army of the Nile Wants to Rout Italians Before Nazi Aid Is on Large Scale.

Cairo, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—British and Australian troops entered Derna, Libya, today after overcoming the fiercest resistance yet shown by the Italians in all the desert campaign. Less than 10,000 Fascists were in the town, but they had fought stubbornly for four days.

Derna's fall had been announced by the British command without detail.

"The capture of Derna was completed this morning," the GHQ communique said briefly in announcing the fall of this stronghold, 175 miles west of the Egyptian frontier.

Meanwhile, word reached here that Axis warplanes raided the Suez Canal area this morning, but British reports said the bombs caused no casualties and no damage.

With British mechanized forces already operating beyond Derna, the next objective of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's desert fighters appeared to be Bengasi, 150 miles farther west of Derna. The fall of Derna followed British capture of Bardia on January 5 and Tobruk on January 22.

On the Eritrean front, today's communique said the concentration of British forces in the Agordat-Barentu sector was "proceeding smoothly in spite of distances and physical difficulties, which have been overcome."

In Italian Somaliland, farther to the south, operations were re-

ported progressing in in support of advance which have penetrated deep into that Italian colony.

Intense patrol activity, it added, is continuing east of Metemma on the Ethiopian front.

Stiff Resistance at Derna.

All of these operations were declared by British sources here to be under way in the hope of cracking Italy's colonial empire wide open before German intervention in the Middle East can materialize on a large scale.

Edward Kennedy, Associated Press correspondent who witnessed the opening of British operations before Derna, said the Imperial forces ran into stiff Italian opposition. The Fascists made a determined effort to delay the British outside the town, he said, to give them time to throw up a defensive line some miles to the west of Derna.

In a daylong battle against heavy Italian artillery fire, Australian infantry made a three-mile advance to a point within few miles of the port. By sundown one battery of Italian guns, which had given the most trouble, were said to have been silenced, while fire from other batteries gradually diminished.

While Derna had no great ring of fortifications like Tobruk and Bardia and no large garrison, three forts on ridges dominating the approach to the town bristled with big guns which poured thousands of shells into the ranks of the attackers.

Italian prisoners captured west of Tobruk were quoted as saying that about 1,000 Nazi airmen and technicians have already arrived in Libya, and military spokesmen, linking this information with reports of German infiltrations into Italy and recent Nazi aerial activities in the Mediterranean, predicted that a joint Axis offensive aimed at smashing British naval mastery of the Mediterranean was imminent.

In their drive westward from Tobruk the British are reported to have captured 10,000 additional prisoners, bringing the total taken so far in the North African campaign to nearly 130,000. Columns of Italian troops leaving the areas west of Tobruk in motor trucks were said to have been trapped by the swift-moving Australian forces before they could reach Derna.

Anzac Setback Reported.

Rome, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The Italians have repulsed the British forces in East Africa, and at one point have reoccupied a position previously captured by an Australian contingent, the Italian High Command announced today.

Intense activity of Italian artillery, patrols and motorized units was reported in eastern Libya, where the fighting has been centered in the area west of Tobruk. Italian planes were said to be active in support of the Fascist ground forces there.

The High Command acknowledged that British air raids on several Italian air bases in East Africa had caused slight damage, but reported one raider shot down. On the southern front in East Africa, the communique declared, the Italians attacked "in three different sectors and put the enemy columns to flight," while prisoners and arms were reported taken by the Italian forces that dislodged the Australian unit on the northern front.

Derna Taken By British in 4-Day Battle

10,000 Italians Beaten in Libya; Greeks Repel Albania Counter-Attack

By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Jan. 30.—The third major Italian bastion to fall in Libya—Derna, 175 miles west of the Egyptian frontier—was occupied today by British imperial troops after four days of the bitterest resistance offered by the Fascists in the whole of the North African campaign.

Derna's fall was announced by the British Middle East command in a single casual sentence: "The capture of Derna was completed this morning."

The town had been defended by fewer than 10,000 Italians, British sources in Cairo disclosed, but they fought with a violence encountered nowhere else in Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's thrust to the west.

While the British consolidated their position in Derna, mechanized units struck on toward Bengasi, 150 miles westward across Cyrenaica.

Authoritative reports received by Some of the forces defending Derna were believed to have been able toward the end to withdraw westward, but of this there was no positive confirmation.

The battle for Derna was no set piece and did not follow the pattern of previous British victories in the Libyan campaign. The town never was wholly surrounded, and from the first day of the general attack, when British armored forces racing from Tobruk reached Derna's outskirts, the Italians resisted strongly.

100,000 Italian Troops

The initial clash of tanks went in British favor, but the Italians retired behind ridges outside Derna and continuously and heavily shelled the British main forces. These artillery duels were followed by two days of heavy ground fighting.

Exactly how many men Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, the Italian commander in North Africa, might have to resist the British advance was not known here, but informants said there could be scarcely more than 100,000 first-line Italian troops left in Libya. Of these roughly half are understood to be stationed around Tripoli watching French Tunisia, whose commander in chief, Gen. Maxime Weygand, is assumed here not to have said his last word. The remaining half stand somewhere in the Libyan coastal area into which the British now are pushing on.

On the fronts in East Africa the British reported their forces in Italian Eritrea were concentrating behind some 4,000 Italians who had retreated in the Agordat-Barentu sector and were believed preparing to make a stand.

British operations were declared to be progressing "in all sectors" in Italian Somaliland. On the Ethiopian front intense patrol activity east of Metemma was reported.

The Egyptian Minister of the Interior acknowledged that Axis

Suez Area Bombed

The Egyptian Minister of the Interior acknowledged that Axis planes had bombed the area of the Suez Canal today, but declared there were no casualties and no damage.

Derna's fall was announced by the British command in a single casual sentence—"the capture of Derna was completed this morning."

It was Edward Kennedy, an Associated Press war correspondent, who reported in delayed dispatches from the front that the British had run into the strongest opposition yet seen in the campaign.

First "Real Counter-Attacks"

For the first time in the entire Libyan campaign, Kennedy wrote from the front, the Italians had tried to launch "real counter-attacks" which, though speedily crushed, indicated that the Fascists had only now recovered from the shock of British successes beginning at Sidi Barrani, Egypt.

Fascist aircraft operated in some force, he said, and seemed to show "a new will to fight."

As a sidelight to the fighting, Kennedy reported that two Italian prisoners insisted that Gen. Annibale (Electric Whiskers) Bergonzoli, whom the British have called a fugitive, was in command of the defense of Derna and had been commissioned to organize a new line behind it in a final attempt to halt the British drive and save Bengasi.

Greeks Renew Their Advance

ATHENS, Jan. 30 (AP). — Greek troops, on the offensive again after beating off a week of Italian counter-attacks, were reported tonight to have wrested new positions from the Fascists in the Albanian mountains north of Klisura.

Military advices said the Greeks, who observed brief front-line memorial services for their dead leader, Premier Gen. John Metaxas, forced the Italians to abandon their own counter-thrusts and withdraw hastily to new positions.

For a week Italian Gen. Ugo Cavallero's forces were said to have stabbed at the Greek lines to feel out weak positions, and not only failed but disclosed weak points in their own defenses. In this time, the Greeks said, Italian casualties numbered twenty for every one of their own.

A government spokesman said four recent Italian counter-attacks were crushed by artillery and automatic rifle fire. At one point, he said, the Fascists left behind their dead, wounded, many prisoners and much war equipment. In two days the Greeks took 200 prisoners, he declared.

Greek airmen downed two Italian planes, and anti-aircraft batteries were credited with destroying two more.

One report reaching Athens said the Italian liner Rex had steamed into Trieste with a load of wounded from the Albanian front.

On the home front, the new government headed by Alexandros Korizis began functioning while the populace paid tribute to Gen. Metaxas, who died yesterday. Thousands stood for hours in the rain in front of Athens Cathedral to file past his bier. Public places will be closed during the funeral tomorrow, and the government forbade the broadcasting of music until after the services.

British Build Tobruk Base

Clear Away Mines and Sunken Ships

By LARRY ALLEN

ABOARD A BRITISH WARSHIP AT TOBRUK, Jan. 30 (AP).—To maintain the momentum of the British drive across Libya, the Royal Navy and Engineers are swiftly rehabilitating this captured port and are turning it into an advance supply base—more than 200 miles west of the nearest railhead, at Mersa Matruh.

Their first task after Tobruk fell Jan. 22 was the removal of Italian mines guarding the harbor. Next the British turned to clearing away 17 sunken Italian ships, which menaced transports coming in with supplies and moving out with thousands of Fascist prisoners.

Use of this harbor brings the British fleet 400 miles west from its big base at Alexandria.

ANSALDO SAYS DECISION WILL BE MADE 'SOON'

America 'Already Can Be Considered A Belligerent,' Press Asserts

Rome Reports Victorious Counter-Attack On Eritrea Front

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Jan. 30—A united offensive against Britain which will make previous operations resemble "only preliminary episodes" was predicted by Fascist editorial spokesmen tonight as the high command reported victories by Italian troops counter-attacking in Eritrea.

Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's newspaper *Telegrafo*, in Leghorn, told the armed forces that Premier Mussolini and Adolf Hitler "would make the decisions soon for the attacks against the British."

Ansaldo's Threat

Speaking over the radio shortly before Hitler's promise of an Axis victory in 1941 was rebroadcast in Italy, Ansaldo indicated the new offensive would be timed to render United States help to Britain futile.

"The Italian and German peoples are well resolved not to let themselves give way to British capitalism, even if it appeals to the other side," Ansaldo said.

U. S. "Already A Belligerent"

The influential *Resto Del Carlino*, of Bologna, expressing the current Fascist view that the United States "already can be considered a belligerent," warned of graver complications "whenever the Roosevelt plan of increased aid to England is voted."

United States entrance into the conflict, the newspaper said, "will have no advantage for England."

British "Put In Flight"

British forces, including an Australian unit which was dislodged from a previously captured position, "were put to flight in Eritrea," the war communique said.

Prisoners and arms were reported taken in the attack on the Australians in the northern sector, while in the south the bulletin said British columns were routed in three places.

Plane Shot Down

"Our air formations intensively bombed enemy motorized units, troops and positions," the communique continued. One British plane was reported shot down in raids causing "slight damage" to Italian bases.

In Libya, the high command said, British forces were subjected to heavy artillery shelling west of Tobruk, "actively aided by our aviation."

[The communique did not mention specifically Derna, which the British officially announced they captured this morning.]

Bad weather was said to have hampered operations on the Greek front, where prisoners and arms were reported taken in large patrol actions.

Leave Blank

30.24 — 7253

30.24—7253

Dover Balloon Barrage Raided

Nazis Make Heaviest Assault on That Target Since Summer—Wilhelmshaven Bombed.

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—German fighter planes slashed at the Dover balloon barrage today in the heaviest assault on that target since last summer, while other raiders bombed London and outlying districts of Great Britain in the most persistent daylight attacks of recent weeks. Several deaths were reported in the London area.

Some of the big silver bags over Dover were shot down by planes which attacked under cover of a thick fog and low-hanging clouds. Dover residents took to cover as the unseen raiders sent the balloons blazing down.

For half an hour the planes ranged over the "hell corner" of the Kent coast. Anti-aircraft and machine-gun batteries sent up a thundering barrage.

Three Alarms in London.

Three daylight alerts sounded in London and the Ministry of Home Security announced that some shops and houses in the capital were damaged but that casualties were few. Most of the raiders blasting at the inland points came singly. One German plane was shot down, the Government announced.

London's alarms all sounded by midafternoon and before the Government's statement was issued there were reports of several deaths in one suburb. The third all-clear sounded just before tonight's blackout time.

All of the crew of a German bomber were reported killed when the plane was brought down over Essex.

In another London area, shoppers threw themselves to the ground or took refuge in doorways as bombs fell. Shops and a school were damaged, but no one was reported killed there. A lone wolf raider bombed an East Midlands village and then, it was reported, machine-gunned the streets. That town, too, escaped with no fatalities.

Two children were reported killed by a fire bomb in the London area, and Exchange Telegraph, the British news agency, said that a German plane was shot down in flames this afternoon near St. Osyth, Essex. The police were said to have captured the pilot.

A low-flying raider machine-gunned another part of East Anglia, dropping two bombs which caused some damage; and the anti-aircraft batteries along the Kentish coast were kept busy firing at German planes coming across the strait.

Wilhelmshaven Raided Again.

The German naval base at Wilhelmshaven was attacked by British bombers during the night, an official announcement said today. Other targets in northwest Germany were also bombed and all the attacking planes returned safely, the communique added.

It was the first attack in several nights on Wilhelmshaven, which has hitherto been the target of more than forty raids. Hanover, railway and industrial center of northwest Germany, was assaulted last Monday night when the Royal Air Force resumed its attacks on supply centers of the Nazi war machine after a weather-enforced lull.

Last night London was raided by night for the first time in ten days. The alarm lasted for four hours, during which the assault was intermittent. The Government said a few persons were killed and others injured, and that most of the high explosive and incendiary bombs dropped fell in London and surrounding districts, though raiders were also reported over East Anglia, the west and north of England and central Scotland.

An officers' house adjoining a London hospital was hit, causing an undetermined number of casualties. One body was recovered and the hospital staff worked to free persons believed to have been trapped. On the other hand, several houses were said to have been demolished in a southeast town and in one northwest town machine-gun bullets sprayed the streets just as citizens ran for the shelters.

Meanwhile today, a dense fog blotted out the Strait of Dover. An easterly wind was blowing. The German long-range guns in France opened fire on Dover shortly before daybreak, but there was only a brief burst and no casualties were reported.

Numerous Persons Killed.

Berlin, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Numerous civilians were killed and wounded when British war planes attacked two localities on the northwest coast of Germany during the night, the German High Command reported today, adding, however, that the damage was slight and limited exclusively to residential sections and a work camp. The areas raided were not specified.

Meanwhile, the communique reported, strong German combat squadrons carried out overnight attacks on war-vital objectives around London, raining explosives and fire bombs on the capital area. The Nazis also were said to have attacked industrial plants on the east coast and in central England, and to have bombed targets in southeast England in the course of armed reconnaisance.

Long-range German artillery shelled military targets on the English southeast coast, the communique added, and a German plane reported missing yesterday was said to have since returned to her base.

DNB, the official German news agency, reported that two German patrol boats a few nights ago destroyed three British speed boats which attempted a surprise attack off the German-occupied coast of France. DNB said that the German boats permitted the British to come close but at the last minute lifted anchors and moved out of the way of approaching torpedoes. They then pursued the British craft and destroyed them after a hot fight, the agency added.

Birmingham Raid Deaths Listed

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Several members of the staff of Birmingham University and some "unusually brilliant students" were killed by bombs which damaged university buildings during air raids, the annual report of Dr. R. E. Priestly, vice-chancellor, disclosed today. The dates of the raids were not given.

HEAVIEST DAY RAID IN WEEKS HITS BRITAIN

Nazis Blast Dover Balloon Barrage, Attack London Again

Bomb Strikes School In Midlands—R. A. F. Hammers Wilhelmshaven

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 30—German bombers stabbed at London, Dover, the eastern Midlands and southeast England today with the heaviest daylight raids in weeks, shooting down some of the big bags in Dover's balloon barrage and causing an undetermined number of casualties.

Three alerts were sounded in the capital up to dusk. The Ministry of Home Security announced that some shops and houses were damaged. Officers' quarters adjoining a London hospital were struck and several persons were believed to have been buried in the wreckage. One body was recovered.

Bomber Crew Killed

All members of the crew of a German bomber were killed when the plane was shot down over Essex.

In one district a school was reported hit and in the east Midlands, Britons said, a low-flying raider machine-gunned a village street, with no reported casualties.

Royal Air Force bombers struck at objectives in northwestern Germany during the night, an official announcement said, with the big naval base at Wilhelmshaven bearing the brunt.

[The German high command said a number of civilians were killed in the British attacks, but added that damage was "slight."]

200 Fire Bombs Dropped

More than 200 incendiaries started several fires in the working-class district of an English town, but all were reported to have been extinguished quickly.

The planes came over, many of them singly, despite low-hanging clouds and a heavy fog, and for thirty minutes ranged over the Dover area. Several of the silver balloons were brought down, despite intense anti-aircraft fire.

The *Luftwaffe* failed to follow up the day raiding with night attacks. At a late hour there were no reports of activity in any part of the country, even though there was less fog on the Strait of Dover and visibility was much better than in the day.

Met Little Opposition, Nazi Bombers Report

Berlin, Friday, Jan. 31 (AP)—German flyers returning from a night raid on London were quoted early today as saying they had met no anti-aircraft fire until they were one minute's flying time from the heart of the city.

They were declared to have dropped bombs without opposition from British night chasers.

Several German machines appeared back home with ice on the wings.

Raiders who flew to London Wednesday night reported belatedly that they had shot down seven barrage balloons.

Willkie Toasts Future In Inner Temple Ruins

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Ruins of what was once the Middle Temple caused Wendell L. Willkie to shake his head sadly today. He said damage to the library of the Inner Temple—destroyed by German bombers—and to the Hall was "unbelievable."

In an undamaged part of the Hall he accepted a glass of brandy from the Temple cellars. He raised the glass slowly to his lips in a toast "to the restoration of the Temple."

Willkie Visits Pub And Stands Treat

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 30—Wendell L. Willkie had his way today, paying an unescorted call on London's oft-quoted man-in-the-street and man-in-the-pub, drinking and talking with the "boys" and playing darts—the last with a losing score—and serving beer in one pub.

The American visitor jammed considerable of London into his tour. He is curtailing his visit, starting for home next week.

Beaten At Darts

He said he would be "delighted" to appear before the United States Senate committee hearing on the aid-to-Britain bill when he was told that Senator Gerald P. Nye, isolationist leader, had said Willkie should be heard.

At one place Willkie visited, the public house (saloon) proprietor, Harry Phillips, watched Willkie play darts with a loafing laborer and in celebration broke out a bottle of 1929 champagne.

The man easily defeated Willkie who commented: "This guy's too good."

Then the champagne was produced.

"I was going to keep this for Armistice Day," Phillips said. "But you are as good as Armistice Day and we'll open the bottle together."

Asked Behind Bar

The dart-throwing laborer stood by, almost unable to comprehend his victory.

"Blimey! I'm going all international," he said.

At the first place visited, also a pub Willkie was readily recognized by a group of soldiers and other customers. The proprietor invited him behind the bar.

Willkie ordered a round of beer for the "boys" and then, at their suggestion, he pulled the tap and served.

Lunching With Simon

He talked with the men about war living conditions and allied topics.

Laborers jammed in at the lunch hour, and the bigger the crowd, the bigger Willkie's smile.

"Step up, boys," he invited.

As he made ready to lunch with Lord Simon, the Lord Chancellor, Willkie commented:

"Yes, sir, I'm getting some good information."

(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.)

NIGHT LEAD WILLKIE (BUDGET)

BY EDDY GILMORE

LONDON, JAN 30-(AP)-AMBULANCE AND FIRE STATIONS WILL BE STUDIED AT FIRST HAND TOMORROW NIGHT BY WENDELL L.WILLKIE, WHO CAME HERE TO SEE FOR HIMSELF HOW BADLY BRITAIN NEEDS UNITED STATES AID FOR HER WAR EFFORT.

WILLKIE SAID HE WOULD LEAVE FOR THE PROVINCES SUNDAY NIGHT OR MONDAY, GOING TO COVENTRY, MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM IF POSSIBLE, AND WOULD START FOR HOME THE MIDDLE OF NEXT WEEK.

THE AMERICAN SAID THIS CURTAILMENT OF HIS VISIT HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH GETTING HOME TO TESTIFY ON THE AID-TO-BRITAIN BILL. WHEN WILLKIE WAS INFORMED THAT SENATOR GERALD P.NYE, ISOLATIONIST LEADER, HAD SAID HE OUGHT TO BE HEARD, WILLKIE SAID HE WOULD BE "DELIGHTED" TO APPEAR AT THE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE HEARING ON THE BILL.

"AS I SAID BEFORE I LEFT THE UNITED STATES I AM PERFECTLY WILLING TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE HOUSE OR SENATE COMMITTEE AT ANY TIME," HE COMMENTED. "IN FACT I'D LIKE TO."

WILLKIE MADE AN UNESCORTED CALL ON LONDON'S MAN-IN-THE-STREET AND THE MAN-IN-THE-PUB TODAY, DRINKING AND TALKING WITH "THE BOYS" AND PLAYING A LOSING GAME OF DARTS.

HARRY PHILLIPS, PROPRIETOR OF THE SALOON WHERE WILLKIE PLAYED DARTS WITH AN IDLE LABORER, BROKE OUT A BOTTLE OF CHAMPAGNE, 1929 VINTAGE, TO CELEBRATE THE VISIT.

THE MAN WHO BEAT WILLKIE AT DARTS LOOKED HAPPY AND ASTONISHED.

"BLIMEY! I'M GOING ALL INTERNATIONAL," HE SAID.

WILLKIE SAID LATER HIS OPPONENT WAS "TOO GOOD."

"ALSO HE KNEW THE RULES, AND THERE'S SOMETHING TO THAT," HE SAID.

AT THE FIRST PUB WILLKIE VISITED THE PROPRIETOR INVITED HIM TO COME BEHIND THE BAR. A GROUP OF SOLDIERS RECOGNIZED WILLKIE AND HE ORDERED A ROUND OF BEER. AT THEIR SUGGESTION HE PULLED THE TAP AND SERVED.

WILLKIE SAID LATER HE HAD DISCUSSED WITH OFFICIALS THE THINGS MOST NEEDED BY BRITAIN, BUT WOULD NOT TALK ON THIS SUBJECT UNTIL HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

R-UX213PES

GREEKS CAPTURE ALBANIAN HEIGHTS

Blow Halts Italian Thrust and Carries Further.

Athens, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—A strong attack by the Greek forces north of Klisura was reported today to have halted an Italian counter-attack at least temporarily, forcing the Italians to resume defensive tactics.

The Geeks said that their forces not only thwarted the Italian thrusts but advanced their own lines to new heights in that central Albanian sector. Starting at dawn yesterday, the Greeks were reported to have taken the offensive after the Italians had made several reconnaissance thrusts in an effort to feel out weak points in the Greek lines.

One Greek report from the front said that, in the counter-attacks launched by Italian Gen. Ugo Cavallero the last week, the Italians had lost twenty men for every Greek casualty. A Greek dispatch reaching Athens said the big Italian liner Rex had arrived at Trieste with a load of wounded troops.

Meanwhile thousands of persons after waiting in the rain, filed passed the flag-draped bier of Premier Gen. John Metaxas today to pay tribute to the man who had headed the Greek Government since August 4, 1936—longer than any other man in recent times. Gen. Metaxas will be buried here tomorrow.

Transition to the new Government was smooth and swift. Alexandros Korizis, appointed by King George II to the premiership, took up his duties a few hours after Gen. Metaxas died yesterday.

Rome, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The capture of Greek prisoners and arms by Italian troops in sharp patrol actions on the Albanian front was today reported by the Italian High Command. Operations were hampered by bad weather, the communique said, and it was indicated that the Italians were using considerable numbers of men in the patrol skirmishes.

Greek Soldier Is A Little Guy Who Battles For A Holy Cause

Evzone Described As Fighter Who Quarrels With Officers But Will Die To Gain His Objective

By J. WES GALLAGHER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Greek Army in Albania, Jan. 30—The Greek soldier who has rocked the invading Italian back on his heels is a whiskery little guy who wrangles with his superior officers almost to the point of fisticuffs, then expends his anger on the Fascist foeman with his officer showing the way.

The Greek soldier fights old-style with rifle, bayonet and hand grenade, for the Greek army is probably the least mechanized in Europe.

If he is punned as a "lady from Hellas," from the fact that the Evzones still are identified with the ballet-skirts they sometimes wear on parade, his ferocity must be measured on the Amazonian scale.

Faced Mechanized Army

He faced an Italian army mechanized to the last gadget after the German model. Tanks, scout cars, gun carriers, caterpillar troop carriers, rolling kitchens, mobile hospitals and columns of Diesel supply trucks carried the Italians to Ioannina, inside Greece, in October. Now they are halfway back to the sea in the high country of central Albania.

And the reason they are back there lies in the little man with the six-week beard and a towel tied around his ears to keep them from freezing.

30.24—7255

30.24—7255

The average Greek soldier is small. If he has been long at the front, he sports a mustache and beard—snow won't make shaving lather. His naturally dark complexion has been burned shades darker by the glare of sun on snow and the lash of icy winds. When he squats in the lee of a protecting rock to gossip with his squad his dark eyes flash.

Equipment Scarce

Equipment is scarce. A Greek soldier is considered well equipped when he has a uniform that encases but rarely fits him, a rifle with bayonet, a festoon of hand grenades, knapsack containing hard bread, cheese and olives and two blankets.

Until hundreds of casualties resulted from frozen feet and hands, few soldiers had mittens or wool socks—and some still have none.

Thus equipped, he is ready to get into the fighting—but before he starts up the last ridge there probably will be arguments.

The Greek army is probably the most democratic in the world. Each man from general to rawest recruit is an individualist.

Argue Behind Lines

Behind the lines, privates argue hotly and loudly with their superior officers up to and including colonels over the execution of orders. I have often tried to picture the impact of one of these discussions on a top sergeant of the United States Army.

The argument is carried on almost beard to beard. They gesticulate, and voices rise to a pitch where one expects blows to follow. But, finally the private gives in with a mighty, ear-high shrug of his shoulders clearly expressing his opinion of the business—then goes in and carries out the order with all his might.

No Leave Since Start Of War

Well led, many of these soldiers have been in the front lines without leave since the first day of the war. They march day after day over incredibly difficult terrain with hard bread and cheese rations.

Their clothing coated with ice, heads wrapped with towels to keep ears and cheeks from freezing, they have fought their way up mountain slopes against enemy fire and bitter winds lashing down from the peaks.

When they fell exhausted after grueling days without sleep, they dropped into shallow holes scooped in the snow, wrapping themselves in frosted blankets for a few hours sleep. When they awakened, they went on again.

Fight For Holy Cause

Outshadowing all other factors in the success of the Greek army against Italy's motorized forces and air auxiliary has been the apparent willingness of Greek soldiers to die, if need be, to gain their objective.

This, simply, is due to their unshakable belief that they fight for a holy cause.

"God is with us," they say as you meet them on the road.

Just as often as they voice indignation over the Italians invading their homeland, they bring up the matter of the Greek cruiser Helle.

Fight To Death For Metaxas

Athens, Jan. 30 (AP) — Greek warriors, on the offensive again after beating off a week of fierce Italian counter-attacks, were reported tonight to have wrested new positions from the Fascists in the rugged Albanian mountains north of Klisura.

Military advices said the Greeks, pausing only long enough to pledge themselves to a fight unto death at brief front-line memorial services for their dead leader, Premier Gen. John Metaxas, lashed out with such fury that the Italians were forced to abandon their own counter-thrusts and withdraw hastily to new positions.

Talks Nearing Conclusion

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Jan. 30 (AP)—Under Japanese mediators, delegates representing Thailand and French Indo-China sped armistice negotiations toward a conclusion tonight to clear the decks for Tokyo talks on final peace and other questions involving their future.

Informed quarters predicted that the current negotiations would be terminated tomorrow, with the delegates signing an agreement aboard the flag-bedecked Japanese cruiser Natori, which is anchored in Saigon harbor. These quarters forecast, furthermore, that the terms would be "cut and dried" and Japanese-dictated.

Just what other questions would be considered in Tokyo remained undisclosed tonight, but it was considered in some quarters that they would include the future status of Thailand and Indo-China in Japan's plans for spreading her influence to Southeast Asia.

Commanding almost as much attention as the negotiations were reports circulated in responsible quarters that three Japanese ships—the Tottori Maru, Saigon Maru and Bangkok Maru—had been withdrawn from service between Saigon and Singapore last month and put to hauling Japanese munitions to Bangkok, the Thai capital. It was said that these stores were for Japan's "future use." There was no further explanation.

In addition to the Natori, a Japanese light cruiser is tied up here, and six other Japanese warships—two cruisers, two aircraft carriers and two torpedo boats—have been reported concentrated off Cape Saint-Jacques, fifty miles southeast of Saigon.

Minor Skirmishes Go On

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 30 (AP)—Cessation of hostilities on the border of Indo-China except for minor skirmishes was announced by the Thai High Command today.

Thai casualties in the frontier conflict, which began two months ago, were estimated by the High Command at 100 killed and 300 wounded—said to be insignificant compared with French losses.

The end of the fighting, a communiqué declared, left Thai troops in possession of the entire east bank of the Mekong River—a region included in the original Thai territorial demands. Farther south, it was said, Thai troops have penetrated twenty-five miles into the Province of Cambodia.

Bombs Injure French Consul

HANOI, French Indo-China, Jan. 30 (AP)—Jean Camaly, French Consul at Lungchow, a Chinese town fifty miles from the Indo-Chinese border, was injured Tuesday when Japanese planes bombed that Kwangsi Province center, dispatches received here said today.

NAZIS REVEAL CONCERN OVER LAVAL DELAY

Fakir of Ipi, Thorn to British, Accused of Aiding Axis Agents

Nazi Propaganda Filtering From Afghanistan Into Northwest India Line

BOMBAY, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Fakir of Ipi, who has conducted a religious war against the British for many years, was reported in advices from the northwest frontier today to be in touch with Axis influences in Afghanistan. The reports, these advices said, were based partly on the fact that German leaflets emanating from Afghanistan were filtering into the northwest frontier area, where the Fakir, Mirga Ali Khan, has a tribal following.

Never Caught by British

Tall, spare and wild-eyed, with a full-blown beard and red-dyed hair, the forty-year-old Fakir of Ipi has been hunted by British soldiers on foot, on horseback, in armored cars and in airplanes, but never has been caught.

Son of a caravan driver, he worked as a coolie in the bazaars of Peshawar, in northwestern India, until he took up religion (he is a Mahometan) and became a fanatical scourge of the "infidel" British. He has been blamed for murder and rapine in the peaceful villages below his mountain stronghold, but to his followers he is "the champion of Islam," "the Firebrand" and "the Holy Man of the Sulaiman Mountains."

In 1937 the British sent a force that eventually totaled 40,000 men after the fakir and his marauding band. Hundreds of his followers were killed, but the fakir, in 1938 escaped into Afghanistan. In 1939 he aroused further concern when it was reported that he was toying with the idea of a federation of tribes and a Moslem state between the Northwest Frontier province of India and Afghanistan. Nothing came of it. Late in 1939, the Berlin radio reported that Soviet Russia was stirring up the holy man to new disorders.

Express Astonishment He and Petain Are Not Working Closer.

SEE RAPPROCHEMENT SLOWED

Foreign Office Spokesmen Hail French Editorials Urging Return to Cabinet.

Berlin, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Authorized Foreign Office spokesmen expressed astonishment and concern today over the failure of French Chief of State Philippe Petain and his former Foreign Minister Pierre Laval to get together more closely than indicated by their recent talk. They observed that a question is justified as to whether the French-German rapprochement, as envisaged in the meeting between Adolf Hitler and Marshal Petain, is to be actively pursued.

The question arose when a correspondent asked what the Foreign Office thought of a series of editorials appearing in the French press in the German occupied area which asked why Laval is not back in the Cabinet. Without doing more than stating that nothing has happened recently to indicate vigorous pursuance of rapprochement policies, authorized spokesmen said nevertheless that these questions asked by the French press were decidedly justified.

To the Foreign Office, they said, Laval is the principal exponent of the French-German policy. While declining to mix in domestic French affairs which resulted in the elimination of Laval from the Cabinet, the German Government is watching development with interest and apprehension, it was explained.

At first, these spokesmen continued, the German Government was inclined to view the misunderstanding between Petain and Laval as a mere episode. Now, they added, this character of the affair is disappearing steadily.

It has had no practical repercussions, however, so far as trade and other relations between France and Germany are conterned, these sources concluded.

Calls Situation Tense.

Vichy, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The Paris edition of the newspaper Paris-Soir said today "there is no more collaboration between Vichy and Berlin."

The paper which has no connection with the original Paris-Soir now published in Lyons, described the situation as "very tense" and said "confidence between Berlin and the Vichy governments has ceased to exist."

Jean Lachaire, writing in the newspaper Nouveau Temps, also published in Paris, said only a government of "almost entirely new faces, including those who were removed from the palace by a detestable plot," would be capable of resuming the collaboration policy.

Paris Couple Arrested; Killed and Ate 100 Cats

Dispatch, Via Berlin, Reports Dogs Now on Ration List

PARIS, Jan. 27 (via Berlin—delayed) (AP).—A man and his woman friends have been taken into custody here for killing and eating 100 cats they caught on the streets.

This latest development in the Paris food shortage came amid distribution of ration cards for consumption of cats, dogs and other animals.

One young baker caught trying to lure pigeons to him explained that he wanted to train them to go on the stage.

Red Army Intensifies War-Training Program

Order for 1941 Asks 'Utmost Results' by Next Fall

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP).—Marshal Simeon K. Timoshenko, Commissar of Defense, called for intensification of the campaign for reconstruction of the Red Army in "an order for the 1941 training year" issued today.

The marshal notified Soviet commanders to "achieve the utmost results by autumn," when army maneuvers usually are held. "Teach your troops only what is necessary for war and only in the way it is done in war," he directed as the main underlying principle.

Three-day War Test Begun in Istanbul

Istanbul, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Sirens screamed, planes roared overhead and civilians ducked into shelters today as Istanbul began three days of anti-war raid drills under a simulated state of war.

SOVIET-NAZI PACT SIGNED

Treaty Setting Frontier And Juridicial Status Sealed

Moscow, Jan. 30 (AP)—The official Soviet news agency, Tass, said Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff of Russia and the German Ambassador, Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg, today exchanged ratification instruments of a treaty on frontier and juridical status signed in Berlin August 31, 1940.

Nazis Swear In Norse Force

First Unit Vows Fidelity to Reich and Himmler at Oslo

OSLO, Jan. 30 (via Berlin) (AP).—The first detachment of the "Nordland" regiment, made up of Norwegians pledged to fight for the German cause, took an oath of fidelity today to Germany and to Heinrich Himmler, head of the Reich secret police.

Late Foreign Minister Lauded

Budapest, Hungary, Jan. 30 (AP)—Premier Count Paul Teleky eulogized the late Foreign Minister Istvan Csaky as a statesman vitally instrumental in regaining territory for Hungary in a funeral oration in Parliament today.

The hearse carrying the body of Csaky, who died Monday, was followed by Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Government leaders and the nobility through streets decked with black flags.

War Minister General Koroly Bartha, en route from a conference in Berlin, was the only high Government official absent.

Yugoslavia Curbs Activity Of 2 U.S. Correspondents

Italian Protest Over Riot Story Brings Restrictions

BELGRADE, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Yugoslav Foreign Office has restricted the activity of two American correspondents after a vigorous protest by the Italian government over their accounts of reported riots in Italy.

Winston Burdett, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, who sent a story of an alleged demonstration in Milan, was barred from use of the telephone for seven days and use of the radio indefinitely.

Ray Brock, "New York Times" correspondent, was refused permission to use the telephone for seven days.

Neither was deprived of cable facilities, but their stories were made subject to pre-censorship.

Arthur Bliss Lane, American Minister to Yugoslavia, acted as intermediary.

Paraders for Mussolini

TRIESTE, Jan. 30 (AP).—Demonstrating Italians carrying flags and placards proclaiming their devotion to Premier Benito Mussolini paraded in the streets here today and were addressed by Fascist party leaders.

BUCHAREST SEIZES 2000 FOR REVOLT

52 Women Held Among Leaders in Riots.

Bucharest, Jan. 30 (Passed by Military Censor) (A. P.).—More than 2,000 leaders of last week's rebellion in Rumania, including fifty-two gun women, have been arrested in Bucharest alone, it was announced officially today, and 32,635 machine-guns, rifles, revolvers and hand grenades, and nearly 400,000 rounds of ammunition have been seized.

A list of 498 Iron Guardsmen arrested for their part in the revolution was issued last night. It did not contain the name of Vice-Premier Horia Sima, the Guard leader who had previously been reported in custody.

A communique declared that pamphlets seized in one Iron Guard headquarters proved that the rebellion was based on communistic terroristic principles.

Oscar Kaufmann, Rumanian banker who has fled to London, was meanwhile placed on trial in absentia, accused of unlawfully exporting $97,000 of American money.

Sert to Paint Vich Murals

Will Replace Cathedral Decorations Lost in 1936 Fire

BARCELONA, Jan. 30 (AP).—Jose Maria Sert, well known Spanish painter, has been engaged to paint murals in the Vich Cathedral to replace those destroyed by fire in 1936

The paintings, which will depict episodes of the Spanish civil war and religious themes, are to cover some 3,500 square yards and be filled with larger than lifesize figures.

The cathedral at Vich, forty miles north of Barcelona, is one of the oldest in Spain.

Cuba Curbs Fascists, Reds

Spanish Falangists Hardest Hit by Ban on Propaganda

HAVANA, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Cuban government barred all forms of Falangist, Nazi and Communist propaganda activities under a decree today. The Spanish Falangist group is most affected because the party is not now recognized legally by the government.

Official circles said the Spanish government, at Cuba's request, had ordered the recall of Consul-General Genaro Riestra. The Cuban Senate asked the recall, asserting Riestra had attempted to aid organization of the Spanish Falange (Fascist party) in this country.

New Party in South Africa

Afrikaner Organization to Follow Anti-War Policy

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, Jan. 30 (AP).—The formation of a new political group named the Afrikaner party which will follow the broad outlines of Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog's anti-war policy was announced today.

The party is composed of ten Assemblymen and three Senators, who separated from the Reunited Nationalist party, the leadership of which Hertzog resigned last month following differences of opinion with influential members.

Dr. D. F. Malan was elected leader of the Reunited Nationalists, succing Hertzog.

Deported Editor Coming Here

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 30 (AP).—William Scott, New Zealand editor of "The Panama-American" who was deported by the government for meddling in Panamanian politics, prepared to leave tonight for New York aboard the steamship Talamanca.

Costa Rica Bans Nazi Mail

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Jan. 30 (AP).—Mail matter described as Nazi propaganda was banned today by the Costa Rican postal department on the ground that it was offensive to a friendly nation, Great Britain, over the protest of Felix Tripeloury, German charge d'affaires.

British Lift Irish Livestock Ban

DUBLIN, Jan. 30 (AP).—The British Port of Birkenhead, which recently was closed to Irish livestock, has been reopened, it was announced here tonight. The British Ministry of Agriculture had banned Irish livestock because of foot-and-mouth disease in County Derry.

U. S. Warships Visit Colombia

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, Jan. 30 (AP).—The United States destroyer Semmes and the submarine Triton, the latter on her first voyage, arrived here today. The officers of the ships, after exchanging courtesy visits with the Governor and other authorities here, were to attend the Barranquilla Club tonight for a special entertainment organized by residents from North America.

No Rum Ration in London

Fire Fighters Must Depend on Wool Underwear to Keep Warm

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—"Woolies," not rum, will keep England's fire fighters warm during the winter months.

Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, asked in the House of Commons today if he would arrange to ration rum to the firemen, said he did not propose to do so.

Viscountess Astor interrupted, saying, "Though rum may warm people it doesn't make them more alert."

"I think," Morrison added, "an issue of warm underclothing would be better."

Dutch Submarine Lost

Netherlands Government in Exile Says Craft Was on War Duty

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Netherlands government in exile announced today the loss of one of its submarines on war service. The name of the submarine and the nature of the operations in which it was engaged were not disclosed. It was the second undersea boat the Dutch have lost since they joined the British. The loss of the first was announced last Dec. 9.

The sinking of the British trawler Pelton was reported tonight by the Admiralty.

GRAND NATIONAL OFF

Famous Steeplechase Won't Be Run This Year.

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—For the first time since its inception 104 years ago, the Grand National Steeplechase will not be run this year, it was disclosed today by Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary.

Questioned in the House of Commons by D. L. Lipson of Cheltenham, the Home Secretary said that he had concluded that a substitute race at Cheltenham was undesirable.

The Grand National over the Aintree course is said to be the world's greatest test of stamina and jumping ability for horses. The course is four mil[illegible] 856 [illegible]ds long.

In Behalf Of Pacifist Pastors

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Archbishop of York appealed to the British Broadcasting Corporation today to permit pacifist preachers to broadcast a Gospel message provided they don't advocate pacifism.

Brunettes' Comeback

Englishwomen Lack The Wherewithal To Keep Their Tresses Golden

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—If it's true what they say about gentlemen, this war may work out to the benefit of brunettes.

Thousands of women who depend on the skill of chemists to keep their golden tresses golden are being "blacked out" by the Government's restrictive orders against luxury articles.

Hairdressers are forecasting a revolution in hairdressing styles also because of the great hairpin shortage. They predict a return to the shingle or page-boy bob.

HOPKINS SEES KING

Roosevelt's Envoy Lunches at Buckingham Palace.

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, had an audience today with King George and remained at Buckingham Palace for luncheon with the King and Queen Elizabeth.

1,000 MORE TO JOIN REFUGEES' COLONY

Intergovernmental Committee Told of Plans for Sosua Site in Dominican Republic

$125,000 IS CONTRIBUTED

Rosenwald Family Donates Sum to Project Because of Its 'Constructive Work'

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Intergovernmental Committee for the settlement of European refugees in the Western Hemisphere was told today that 1,000 additional settlers would be established this year at the Sosua Colony in the Dominican Republic.

The report was made by James N. Rosenberg of New York, president of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, as the committee representing thirty-two nations, including the United States and Britain, opened a convention here.

The Sosua Colony was set up through the cooperation of Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo, former President of the Dominican Republic. Mr. Rosenberg said the colony already had 750 acres under cultivation, worked by 300 refugees. He described the colony as a success and said that its plan was to grow cocoanuts, cocoa, castor beans and other products that could find a market in the United States.

The settlement association's capital was more than $1,000,000, Mr. Rosenberg said, and expenses were running $1,000 weekly in the republic.

Speakers included President Troncoso de la Concha, Robert T. Pell of the United States State Department, Alexander S. Patterson, British Minister; Armand Baron, French Minister; George Warren, Secretary of the Refugee Committee established by President Roosevelt, and Alfred Wagg, secretary of the Intergovernmental Committee.

All speakers expressed thanks to President Roosevelt for bringing about the 1938 Evian conference of Refugees, which led to formation of the Intergovernmental Committee.

6 FIRMS INDICTED FOR CONTROL OF U. S. MAGNESIUM

German and American Concerns Accused Of Hindering Defense

Supply Shortage and High Price Laid to 'Unlawful' Foreign Curbs on Output

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—A conspiracy to restrict and stifle domestic production of magnesium, resulting in delay and impediment of the defense program, was charged today against a combination of American and German firms.

A federal grand jury which returned the indictments against six corporations and nine of their officers said its purpose was "to destroy unlawful foreign restrictions on domestic production of magnesium for defense purposes."

The Justice Department described the indictments as part of a general investigation of commercial restrictions on materials essential to national defense and said "the inquiry has shown startling evidence of German influence in domestic industries essential to national defense."

Curb on Production

The Justice Department said as a result of the alleged conspiracy there were inadequate facilities for the production of magnesium; that the development and use of magnesium and its products in the manufacture of airplanes and other products had been restricted; that there was a serious shortage of foundry facilities for the fabrication of magnesium products; that the price of magnesium in the United Staets has been maintained at artificially and unreasonably high levels, and that magnesium exported was sold at prices lower than to domestic users.

The department's statement said that the result has been "that the production of aircraft and other defense material in which the use of magnesium is necessary has been seriously impeded and delayed . . ."

Magnesium was described as particularly valuable for use in place of aluminum in airplane construction, capable of giving a plane as much strength as aluminum with one-third less weight.

Named as Defendants

Named in the indictments were the Aluminum Company of America, the Dow Chemical Company, the American Magnesium Corporation, the Magnesium Development Company, the General Aniline and Film Company and the I. G. Farbenindustrie (commonly known as the German Dye Trust).

Individuals named were: Arthur V. Davis, chairman of the board, Aluminum Company of America; Roy A. Hunt, president; Irving W. Wilson, vice-president, and Wilfred D. Keith, of the corporation's patent division; Willard H. Dow, president, and Earl W. Bennett, vice-president, of the Dow Chemical Company, Karl Hochswenderm, president of the Magnesium Development Company, and two members of the managing board of directors of I. G. Farbenindustrie, Herman Schmitz and Gustav Postor.

Denials of any wrong-doing came from I. W. Wilson, president of the American Magnesium Corporation and a vice-president of the Aluminum Company of America; from Willard H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Company, and from the General Aniline and Film Company.

Interned Nazi Seamen Go to New Mexico Camp

Captain and 37 of Columbus's Crew Shifted From Coast

FORT STANTON, N. M., Jan. 30 (AP).—Capt. William Daehne, of the scuttled German liner Columbus, and thirty-seven of his crew were brought today to an internment camp in the southern New Mexico mountains.

"I will remain with my men except for one trip to bring the rest of them in two or three weeks," Capt. Daehne said.

The rest of the Columbus's crew of more than 400 is at Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay. They were held after destroying their ship in the South Atlantic to evade capture by the British in December, 1939.

Neither border patrolmen nor Federal Bureau of Investigation agents who accompanied the Germans on the train trip were armed.

30.24—7257

U-BOAT REPORTED SEEN OFF ST. JOHN'S

Ship Says "Suspicious Submarine" Was Sighted 60 Miles From Newfoundland

Call Is First Indication Nazi Underseas Craft Are Operating In That Area

FEB 1 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 30—The British freighter Sheaf Crown radioed tonight that she had sighted a "suspicious submarine" approximately sixty miles east of St. John's, Newfoundland.

The 4,868-ton Sheaf Crown last was reported leaving Baltimore December 18 for Land's End, England.

The call was the first indication that Axis submarines might be operating in this area at the northern end of the Grand Banks and outside the Pan-American neutrality belt.

Canada Has No Subs

The Canadian navy has no submarines. United States naval officials here said they could not reveal movements of underseas craft but it was unlikely any would be operating that far north.

St. John's is the site of one of the naval bases leased by the United States from the British. Work has begun there and troops and supplies were aboard the United States Army transport Edmund B. Alexander, which anchored in St. John's harbor yesterday.

Maritime circles expressed the belief that it would be possible for a large ocean-going submarine to operate in that vicinity. Germany reportedly has built a number of such craft.

During the World War the famous German submarine Deutschland made two twenty-day trips to the United States and returned to Germany with commercial cargoes.

Active Off U. S. In World War

Before America entered the war in 1917 the fighting submarine U-53 also stopped in an East Coast port. On her outward voyage she sank six Allied and neutral contraband ships a few miles at sea. Before the war ended, German submarines picked off ninety-one ships in American coastal waters.

There have been numerous reports of Nazi submarine activity in the last year in the Caribbean and off the coast of South America.

Last April South American naval circles heard reports that a submarine flotilla had reached the waters of the western Atlantic to do what the pocket battleship Graf Spee failed to accomplish—cut the foodline to England from South America.

The same month the crew of the British tanker El Ciervo expressed the belief that they had sunk a U-boat in a fight off Trinidad. In July a large, unidentified submarine, accompanied by a tanker, was reported sighted in the Straits of Magellan, heading for the Atlantic.

2 SCANDINAVIAN SHIPS SUNK

Swedish And Norwegian Freighters Lost In War Zone

New York, Jan. 30 (AP)—Two ships that formerly traded between eastern United States ports and Europe—the 5,613-ton Swedish freighter Oxelosund and the Norwegian freighter Haalegg, 1,758 tons—have been sunk by "enemy action," maritime sources said today.

No details were available except that the Oxelosund went down near Narvik, Norway.

FEB 1 - 1941

Roosevelt, 59, Calls Natal Days Happier Under Free Philosophy

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President Roosevelt suggested to his countrymen tonight that American birthdays were happier this year than they would have been otherwise "because all of us are still living under a free people's philosophy."

He spoke from the White House by radio to thank those from coast to coast who were observing his own fifty-ninth birthday by attending parties, balls and other activities to raise money to combat infantile paralysis. To all who labored "in this great cause," he voiced his gratitude "from the bottom of my heart."

But Mr. Roosevelt said it was not a completely happy birthday for him because "these are not completely happy days for any of us in the world."

"Shall we say," he continued, "that American birthdays this year are being made at least happier than they would otherwise be because all of us are still living under a free people's philosophy?"

Mr. Roosevelt, besides making the radio talk, cut one of his seven birthday cakes at the eighteenth annual reunion of the Cuff-Links Boys at the White House, while thousands of communities made merry that handicapped children might be happier.

Barn dances at crossroads and formal balls in big cities helped to finance a campaign against infantile paralysis, a movement to which Mr. Roosevelt has dedicated each birthday since he became President. Others dined, went to shows or gathered in private parties.

Funds from the affairs went to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which expends half in the home community where victims were raised and half in scientific research.

It was announced that the annual campaign for funds to combat infantile paralysis, which is climaxed with Mr. Roosevelt's birthday, had brought $58,000 in dimes to the White House up to noon yesterday. Last year the comparable figure was more than $100,000. But it was explained that instead of a national "March of Dimes," the national foundation had localized the campaign this year so that the various participating communities were sponsoring local "Miles of Dimes."

National headquarters advised the White House that total contributions throughout the country thus far were in excess of last year's.

At the Warm Springs Foundation in Georgia, frequently visited by President Roosevelt, the patients dined around a cake "iced" with dimes contributed toward the fight that infantile paralysis might ultimately be conquered.

In the family dining room at the White House there was a swapping of old campaign tales—tales that date back to 1920, when Mr. Roosevelt ran unsuccessfully for Vice-President, for among the guests were five of the eight men who went through it with him.

These men were the original "Cuff-Links Boys"—so named because at the end of that campaign the candidate gave each a pair of cuff links—and since 1923 they have held a reunion on Mr. Roosevelt's birthday.

Two, Stephen Early and Marvin McIntyre, are now Presidential secretaries. Others include Charles McCarthy, a Washington attorney; James P. Sullivan, now with the New Haven Railroad, and Stanley Presnosil, one of the reporters who covered that early campaign trip.

The group years ago voted honorary membership to a friend of all, Kirke Simpson, of The Associated Press. He was present along with the President's former law partner, Basil O'Connor; his Hyde Park, N. Y., neighbor, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and the President's brother-in-law, G. Hall Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt watched as the President cut this extra-special cake—a gold one frosted in white and candleless. Other women guests included Helen M. Gahagan, actress; Mrs. Robert Baker, daughter of the late Louis Howe, Presidential secretary, and Cuff-Links member, and Mrs. Morgenthau.

Mrs. Roosevelt, with the aid of a motorcycle police escort that whisked her through heavy traffic, visited three of the five birthday balls in the capital—all within the space of an hour.

Celebrities here to enliven dances and two theatrical shows included Clifton Fadiman, the quick-tongued master of ceremonies of "Information Please"; Alice Marble, tennis star; Tommy Harmon, Michigan's football hero; Wallace Beery, Deanna Durbin, Glen Ford, Lana Turner, Maureen O'Hara, Helen Vinson, Jean Hersholt and a host of others from stage and screen.

The stars were entertained at a dinner at the Willard Hotel. At lunch they were guests at the White House—and the President shared another of his cakes.

Text of Address

The text of the President's address follows:

"From the bottom of my heart I thank all of you—every man and woman and child who has labored with my old friends, Basil O'Connor and Keith Morgan, in this great cause. And let me, at the outset, also give you my thanks in behalf of all those victims of infantile paralysis to whom this celebration tonight spells new hope and new courage.

"Most of all, I am grateful to America—for reaffirming at this hour America's humanity, America's active concern for its children. This is the eighth birthday in a row which all of you have made an occasion for joining hands in this national humanitarian effort.

"I cannot say, as you can well understand, that this is for me a completely happy birthday. These are not completely happy days for any of us in the world. Shall we say that American birthdays this year are being made at least happier than they would otherwise be because all of us are still living under a free peoples' philosophy?

"It is not only that the lights of peace blaze in our great cities and glow in our towns and villages—that laughter and music still ring out from coast to coast—that we will return to safe beds tonight.

"It is not that we feel no concern for the plight of free peoples elsewhere in the world; that we do not hope that they may continue the freedom of their governments and their ways of life in the days to come.

"It is because we believe in and insist on the right of the helpless and the weak and the crippled everywhere to play their part in life—and survive.

"It is because we know instinctively that this right of the unfortunate comes under our free peoples' philosophy from the bottom up, and can never be imposed from the top down.

"I do have satisfaction on this birthday of mine because of the fact that definite progress has been made in these past twenty years on a national scale in the fight against infantile paralysis. In a very broad but definite sense, this fight is a true part of the national defense of America.

"I have always tried to remember that the particular problem of infantile paralysis does call for a truly national fight. We have it in every state of the Union. We are at last organizing adequately to fight it.

"We have had to face the necessity of uniting medical scientists and doctors and nurses and public health officers and the general public into a unique offensive—and the battle year by year is gaining greater success.

"The year-in-year-out campaign culminating on each January thirtieth has had the support of almost every one—from those who give large sums down to the school children who contribute their pennies. Clearly, unquestionably, we are winning the fight—winning it, thanks to all of you.

"And so, to all of you I give my own thanks for the rarest birthday present of all—the gift of your charity, your kindliness to each other and to the nation."

The President's physician, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, described him as "in top physical condition."

Guam Celebrates Early

GUAM, Jan. 30 (AP).—This United States aviation outpost in the far Pacific claimed the honor of opening the first ball to celebrate President Roosevelt's birthday and to raise money for the fight against infantile paralysis.

While most residents of the United States were asleep, some 200 participants began to dance at 9 p. m. The guests were mostly employees of Pan American Airways, whose clippers stop here en route from California to Manila.

FEB 1 - 1941

War Department Rejects Ford Bid Because Of Labor Dispute

Company, Low Bidder On Truck Contract, Declines To Accept Certain Working Clauses

FEB 1 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 30—In an action believed to set a precedent, the War Department today rejected a bid from the Ford Motor Company for a contract involving 11,781 half-ton trucks because, it said, Ford "excepted as to the labor clauses."

The Ford company submitted the lowest bid among 155 firms which sought the contract, but the award was made to the Fargo Motor Corporation, of Detroit. The Fargo bid was $10,298,128. The Ford figure was not disclosed tonight.

Last month it was announced that every invitation for bids for the procurement of military supplies must contain a clause saying that a statement of labor policy adopted by the defense commission and approved by President Roosevelt shall be the guide in the awarding of contracts.

Compliance Demanded

This statement of policy had asserted that all work done under defense contracts should be in compliance with Federal statutes (such as the Wagner Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, setting labor standards for Government contractors, and the Wage-Hour Act).

A regulation issued December 17, 1940, said "all work executed under any such contract . . . will be carried out in compliance with the provisions of the statement of labor policy relative to overtime pay and in compliance with Federal statutory provisions affecting labor wherever such provisions are applicable, as well as with State and local statutes affecting labor relations, hours of work, wages, workmen's compensation, safety and sanitation."

It was not disclosed just what part of the "labor clauses" Ford considered objectionable. The Ford company has been engaged in a battle in the courts with the National Labor Relations Board, which has accused it of violating the Wagner Act.

Sidney Hillman, vice-president of the CIO and associate director of the Office of Production Management, objected last year to the award of a $1,387,500 order for 1,500 midget scout cars to the Ford company, on the ground that the contract lacked certain labor safeguards.

The War Department, however, allowed the contract to stand. The company also has been given a $122,323,030 contract for airplane engines, over CIO protests.

CIO Contention

The CIO has contended that since the company has been declared a violator of the Wagner Act by the Labor Board, it should not receive defense contracts.

William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, took the position some time ago, however, that the sole fact that the Labor Board had declared a company guilty should not prove a bar to a defense contract pending adjudication of the labor dispute in the courts.

A case involving Ford and the Wagner Act is now in litigation before

he Supreme Court. A Labor Board order declaring the company in violation of the act and directing it to cease alleged interference with its employes' collective bargaining rights was upheld, except in one particular, by the Sixth Federal Circuit Court.

The company appealed to the Supreme Court, and the Justice Department, in a brief filed today, urged that the appeal be denied.

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Ford Lawyer Assails Rejection Of Contract

Detroit, Jan. 30 (AP)—The War Department's rejection of a Ford Motor Company bid on a defense contract because of company objections to "labor clauses" brought criticism tonight from a Ford representative and approbation from a CIO union official.

I. A. Capizzi, attorney for the Ford company, charged that inclusion of certain labor clauses was "strictly an arbitrary action taken at the insistence of labor groups" and said that the company would enter "the same objections" if invited to bid on other defense contracts containing "the same restrictions."

Wins CIO Praise

Michael F. Widman, Jr., chairman of the Ford organizing campaign of the United Auto Workers (CIO), said the War Department's rejection of the Ford bid meant that the Government "has come around in practice to its professed position that violators of the law are not entitled to Government contracts."

"The Ford Motor Company," Widman said, "has been the most flagrant violator of labor legislation and is now brought to book."

Capizzi mentioned no specific labor clauses in the contract, but said they were drawn in such a manner as to allow the contract to be "jeopardized by the acts of any individual worker."

"We would have had to assign a watchman for every two employes," Capizzi said. "A violation of any of the laws, by anyone in the plant, might have been cause for cancellation of the contract.

Sees No Need For Clause

"There is no need for that, and if future invitations to bid on defense contracts contain the same restrictions we'll certainly make the same objections."

The Ford attorney said "labor groups have the ear of certain officials in Washington, whereas the Ford Motor Company does not." He said he had been told that the labor clauses were inserted in the contract at the demand of Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management and vice-president of the CIO.

"If Congress had intended those laws to be inserted in defense contracts," Capizzi said, "it would have said so. But to date the only thing Congress has demanded is compliance with the Walsh-Healy Act. All the rest is purely arbitrary."

Was Lowest Bid

Capizzi disclosed that the Ford bid on the contract in question was $250,000 lower than that of the Fargo Motor Corporation of Detroit, which was awarded the contract on a bid of $10,298,128. The contract relates to 11,781 half-ton trucks.

"The company," Capizzi added, "was not tooled for this particular job. We would have retooled at no extra cost to the Government, and the Government, besides saving the $250,000, would have had available, in effect, a new plant prepared for other defense production."

In his statement, Widman said:

"The huge defense contracts previously awarded to the Ford Motor Company by the Government ought now to be canceled and given to employers who are willing to obey the law and abide by the labor policies laid down last September by the defense commission and approved by the President."

U. S. To Back Export Of Wheat To Mexico

Bids Invited For Purchase Of Grain From Stocks Owned By Government

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Agriculture Department took steps today to subsidize the export of a quantity of American wheat to Mexico.

It asked exporters to submit bids Monday for the purchase of wheat from Government-owned stocks for export to Mexico. Officials declined to say what quantity might be shipped under this program. Some indicated, however, it might be between 1,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels.

The wheat which would be exported under this program has been acquired by the department under its grower loan operations.

Officials said that the Mexican offer did not indicate that the department was embarking upon a broad effort to dispose of surplus wheat in world markets.

DETROIT, JAN. 30-(AP)-HENRY FORD DENIED TODAY THAT HE HAD ADVISED A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL HE WOULD TURN HIS HUGE PLANTS OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT AT $1 A YEAR RATHER THAN PERMIT LABOR UNIONS TO HAVE A CLOSED SHOP.

FORD MADE THE STATEMENT IN A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION FROM HIS WINTER HOME IN GEORGIA TO HARRY BENNETT, PERSONNEL DIRECTOR OF THE COMPANY.

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TULSA, JAN. 30-(AP)-SECRETARY ICKES DENIED TODAY THAT HE WANTS TO BECOME "DICTATOR" OF THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY BUT HE ASSERTED THAT SOME FORM OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER PRODUCTION WAS NECESSARY.

WRITING IN THE ANNUAL EDITION OF THE OIL AND GAS JOURNAL, WHICH ALSO CARRIED STATEMENTS BY SEVERAL PROMINENT OIL MEN EXPRESSING STRONG OPPOSITION TO FEDERAL SUPERVISION, ICKES DECLARED:

"I BELIEVE THAT SOME FORM OF CENTRAL CO-ORDINATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF AVOIDABLE PHYSICAL WASTE (IN OIL PRODUCTION) IS NECESSARY.

MEXICO CITY, JAN 30-(AP)-AMBASSADOR FRANCISCO NAJERA WHO ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE FROM WASHINGTON TODAY SAID HE BROUGHT "NO SUGGESTION FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT" REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF NAVAL OR AERIAL BASES IN THIS COUNTRY, BUT DECLARED "PROGRESS IS BEING MADE" IN NEGOTIATIONS TO SETTLE ALL OUTSTANDING ISSUES BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

CASTILLO NAJERA X X X 2ND GRAPH PREVIOUS.

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Najera Flies Home On U. S. Agreement

Called by Mexican President for Conference Following Welles Talks

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera sped home from Washington by plane today for conferences which informed sources said were preparatory to signing an agreement settling all outstanding issues between Mexico and the United States.

The ambassador was summoned to confer with President Avila Camacho following conversations with United States Undersecretary of State Welles regarding settlement of claims arising from Mexican exproriation of lands owned by United States citizens. He talked with Welles before his hurried departure from Washington last night.

(In Washington the conversations between Castillo Najera and Welles were understood to have covered proposals for a mutual defense system similar to that between the United States and Canada.

(Whether any contemplated agreement would involve settlement of claims by United States oil companies for properties expropriated by Mexico in 1938 was not disclosed either in Mexico City or Washington.)

Since 1927 Mexico has expropriated 5,000,000 acres of American-owned land—an issue that has been handled apart from the oil expropriation.

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30.24—7259

CASTILLO NAJERA RETURNED TO MEXICO CITY BY ORDER OF PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO AFTER CONVERSATIONS IN WASHINGTON WITH UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES REGARDING THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF MEXICAN EXPROPRIATION OF LANDS OWNED BY UNITED STATES CITIZENS.

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U.S.AMBASSADOR JOSEPHUS DANIELS VISITED PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO FOR HALF AN HOUR TODAY BUT INSISTED IT WAS PURELY A SOCIAL CALL.

(IN WASHINGTON, THE CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN WELLES AND CASTILLO NAJERO WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE COVERED PROPOSALS FOR A MUTUAL DEFENSE SYSTEM SIMILAR TO THAT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.)

MEXICO HAS EXPROPRIATED 5,000,000 ACRES OF AMERICAN-OWNED LAND SINCE 1927. THIS ISSUE HAS BEEN HANDLED APART FROM THE OIL COMPANY EXPROPRIATIONS OF 1938.

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WASHINGTON,JAN. 30-(AP)-SECRETARY HULL SAID TODAY THAT CONVERSATIONS WERE CONTINUING WITH MEXICO BUT THAT NO DECISIONS HAD BEEN REACHED IN CONNECTION WITH A SETTLEMENT OF EXISTING PROBLEMS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

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HE COMMENTED IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR, FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA, FOR MEXICO CITY AND REPORTS FROM THERE THAT HIS TRIP WAS PREPARATORY TO THE SIGNING OF AN AGREEMENT SETTLING ALL OUTSTANDING ISSUES BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

HULL SAID HE WAS HOPEFUL OF SOME DEVELOPMENT BUT INDICATED AN AGREEMENT WAS NOT IMMINENT.

IN RESPONSE TO OTHER QUESTIONS AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE THE SECRETARY OF STATE SAID THAT ALL 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS WERE COLLABORATING ON ALL PHASES OF HEMISPHERE PROBLEMS

BUT DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER THIS MIGHT LEAD TO MODIFICATION OF PAN AMERICAN NEUTRALITY POLICIES AS A RESULT OF THE PENDING BRITISH-AID BILL.

SU12SPES

(NY) BAYONNE, N.J., JAN. 30-(AP)-LOADED WITH A $1,000,000 CARGO OF RED CROSS SUPPLIES--FOOD, BANDAGES, MEDICINE, TRUCKS, BLANKETS--THE 5,106-TON GREEK FREIGHTER KASSANDRA LOULOUDIS SAILED TODAY FOR GREECE.

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THE FREIGHTER WAS PAINTED A DULL, CAMOUFLAGE GRAY. HER ROUTE TO GREECE WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

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DUBLIN, JAN.30-(AP)-WARNED BY HER PRIME MINISTER TO "PREPARE FOR THE WORST" IN THE FOOD IMPORT SITUATION, NEUTRAL IRELAND WAS CONFRONTED TODAY WITH RATIONING OF TEA AND DRASTIC CURTAILMENT OF GASOLINE USES.

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PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA, ANNOUNCING THE TEA RATIONING PLAN LAST NIGHT IN A BROADCAST, ALSO TOLD THE IRISH THEIR WHEAT SUPPLIES BARELY WERE SUFFICIENT TO CARRY THE COUNTRY UNTIL THE NEXT HARVEST. HE URGED CONSUMPTION OF MORE POTATOES TO CONSERVE FLOUR.

DE VALERA ASSERTED IRELAND WOULD REMAIN IN DANGER OF MILITARY ATTACK AS LONG AS THE EUROPEAN WAR CONTINUED AND TOLD HIS NATION TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSES.

TURNING TO "THE OTHER DANGER"--A POSSIBLE FOOD SHORTAGE--HE SAID:

"THE BELLIGERENTS IN BLOCKADING EACH OTHER ARE BLOCKADING US. WE HAVE NOT A MOMENT TO LOSE IN PREPARING FOR THE WORST IN REGARD TO ALL THOSE SUPPLIES TO COME TO US FROM ABROAD... IT WOULD BE FOOLISH IF WE PREPARED FOR ANYTHING LESS THAN THE WORST."

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TEA SALES WOULD BE RESTRICTED TO THREE-FOURTHS THE NORMAL CONSUMPTION UNTIL A RATIONING SYSTEM COULD BE DEVISED.

RETAILERS, IT WAS SUGGESTED OFFICIALLY, COULD LIMIT SALES TO TWO OUNCES A WEEK FOR ADULTS AND ONE OUNCE FOR CHILDREN.

GASOLINE, FIRST RATIONED OCT.7, 1939, WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR THE PRESENT ONLY FOR DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

JL412AES

In the War Zone

Gayda's Threat of Trouble to U. S. Fails to Carry Conviction at Present

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The declaration by Virginio Gayda, authoritative spokesman for Fascism, that America's aid for Britain is a violation of neutrality likely to involve us in war through legitimate reaction of the Axis Powers, is in the nature of a threat or, shall we say, a promise of plentiful trouble.

Gayda, who professionally reads the mind of Mussolini, says in effect that the time is coming when Italy and Germany will call us to account if we don't watch our step.

One would think that Italy, weakened as it is by defeats and economic distress, wasn't in a position to tangle with the United States but, of course, Gayda regards himself as speaking also in the name of Germany, which unquestionably is a mighty Power.

The purpose of this effort to frighten us obviously is to hamstring a program of all-out aid for the Allies. That brings us very logically to the question of what specific line the Axis may be expected to take if we continue helping Britain. Is there a possibility that Mussolini and Hitler will force us into the war? It would be a rash gamble, and one far removed from the usual military acumen of Germany, to drag us into the fray before the battle of Britain had been decided.

What Hitler Fears Most.

I think we have a right to assume that the thing Hitler fears most in the immediate future is involvement of any part of the United States Navy in the European war.

The entrance of an American fleet would tend to nullify the U-boat campaign on which the Fuehrer is banking so much. It would provide a powerful counter to Axis operations in the Mediterranean. It would be a millstone about the neck of any Nazi force attempting an invasion across the English Channel.

It therefore sounds like horsesense for the Axis not to crack down on us before the big invasion. What might happen after that would depend on circumstances, and we have little thus far for guidance in making a guess.

Nazi Grand Admiral Raeder's prediction of German victory through British shipping losses would seem to be a tacit admission that the air arm hasn't the strength to turn the trick. It's up to the German submarine fleet. Certainly the U-boat campaign is causing the Allies more concern now than bombing.

Shipping Loss Record.

Admiral Raeder says his war vessels thus far have sunk 6,300,000 tons of British shipping, not counting what the air force has destroyed. Berlin on October 3 claimed that the air force had sunk 2,000,000. Thus, not allowing for sinkings since then, we have a total claim of 8,300,000 tons—as against 7,831,000 tons of British commercial shipping sunk in the fifty-one months of the world war when England was almost starved out.

The German figures exceed the British. Informed sources in London on January 3 said about 4,500,000 tons of British, Allied and neutral shipping had been sunk in the sixteen months of war.

Whatever the truth, the British Minister of Shipping the other day declared that Britain faces serious danger, and that at the present rate of sinkings the day may come when her power to import will not equal her needs. However, he said Britain would beat this threat, and added a graphic line which seemed to parallel the German thought:

"The battle of 1941 will be the battle of the seas."

There's no present reason to question this estimate and to my mind that is a potent reason why Hitler won't want to see us in the European war with our navy for the time being at least.

Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 30 (AP)—British General Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Libya—The capture of Derna was completed this morning.

Eritrea—In the Agordat-Barentu sector the concentration of our forces is proceeding smoothly in spite of distances and physical difficulties, which have been overcome largely by the work of capable mechanical transport companies.

Ethiopia—Intensive patrolling continues east of Metemma.

Italian Somaliland—In all sectors work is progressing on improving forward roads in support of our advance patrols, whose activities across the frontier are advancing unabated.

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué today:

There was small-scale enemy activity over this country last night for a few hours after dark. High-explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped and these fell mostly in London and the surrounding districts.

The resulting fires were quickly put out. Damage from high-explosive bombs was not extensive and was confined mainly to houses, but a few people were killed and others injured.

Earlier in the evening bombs were dropped on a town in the Northeast and on a town in the West. No damage or casualties resulted.

Another communiqué issued by the two Ministries:

During the day single enemy aircraft have dropped bombs in the London area and parts of Southeast England and East Anglia. Some houses and shops were damaged, but the number of casualties so far reported is small.

One enemy aircraft has been destroyed.

A Ministry of Home Security communiqué stated:

Further reports of today's raids show that bombs were dropped in a town in the East Midlands. Some damage was done to buildings, but there were few casualties.

ATHENS, Jan. 30 (AP)—British Royal Air Force Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

It is now confirmed that, in addition to the enemy bombers shot down in flames during an engagement between a number of enemy bombers and a formation of our fighter aircraft Jan. 28, as reported in yesterday's communiqué, a second Italian aircraft which was damaged in the course of the engagement crashed on Greek territory.

Netherland

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Netherland Government issued this communiqué today:

The London headquarters of the Royal Netherland Navy regret to announce the loss of a Netherland submarine in Allied war operations. The next of kin have been informed through the agency of the International Red Cross.

Greek

ATHENS, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Greek High Command issued this communiqué today:

Local successful action [in Albania]. Some enemy positions were occupied and about 200 prisoners, including seven officers, taken.

The Ministry of Home Security communiqué:

No raids on Greece today.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

Bad weather hampered operations on the Greek front. In actions by large patrols we captured prisoners and arms.

In Cyrenaica [in Libya] there was intense activity by artillery, patrols and motorized nuclei, actively aided by our aviation.

In East Africa on the northern front we repulsed an Australian detachment, reoccupying a place it had reached and capturing prisoners and arms. On the southern front we attacked in three different sectors and put enemy columns to flight.

Our air formations intensively bombed enemy motorized units, troops and positions. The English Air Force raided several air bases, causing slight damage. An enemy fighter was shot down.

German

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

In the course of armed reconnaissance over the British Isles the Luftwaffe attacked industrial plants on the East Coast and Middle England as well as Southeast England.

Long-range army artillery shelled military targets in Southeast England.

Strong combat squadrons attacked war-vital objectives around London during the night of Jan. 30 and dropped explosive and incendiary bombs.

The same night the enemy dropped bombs in two spots on the Northwest German coast, which hit exclusively residential sections and a work camp. Numerous civilians were killed or wounded. Damage done was slight.

The plane announced as missing in yesterday's communiqué has since then returned.

30,24 ~ 7261

30.24- 7261

KNOX TELLS NAZI PLAN TO ATTACK BRITAIN WITH NEW PLANE AND GAS; DAY RAIDS ON LONDON INCREASING

KNOX REPORTS NAZIS POISED FOR INVASION

Says They Watch Long Range Forecasts for Favorable Weather to Attack Britain —Fears Use of Gas in Big Way.

FEB 1 1941

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox testified today that this Government had information the Nazis now were watching long-range weather forecasts for a period of extended good weather in which to launch an invasion of England.

Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in support of the administration's British-aid bill, the Secretary said there were certain menacing developments which indicated that a very grave crisis would come within sixty or ninety days.

These developments, he said, centered around two things:

That the German Air Force had changed its tactics from indiscriminate bombing of London in a fruitless effort to break the British people's morale to the "far more effective" bombing of industrial centers.

That the British yet have been unable to find any successful convoy method of combating increased German submarine activity.

"Right now," the Colonel told the committee, "they are watching the long-range weather forecasts for a period when they will have good weather for a long enough time."

In discussing the possibility of an imminent crisis, Col. Knox declared that "we fear they (the Germans) also are contemplating in a big way the use of gas." He did not elaborate.

Obeys the President.

In the questioning of Secretary Knox, Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, asked whether the witness agreed that an American move to convoy supplies to Britain would be an act of war and Col. Knox nodded assent.

"Would you change your mind if the President ordered convoys?" the North Dakota Senator asked.

"Certainly," Col. Knox replied firmly.

"Would you change your mind about its being an act of war?" Mr. Nye insisted.

"I'm the Secretary of the Navy," the witness replied. "The President is my commander-in-chief. I do what he tells me."

Senator Nye and Col. Knox fell into a discussion of Woodrow Wilson's policies prior to the world war and those of the present administration. At one point Mr. Nye started:

"It still is not clear to me. . . ."

Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, interrupted:

"Mr. Chairman, the witness has answered the question. Everybody here knows that the Senator from North Dakota is a Wilson hater, a Wilson vilifier and a Wilson calumniator."

"I deny each and every one of those assertions," Senator Nye responded.

Search for New Plane Design.

Col. Knox also declared that there had been a "lull" in German airplane production in the last month or two, during which, he said, American and British plants had produced more planes than the German plants. This was due, he declared, to a "desperate" German search for a "new type of ship that will make all of the airplanes in the air now obsolete."

The British, too, he described as "desperately seking" such a new design, adding that this was one reason why American plant production capacity should be increased rapidly.

"Then," he said, "if we find some design that will make every other plane in the world obsolete, we can turn them out by the hundreds."

Senator Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, asked Col. Knox whether it weren't true that even a strong navy would have difficulty in overcoming shore batteries.

"That's what makes the attempted invasion of England so dubious," Col. Knox replied.

Mr. Gillette asked about a speech in which Grand Admiral Raeder of the German Navy recently said that Germany planned to become a world navy Power. When Mr. Gillette referred to the speech as "bombastic," Col. Knox said:

"All through this war, we have heard things come out of Germany and we have said they couldn't be done and in thirty or ninety days they are done." He cited the invasion of Norway and the destruction of the French Army as two examples of this.

"When they talk blusteringly and boastfully," he said, 'I don't believe them but I get my armor ready."

Why the Rush? Gillette Asks.

Senator Gillette remarked to Col. Knox that a Cabinet member had informed the committee that Britain, due to developments in the Mediterranean and Africa, was in much better position to resist an invasion than it had been four or five months ago. Both Secretary of State Hull and Secretary of War Stimson have testified in closed committee sessions, but Mr. Gillette did not say whom he was quoting.

The Iowa Senator said the Cabinet member revealed that there had been an abortive attempt to infiltrate German troops into Bulgaria. Russia, he said it was disclosed, had lent its influence to maintain Bulgaria's independent status.

German attempts to gain use of the French fleet and French naval bases also had been unsuccessful, Mr. Gillette said the testimony indicated. In addition, he said the committee was informed that a Nazi plan to attack Gibraltar through Spain was abandoned because of opposition by the Spanish Government and the lack of food supplies in Spain.

This whole situation, Mr. Gillette continued, had worked to the disadvantage of Hitler and had made Great Britain's position better. Why then, Mr. Gillette asked, was the administration insisting that passage of the pending bill should be "a matter of hours."

Col. Knox said he was "not at all sure" that Germany did not have the military power to "correct" the Mediterranean situation, from a Nazi standpoint. Despite all of this, he said, the German invasion army on the French coast had been maintained without reduction, invasion bombardments had been practiced and plans seemed to be going ahead for the attempt.

"There is everything to indicate," the witness declared, "that Mr. Hitler has not let his gaze be diverted in any way from the one objective of invading England.

Oppose Negotiated Peace.

Col. Knox said it was wild fancy to believe that a negotiated peace now could bring stability to Europe. He recalled a recent suggestion for a negotiated peace by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and mentioned Col. Lindbergh's assertion that the United States was not vulnerable to attack.

"I have the greatest respect for Col. Lindbergh," Col. Knox declared. "He has great knowledge of commercial aviation, but his knowledge of military aviation has been slight. The conclusions he has drawn indicate that lack of knowledge."

Asserting that it was wild fancy to talk of a negotiated peace, he added:

"A negotiated peace can bring stability only when a military stalemate has existed for a long time and the participants have reasonable confidence that the terms of the peace will be faithfully executed.

"I doubt that the British people would accept any German assurances at their face value."

Asserting that the Western Hemisphere would be in grave danger of invasion if the Nazi were victorious over Britain, Col. Knox made the point often stated by other administration witnesses, that the United States needed time to build ships, train crews, develop bases and enlarge its army.

"Only Great Britain and its fleet can give us that time and they need our help to survive," he said. "If Great Britain is defeated we must be fully prepared to repel attempts by Germany to seize bases on this side of the Atlantic.

"I believe a victorious Germany would move over to this hemisphere just as soon as she could gain the strength to do so."

Col. Knox said he was convinced that defeat of Britain would "definitely carry with it the destruction of the British fleet or its transfer to Germany to be used against us as soon as Germany trained the men to man it."

The United States might build, he said, a navy and army capable of turning back any Nazi threat to this hemisphere, but the cost and the sacrifices would be great.

Latin America, the witness added, offered possibilities of an indirect attack if the Nazis won undisputed control of Europe. This might come, he said, first through economic penetration followed by economic dependency. The next step, he predicted, would be political integration, the gaining of political control and infiltration into the Latin American fighting forces.

Not Approving Britain's Past.

Concluding a prepared statement, Col. Knox said:

"I believe that our people now are determined to put forth their full efforts for saving themselves from the burdens of future militarism and war, and from an overturn of American life. I believe they want this bill to pass."

Senator Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, asked Col. Knox whether it was not true that Congress, in enacting the British-aid legislation, would not necessarily be approving all past British policies.

Replying affirmatively, the Navy Secretary added that as an example he believed "the present sorry state of world affairs had its beginning in 1931, when Britain failed to support us in maintaining the nine-Power pact."

This country urged enforcement of the pact, which envisioned maintenace of the status quo in the Far East, when Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931.

Secretary Knox's Statement to Senate Group on the Dangerous World Outlook

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Following is the text of Secretary Knox's statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today:

FEB 1 - 1941

Before coming here, our chairman advised me that he would permit me to develop further some of the points which I made in my statement before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Bill 1776, Lend-Lease Bill.

I do not propose to make any direct comment on the testimony that Colonel Lindbergh gave before the House Committee, except in so far as my entire statement today can be considered a refutation of the argument Colonel Lindbergh made.

I respect Colonel Lindbergh's knowledge and ability concerning commercial aviation. However, his experience with military aviation has been slight, and I consider his statements pertaining to the strategic employment of military aviation as disclosing his lack of knowledge on this subject.

His conclusions concerning the national position of the United States, and its unavoidable ties with the positions of the Great Powers of Europe and Asia, are conclusions with which I am unable to agree.

Peace Idea "Wild Fancy"

Colonel Lindbergh's idea that it might be possible now to effect a stable negotiated peace between Great Britain and Germany is a wild fancy. A negotiated peace without victory can be effected only when a military stalemate has existed for a long time, and under conditions where the belligerents feel a reasonable degree of confidence that the peace terms will be faithfully executed.

In Europe the military situation is far from stable, and I believe that there are few British who would care to accept German peace commitments at their face value.

I should like to quote thr[ee] short paragraphs from my st[a]ment given before the H[ouse] Committee:

"To keep our land secur[ity] must prevent the establish[ment] of strong aggressive mi[litary] power in any part of the World. We can keep non-[American] military power out [of the] hemisphere only th[rough] able to control the s[eas] round its shores. Once we lose the power to control even a part of those seas, inevitably the wars of Europe and Asia will be transferred to the Americas.

"We need time to build ships and to train their crews. We need time to build up our outlying bases so that we can operate our fleets as a screen for our continent. We need time to train our armies, to accumulate war stores, to gear our industry for defense.

"Only Great Britain and its fleet can give us that time, and they need our help to survive."

I reiterate here my belief that the chief question that confronts us is whether we shall now take steps to keep Europe's wars in Europe or shall drift along and permit those wars to be transferred to the Americas.

We need time to get ready to meet out at sea a strong, aggressive Germany, if we are to keep the fighting away from the lands of this hemisphere. You may remember that in my statement before the House Committee I gave a comparative table of naval tonnage which might oppose us, both in the immediate future and over the next several years, if Britain does not survive Germany's attack.

"No Time to Waste"

I would not have you draw the implication from my statement and from those figures that I fear that the United States will not fully realize in time the danger that threatens them. But they have no time to waste and must act at once.

In public speeches I have warned the American people that if Britain is defeated we ought then to be fully prepared to repel attempts by Germany to seize bases on this side of the Atlantic.

Germany would use these bases either to attack us directly or else first to establish herself solidly in South America. Many of our people and many of the speakers who have opposed giving ample aid to Great Britain apparently believe it fantastic to think that there is any real danger of invasion.

I disagree with such people, and believe that a victorious Germany would move over to this hemisphere just as soon as she could accumulate the strength to do so, and certainly very soon, unless we now take the steps to check her career of reckless aggression.

Admiral General Raeder, Chief of the German Navy, recently made a speech to the shipyard workers in Bremen.

The significant portion of his speech, to the United States, was a promise that after the war Germany would have—I quote—"A fleet developed and enlarged to a size befitting a world power, and overseas naval bases where there would be plenty of work of all kinds."

There can be little doubt as to German ambitions for world sea power in the event of victory.

The existence of the British Navy and a balance of power in Europe have operated to give us military security against aggressions from that region. For many years we actually have had the benefits of a two-ocean navy, instead of only the one-ocean navy that flies the American flag. The defeat of Great Britain would definitely carry with it the destruction of the British fleet or would transer it to German hands, to be used against us when Germany has trained German naval personnel to operate it.

Even were there no danger of invasion—and I may say that I believe building up our Navy and our Army in the way we are now doing will give us the means to defeat invasion, provided we have the time to complete our plans—I repeat, even if there were no danger of invasion, I ask the committee whether they can face calmly the prospect of all of Europe completely dominated by the Hitler regime?

Question to Decide

The question to decide is: would we rather see Europe dominated by a democratic system or would we rather see Europe dominated by a Hitler system?

What would be our relative position under those very different sets of circumstances? If the Hitler system is victorious, can any of us imagine that we can return freely to the ways of the peace which we have known in the past? For my part, I believe that so long as the Hitler system endures we will be forced to maintain a tremendous Navy and a very large Army in order to continue any sort of national existence.

I well realize the sacrifices that our people will have to make to maintain their liberties in such a world, and I believe that we should now do everything that we can do to keep the British Commonwealth of nations from being overcome by the terrible new system of government that has arisen in Germany. For myself, I prefer to live in a world governed by a victorious democracy rather than be a victorious Hitler.

Suppose, contrary to my own view, we concentrate our full effort on building up our ships, and troops, and aircraft, and stand aside and accept the chance of a complete German victory over Britain. As I understand their arguments, that is the course that the opponents of the lend-lease plan would have this government pursue.

I am ready to admit that we might be able to arm ourselves so heavily that it would become impossible for the Axis powers to bring their military power directly against us across the seas, and to defeat us here in our own territory. The costs of such armaments would be great, and they would bear very heavily upon our people. But let us admit, for the sake of the argument, that we could bear these burdens, and that we could build up the fleets and armies we would need to fend off a direct invasion. Would we, then, be safe from Axis attack?

I say that no, decidedly, we would not be safe. The Nazi method is plain to all, and it is to win by any means, direct to indirect.

As to Latin America

Latin America has great potential wealth, principally in raw materials. Its natural customer is Europe, because the United States can only consume a part of the Latin-American exports. Heretofore Great Britain, Germany, Italy and other European nations have competed for the greater part of these exports, and the competition has been to the advantage of our neighbors. But with the Nazis in supreme control there would be but one European customer.

We can be very sure that the devious diplomatic, economic and political methods which Germany has employed toward all the countries near her would also in the future be employed in the regions to the south of us.

First would come economic penetration, next economic dependence, then political immigration and political interference. After that we would see the establishment of puppet regimes under Nazi or native control, and finally the arming of those countries, and their military domination by Nazis. The cycle would be complete. European militarism would be established in a world that has had the atmosphere of peace and freedom.

Whether the methods are direct or indirect, this hemisphere is now in grave danger of foreign invasion.

Aside from reasons of national safety, we have many other selfish reasons for desiring to see the British nation continue in existence. The type of civilization that has been developed in the United Kingdom has conditioned the development of American civilization. Our social, our economic, and our political systems were brought to this New World many years ago as transplantations from the British systems. Close personal contacts and a constant exchange of ideas between the American and the British peoples have nourished the sturdy growth of the American national life whose roots lie embedded in British soil.

Senator Gillette asked Col. Knox how soon he thought the Axis Powers could attack the United States if they were victorious in Europe and the witness replied:

"I don't believe they could come here tomorrow, but there is a potential danger. They would have to establish bases in South America first. If the Axis Powers controlled the seas, as they would in case of destruction of the British fleet, it wouldn't take very long" to establish a South American base."

Wishes Guam Were Fortified.

Mr. Gillette then asked whether for ten years American strategy had contemplated that no effort would be made to defend the Philippines. He got this reply:

"We have calculated and studied the problem, and admitted the difficulty of it (Philippine defense). But it has never been thrust aside."

When Senator Gillette recalled demands for fortifying the tiny island of Guam in the West Pacific—demands turned down in Congress lest Japan be affronted—Col. Knox remarked: "I wish to God it were fortified now."

Senator Nye asked whether, if the aid provided in the bill were "insufficient," the United States would have to go even further.

"That's possible," the Secretary responded. "But we do know this: If we don't do what we propose in this bill we will certainly have to fight some time."

At another point, he interrupted a series of questions by Mr. Nye regarding future policy by remarking that this nation would "fight against what the Nazis offer as long as there is a man left alive in America."

Questioned on Bombsight.

Mr. Nye asked whether the aid legislation would permit the President to release secret military equipment, such as the new bombsight, to Britain. After Col. Knox said it would, Senator Nye asked whether the bombsight had been released and the witness replied negatively.

To further questions, Col. Knox said he would not like to see the Johnson act, forbidding private loans to war debt defaulters, destroyed or circumvented.

"My attitude toward England in her present crisis," Col. Knox continued, "is not due to any silly idea of sentiment. We are helping ourselves—we are gaining time to defend ourselves.

"Once we have a fleet superior to any combination on the high seas, then the Westren Hemisphere will be safe."

Col. Knox added he believed the European war would be over before the United States could have an "adequate" defense. He said this country should help Britain as long as the war lasted, and said the cost of such aid "will be infinitely less than the cost involved if the Nazis win."

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From a cultural standpoint it would be a calamity for us if British life were uprooted and replaced by a Nazi growth. Even those of our citizens whose lineage leads back to parts of the world other than Britain must feel that their greatest benefits from life in this country are connected with stability of the institutions which Britain originated and which we have adapted to our own form of civilization.

I have a high appreciation of the keen sense of national strategy inherent in the American character, and I believe that our people now are determined to put forth their full efforts for saving Britain and thus saving themselves from the burdens of future militarism and war, and from an overturn of American life. I believe they want this bill to pass.

"The President shall do that which in his judgment is best for the defense of the country, all laws international and national to the contrary notwithstanding."

A Defense Bill, Says Bloom.

Representative Luther A. Johnson, Democrat, of Texas, undertook to reply.

"Yes, we are delegating powers——" he started to say.

"War powers," Mr. Cox interrupted to say.

"—— delegating war powers he does not now have."

"Is this a peacetime measure or a war bill?" Mr. Cox asked.

Aid Bill Goes to House Floor

Momentous Debate Begins Monday—No Limit on Number of Amendments.

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The administration's British-aid bill was sent to the House floor today for a momentous debate starting Monday.

After a brief hearing, the House Rules Committee gave the bill a legislative right-of-way under procedure calling for three days of general debate and permitting the unlimited offering of amendments.

Committee members said the action was by voice vote advocating such a course, Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, had stated frankly that the United States was "not neutral" but "just as neutral as any other nation."

In the Rules Committee, as well as in the Foreign Relations Committee, there was talk of the possibility of the United States getting into war through the legislation's admitted purpose of helping one side in warfare. Representative Cox of the Rules Committee, in fact, said he was supporting it "on the basis that it's a war measure," and Representative Michener, Republican, of Michigan, suggested that the bill be shortened to read:

"Why, it's a defense bill," Chairman Bloom replied.

"How can any self-respecting Congressman support this as a peacetime bill?" Mr. Cox asked.

The lease-lend legislation went to the Rules Committee carrying the strongly phrased indorsement of the majority members of the Foreign Affairs Committee who declared that its prompt enactment "is of the highest importance to the vital interests of our country—and even of our civilization."

The majority set forth its views in a 5,000-word formal report issued last night after the committee approved the bill by a 17-to-8 vote.

Makes Three Claims.

The report made these three claims for the bill:

It would not get the United States into war;

It provided the best method of giving aid to nations resisting aggression, and

It accomplished that purpose in the manner best suited for national defense.

AID BILL SPEEDED BY RULE IN HOUSE

Right of Way Granted, Debate Starts Monday With Prospect of Final Passage by Friday

MINORITY ASKS SUBSTITUTE

8 of 10 Republicans in Foreign Affair Group Propose Loan of 2 Billion to Britain

FEB 1 - 1941

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Administration leaders in the House pushed forward today their plans to bring the Lease-Lend Bill to the floor next week.

They obtained, by unanimous vote of the rules committee, a grant of procedure whereby general debate will begi non Monday with a prospect of final passage by next Friday night.

The special rule which will make H. R. 1776 the pending business of the House is known in Congressional parlance as "wide open."

Specifically, it waves all points of order, so that amendments may be offered, whether or not strictly germane to the measure.

The general debate will occupy the first three days of the week, and th ereading for amendment will start on Thursday.

About two dozen amendments were offered and rejected during the executive sessions of the Foreign Affairs Committee. All of these an dprobably many more will be offered from the floor.

Minority Offer Substitute

Meantime, eight of the ten Republican members of the Foreign Affairs Committee filed with the House a dissenting report on the bill, urging substitution of a plan to lend Great Britain $2,000,000,000 for the purchase of war materials.

The report was signed by Representatives Eaton of New Jersey, Rogers of Massachusetts, Fish of New York, Chiperfield of Illionis, Vorys and Bolton of Ohio, Jonkman of Michigan and Mundt of South Dakota.

Representative Stearns of New Hampshire, who favors the measure, declined to join in opposing it and Representative Tinkman of Massachusetts would not sign the report because he considered it too tame an indictment of the Administration proposal.

Minority Report on Lease-Lend Bill

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—The text of the minority report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the lease-lend bill is as follows:

We are for all aid to Britain short of war, and short of sacrificing our own defense and our own freedom. The British, in their valiant struggle which has aroused our deepest sympathy, need planes, guns and war material.

We are for this objective without delay. We believe this objective can be accomplished without granting enormous power to the President, which the founders of the Republic wisely decreed should remain with Congress as the representatives of the people. If there is any delay in reaching this objective it would be caused by this unprecedented bid for Presidential power.

We would willingly support a straightforward bill which would grant Britain two billion dollars' worth of credit.

This would eliminate the step of giving the President absolute power over every concern in this country manufacturing war materials. This would not permit him to be the director of the war in England, a position which is fraught with greater danger to the American people. If we assume the direction of the war, we underwrite the success of the war. The ultimate result must be the American people will pay the full cost of the war, and that means we will be obligated to put our material resources and our men into the struggle.

Granting credits which England needs will fully meet the situation of today and it will lessen materially the likelihood of our going into the war. Our naval and military experts agree that our nation is in no danger of attack; that with our vast resources and geographical position our situation is not comparable to that of nations of continental Eutrope.

This power requested is too much to give any man at a time when the country is at peace. As Secretary Cordell Hull once said:

"This is too much power for a bad man to have, or for a good man to want."

WHAT IS NEEDED

We have been given two reasons for new laws: (1) Britain is running short, not of money, not of assets, but of dollar exchange. (2) We need to coordinate British procurement with our own defense efforts.

WHAT THIS BILL DOESN'T DO

This bill does not provide dollar exchange for Britain, and is not needed to procure coordination of our defense efforts.

This bill will not provide any additional war supplies for aid to Britain within the sixty or ninety days of her alleged crisis, unless the President uses the power provided to dispose of part of our arms or our Navy, which he and his Cabinet officers have specifically denied they could spare.

There has been much talk of "restrictive" committee amendments. The amendments adopted do not prohibit our convoying merchantmen, do not require our Army or Navy officers to determine our own defense needs, do not place a constitutional two-year limitation on the life of the bill.

WHAT THIS BILL DOES

Using the slogan of "Aid to Britain," and under the title of "promoting defense," this bill gives the President unlimited, unprecedented and unpredictable powers, literally to seize anything in this country and to give it to any other country, without limit in law. He may sell or give away our Navy, our planes, our arms, our secrets and use any proceeds from such sales for similar purposes; he need come to Congress only for appropriations to restore our Navy, our planes, our arms

John Bassett Moore, world famous authority on international and constitutional law, says:

"The pending bill assumes to transfer the war-making power from the Congress, where the Constitution lodges it, to the Executive * * *. The tide of totalitarianism in government * * * has not only reached our shores, but has gone far to destroy constitutional barriers, which, once broken down, are not likely to be restored."

Remember, we cannot repeal war, we cannot repeal bankruptcy, and we cannot repeal dictatorship. Under this bill we surrender our democratic way of life now for fear of a future threat to our democratic way of life. The oldest and last constitutional democracy surrenders its freedom under the pretext of avoiding war, with the probable result that the newest dictatorship will soon go to war.

OUR PROPOSAL

We have offered in committee, and will offer again on the floor, the following constructive, democratic program to aid Britain and to keep us out of war:

1. A two-billion-dollar credit to Britain, to be used in this country for purchasing arms when her dollar balance for this purpose is exhausted, requiring reasonable collateral security if available.

2. Permit the sale by our government of arms to Britain only when our highest Army and Navy officers certify in writing such arms are not necessary for our national defense.

3. A one-year time limit on all extraordinary powers. Congress meets again next year and can easily extend the time limit if our interests require it.

4. Provide that no vessels of the United States Navy shall be disposed of without the consent of Congress.

5. Prohibit the use of our ports for repair bases for belligerent ships. We must not bring the war to American ports.

6. Prohibit the use of American vessels to transfer exports to belligerents.

7. Prohibit the convoying of merchantmen by our Navy. One sunken ship might plunge us into war.

Our program would permit the coordination of all foreign purchases through the Office of Production Management, instead of making the President the director general of the war in Europe. Our government now has power to fix priorities and forbid exports, so no additional powers are needed to enforce coordination.

At our hearings Mr. Knudsen was asked: "You have sufficient power now to coordinate the procurement of materials?" Mr. Knudsen answered "Yes."

If instead of coordination we demand domination, if we assume what Secretary Stimson called "the general strategy" of the war we assume the responsibility for its outcome, and that leads to sending an expeditionary force overseas.

Congress should specify the nations to receive aid. To leave it wide open would mean the President could, now that we have lifted the moral embargo, give aid to Russia, by sending planes and war materials. Congress is to be in session for some months. It can extend aid to other countries if it is necessary.

CONCLUSION

This is the most important and far-reaching bill this House as ever considered. It involves a complete change in the way of life of our Republic, both internal and in our foreign relations. We should face this legislation calmly and courageously as intelligent patriots, without panic or partisanship. We do not solve these problems merely by passing them all on to one man. Control of the purse and control of the war-making power belongs to Congress. The safety and security of the American people demand they remain with Congress.

HAMILTON FISH,
CHARLES A. EATON,
EDITH N. ROGERS,
ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD,
JOHN M. VORYS,
KARL E. MUNDT,
BARTEL J. JONKMAN,
FRANCES P. BOLTON.

Calls Statement Comprehensive.

He (the Senator) said it was inevitable, the President replied.

Asked whether he was told that Senator Wheeler favored such domination, he replied with a question of his own—what does one do if he has made up his mind that something is inevitable?

Inevitable, Mr. Roosevelt said, is a pretty comprehensive word.

The matter of Dr. Dodd's report came up when a reporter told of reading his diary in a magazine. The reporter said it spoke of the dinner at Mr. Tugwell's home and declared that a Senator, who was not named, had advocated Nazi domination of Europe.

The Chief Executive parried questions for a time, until some one remarked that Dr. Dodd's son had said the Senator was Wheeler.

Mr. Roosevelt said he did not care to comment on the incident, explaining that he was appearing* rather, in the role of a corroborating witness.

Asked whether he had reason to believe that Senator Wheeler still held the same view, Mr. Roosevelt dismissed the question by declaring it was iffy.

Senator Wheeler was out of Washington tonight and his office staff said they did not know where he could be reached for comment on President Roosevelt's remarks at his press conference today. Senator Wheeler, who has been suffering with a cold, departed several days ago for a brief rest, it was said, and left no forwarding address.

But Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, who also has been a strong critic of the President's plan for aiding Great Britain, had this to say:

"Senator Wheeler will have to speak for himself, as I expect he can ably do. But this looks to me like some more effort to smear a great non-interventionist as a Nazi sympathizer, which we know Wheeler not to be."

During the President's press conference a reporter quoted Ambassador Dodd's son as saying that Senator Carter Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, also attended the Tugwell dinner. Mr. Roosevelt made no comment on this. Senator Glass later told reporters that "I never was in the home of Rex Tugwell in my life."

Roosevelt Heard Wheeler Saw Nazi Rule Inevitable in 1935

President Says He Was Told Senator's View by Dodd Day After Discussion Around Tugwell's Table.

FEB 1 1941

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt asserted today that the late Dr. William E. Dodd, who was Ambassador to Germany, had told him in 1934 or 1935 that Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, had said Nazi domination of Europe was inevitable.

As the story unfolded through questions at a press conference, Mr. Roosevelt related that Dr. Dodd had told him this after attending a dinner at the home of Rexford G. Tugwell, former administration official, at which Senator Wheeler was present.

The President said, furthermore, that he had been informed there was mention of the safety of the United States lying in the taking over of Canada, Mexico and five Central American republics.

"Is it asserted here," a reporter inquired, 'that Senator Wheeler advocated Nazi domination of Europe?"

Paraphrasing the remarks and questions of reporters, the President said their story was that Dr. Dodd had dined at Mr. Tugwell's home and had said in his diary afterward that he had talked with several people, one of whom Dr. Dodd's son said was Senator Wheeler.

His story, Mr. Roosevelt said, was that Dr. Dodd had told him the same thing the next day.

Asked whether the matter of the reference to Nazi domination had come up in the conversation, Mr. Roosevelt responded that it did and that Dr. Dodd had told him about it directly.

Roosevelt Says He'll Draft Plants If Necessary to Defend Nation

Cites Policy in Comment on Ford's Loss of Army Truck Order Through Hillman's Labor Clause; Ford Offers Defense Production 'at Cost'

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Questioned today concerning contract difficulties between the Ford Motor Company and the War Department, President Roosevelt said the government was prepared to take over any factory in the country if that action became necessary for national defense.

At the Chief Executive's press conference a reporter brought up yesterday's disclosure that the Ford company had been denied a $10,000,000 contract for Army trucks because it took exception to certain labor clauses in the invitation for bids, although the Ford bid was the lowest.

The newsman asked whether the government was prepared to take over the company if such a step were essential to defense. Mr. Roosevelt replied that if the word Ford were left out and any plant substituted for it in the question, the answer would be yes.

There was no indication, however, whether Mr. Roosevelt believed it actually would be necessary to commandeer any plant.

By way of comment on the War Department's action in denying the contract, Mr. Ford said today that he was ready to build defense materials "at cost if other manufacturers will do the same."

The automobile manufacturer telephoned this statement from his winter home in Georgia to company headquarters in Detroit, while in Washington a War Department spokesman said that withholding the contract from the Ford company did not necessarily mean that a provision requiring compliance with all labor laws would be included in all future Army contracts.

Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, told a Congressional committee that the department was considering inclusion of such a requirement in all future contracts, but that the matter was "still in the making." He said, too, that the department was not ready to recommend "coercive" legislation to curb labor disputes on defense projects.

Hillman Got Clause Put In

The labor clause was put into the Ford contract, Mr. Patterson testified under questioning, at the request of Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management.

Harry H. Bennett, personnel director of the Ford company, said Mr. Ford made this statement in advancing his offer:

"There ought not to be any quibbling about bidding on defense contracts. All companies ought to do what the government wants them to do without making profit. Nobody should make any profit on defense production, anyway. It's profit in the manufacture of war materials that causes war."

The War Department announced last night that it had awarded a $10,298,128 truck contract to the Fargo Motor Corporation, of Detroit, a Chrysler affiliate, rather than to the Ford company, whose bid was $250,000 lower. Officials said this was done because the Ford company had taken exception to a provision which had been included in all the department's invitations for bids since Nov. 17. That provision stated that the bids must be subject to a circular signed by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, saying that all work executed under the contract should comply "with Federal statutory provisions affecting labor wherever such provisions are applicable."

The department held that the exception noted by the Ford company amounted to a change in specifications and that the Fargo company was the lowest bidder complying fully with the terms specified in the call for bids.

Counsel for the Ford company issued a statement saying that the company was obviously going to obey all the laws but that "arbitrary inclusion" of the controversial clause could give the government the power to cancel the contract and bring suit.

Explains Defense Contracts

When Mr. Patterson, the department's procurement chief, testified before the House Military Committee today, Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, asked why the truck contract had been refused to the Ford company.

"That's one of my particular headaches," Mr. Patterson replied.

In response to questions, he testified that labor provisions had been included in the contract at the request of Mr. Hillman.

Representative Thomas asked why the provision was not included in contracts previously awarded to the Ford company for $122,323,000 of airplane engines and $2,000,000 for truck and passenger automobiles.

"The others were negotiated contracts," Mr. Patterson replied.

This raised a question as to whether the department, if it wished to place additional orders with Ford for the equipment which it believed unavailable from other sources, might enter into other negotiated contracts without the labor policy specifications.

Negotiated contracts, which are permitted by existing law, are worked out by the department and producers without advertising and competitive bidding.

It was indicated that there was a possibility that Mr. Ford might lose additional future contracts for motor vehicles if he continued to take exception to the labor provision. Department officials said that about 10 per cent of the motor vehicles required for an army of 1,400,000 men were yet to be placed under contract.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, of which Mr. Hillman is a vice-president, has protested repeatedly in the past against the award of defense contracts to the Ford company. That company has been declared by the National Labor Relations Board to be a violator of the national labor relations act, and the board's decision has been upheld in part and overturned in part by a Circuit Court of Appeals. The company's appeal from adverse court rulings is now before the Supreme Court.

Ford Would Build at Cost.

Detroit, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Henry Ford said in a telephone conversation from his winter home in Georgia today that he would build war defense materials at cost if other manufacturers would do the same. He made the statement in commenting on published reports that the Ford company had been refused a contract for army trucks because of certain labor clauses to which the company objected.

Harry H. Bennett, personnel director of the Ford company, quoted the manufacturer as saying:

"There ought not be any quibbling about bidding on defense contracts. All companies ought to do what the Government wants them to do without making profit.

"Nobody should make any profit on defense production anyway. It's profit in the manufacture of war materials that causes war."

30,24-7265

30.24—7265

ROOSEVELT WEIGHS PATENT CONTROL

Says Government Has Right to Take Over Factories.

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt disclosed today that he had been discussing with the Cabinet the question of the Government taking over patent rights to further the defense program.

He told his press conference that the Government clearly had the right under existing law to take control of factories if they were needed, but that there was some question whether there was enough authority to do the same with patent properties.

Patents, he said, are as essential to the manufacture of defense products as plants, and the matter of their acquisition is something that is being studied. He said that was one of the things that had been touched on in a Cabinet meeting preceding his press conference.

His discussion of the subject was prompted by a question. A reporter asked whether he would advocate changing the patent laws to prevent a recurrence of patent combining, such as that against which the Department of Justice now is taking action. Mr. Roosevelt did not reply directly to the inquiry. In responding to another inquiry, the President said he believed the Government should take over any plant handling defense orders if that action were essential.

DEFENSE TO HAVE CHOICE OF TOOLS

No Deliveries to Be Made Without OPM Approval.

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—E. R. Stettinius Jr., director of priorities for the Office of Production Management, said today that all machine tool builders had been requested not to deliver machine tools to any customers after February 28 unless that customer obtained a priority rating from the OPM.

"The effect of this action," a statement from the priorities division said, "will be to give the defense program first call on the total output of the machine tool industry."

HOUSE VOTES FUNDS FOR U. S. AGENCIES

$1,404,275,838 Appropriation Sent to Senate.

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—A $1,404,275,838 appropriation bill to finance independent governmental agencies was passed today by the House after the defeat of an effort to slash $25,000,000 from the total. The measure goes to the Senate.

The House also rejected an amendment designed to revamp the present method of hiring seamen for the American Merchant Marine through union hiring halls and give ship captains complete freedom in the matter. As approved finally, the bill's total was $9,244,500 below the budget estimates, through the inclusion of numerous defense items and a new fund of $125,000,000 for President Roosevelt's use in meeting emergencies boosted in approximately $145,000,000 above last year's appropriations for similar purposes.

Among the major items in the bill were $608,693,162 for the Veterans administration; $160,000,000 in cash and $180,000,000 in contract authorizations for the Maritime Commission to carry on its fifty-ships-a-year construction program; $69,800,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority's dam-construction program; $33,500,000 for the selective service system's administration and $13,601,000 for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. A motion by Representative Taber, Republican, of New York, to accomplish the $25,000,000 reduction was lost 192 to 141.

SHIP BILL ADVANCES

Senate Committee Accepts House Measure.

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The Senate appropriations committee approved today a $350,000,000 emergency program for the construction of 200 steel cargo vessels.

The committee recommended enactment of House-approved legislation which would appropriate $313,500,000 to be used with $36,500,000 available from other sources for building the ships and constructing new ship yards.

EXPECTS HITLER BLOW

Halifax Thinks Nazis Must Try Invasion Soon.

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Lord Halifax, British ambassador to the United States, said today that European developments indicated that Hitler would have to "have a go at an invasion of England soon."

Paying a call on Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Lord Halifax told reporters subsequently that it was "hard to see how Hitler can stand still."

He was questioned about a statement by Secretary of the Navy Knox before the Foreign Relations Committee today. Col. Knox had said he thought a crisis for Britain was imminent in from sixty to ninety days.

"I have no information on the number of days," Lord Halifax said, "but the situation developing in Italy, the Balkans and internal conditions in Germany make it seem necessary that Hitler have a go at it soon."

BRITAIN HELD EAGER FOR NAZI INVASION

Banker, Here on Clipper, Says Nation Is Well Prepared to Repel an Attack

EXPECTS ASSAULT SOON

Arrives With Fellow-Director to Dispose of England's Fixed Assets in the U. S.

NEW YORK JAN 31 (TIMES)

Britain not only expects invasion "soon" but is prepared and even eager for it as well as confident that the German attempt will fail, according to Sir Edward R. Peacock, English banker, and an American observer who arrived yesterday on the Yankee Clipper.

Sir Edward, a director of the Bank of England and of Baring Brothers & Co., arrived with John C. H. Williams, also a director of the Bank of England, to dispose of British fixed assets in this country, the proceeds of which would be used to meet war purchases in the United States.

Both Sir Edward and Fred Bate, chief of the London staff of the National Broadcasting Company, who bore scars of a recent air raid, spoke of Britain's confidence and determination in the face of invasion threats. Sir Edward was asked if he thought an attacking Nazi force would be "thrown back into the sea."

"We kept them out when we weren't very ready and we certainly can do it now when we are," he replied with typical British calmness.

What Authorities Expect

Sir Edward, when asked if he thought invasion was near, said his opinion "really carries no weight," but added:

"When I left the authorities expected an invasion soon. We think they (the Germans) will have a try at it."

Mr. Bate, who is here for a rest, described the British as "getting madder and tougher slowly."

"One thing you hear everybody saying is that they wish the Germans would attempt an invasion," Mr. Bate said. "They want it."

Mr. Bate was injured in the bombing of the NBC offices recently, as he was preparing a broadcast at 11 o'clock at night. He described the blast as being "like all of London pouring through the window."

Sir Edward was unable to discuss details of his mission here. He will confer with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. and Sir Frederick Phillips, British Under-Secretary of the Treasury, who is now in Washington.

He said he did not know the value of British holdings in this country or how long his visit would last. He had been asked, he explained, to come here "in a hurry" two weeks ago and had been delayed in Lisbon.

"I am going to try to find out what can be done immediately in order to pay for the things we need now," Sir Edward explained. "British negotiable securities in this country have been on sale for a long time. Then there are the fixed assets, such as American subsidiaries of British concerns. The problem of selling these assets is more obscure."

Pleased by Aid to Britain

Mr. Williams, when asked for comment on aid to Britain, replied that "the effort has already started and it is a very fine one."

Major Frank A. Armstrong of the United States Army Air Corps returned after spending three months in Europe as an observer. He would not discuss his mission. Another passenger, Hugh H. Clegg, a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, who had been to Britain, was equally reticent.

The other two of the clipper's seven passengers were Orris A. Gates, State Department courier, and James B. Massey, Pan American Airways employe. The clipper carried 2,446 pounds of mail.

Captain R. O. D. Sullivan, who set the ship down on the water at 1:42 P. M., a few minutes ahead of schedule, reported an uneventful trip except that he had broken the clipper flight record from Horta to Berumda by covering the distance in fourteen and a half hours.

The Dixie Clipper will depart from La Guardia Field at 8:30 A. M. today, flying over a new route that will touch Europe, Africa, South America and Puerto Rico.

Navy to Build Huge Warships at Brooklyn

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Navy Department plans to double shipbuilding facilities of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Mayor F. H. La Guardia says, by building at a cost of approximately $15,000,000 two new drydocks, each big enough to permit construction of 45,000-ton battleships.

At present there are four drydocks at the yard, none big enough to accommodate ships of more than 35,000 tons.

ASKS 200,000 AIR FLIVVERS

Col. Turner Would Use Them for Home Defense.

Indianapolis, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Col. Roscoe Turner, the nation's No. 1 speed flyer, proposed today the formation of an armada of 200,000 converted flivver planes manned by private pilots for home defense.

Col. Turner, acknowledged the country's leading speedster by the National Aeronautic Association, said in an interview that such a force could be established and equipped in a year and a half, and could repel invasion by land or sea.

He expressed the belief that the 30,000 or more light two-place planes already in use in the United States could be increased to 200,000 in that period by a step-up in production.

"The cheapest military plane you've got is around $35,000," he said. "You can get these little ships in bunches like bananas for $2,000 apiece."

In the same eighteen-month period, he contended, the Civil Aeronautics Board could expand the number of private pilots through an enlarged training program. He said there were 45,000 at present.

Col. Turner suggested that each two-place plane be converted into a single-seater, with the second seat fitted with a rack for a 100-pound bomb or two fifty-pounders and the cockpit inclosed with fifty pounds of armor plate.

Even without bombsights, he said, such planes would be effective with projectiles dropped from 1,000 to 1,500 feet.

"Send them out in droves and you can blow any invading army to pieces before it got a start," he asserted. "You could fight off any ground forces from any direction."

He proposed that the Government buy or lease such planes, provide airports, and hire pilots for an organization similar to the National Guard.

"By creating this flivver-plane army," he said, "you could release all of the high-speed, high-powered fighting planes and long distance bombers for offensive duty."

ITALY REJECTS U. S. BOMBING PROTEST

Curt Reply From Rome Spurning American Criticism Revealed In Capital

Two Were Killed And Two Hurt In Attack Last Summer On Mission In Sudan

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 31—The State Department made public today a strong protest to Italy for an air attack on a mission in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan last summer and a curt reply rejecting the American Government's criticism of the Italian armed forces.

Two Americans, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Grieve, were killed and two others, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Oglesby, were wounded in what the United States note described as a "brutal unprovoked attack" by Italian airplanes August 23.

After an extended investigation by the American Legation at Cairo, the United States lodged a protest with Italy November 1 which asked for punishment of those "guilty of an outrage."

Italian Interim Reply

The Italian Foreign Office submitted an interim reply November 6 which said detailed information had been requested from military authorities but because of the distant locality in which the attack occurred, a report probably would not be received for some time.

The Italian note also said that the American protest "contains criticisms of the Italian armed forces which cannot but be rejected in *toto*."

The State Department said no further communication had been received from the Italian Government.

Administration Seeks To Speed Inter-American Bank Plan

Will Ask Congress To Push Legislation For Institution To Bolster Hemisphere Economy

FEB 1 - 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 31—As a further step in strengthening Western Hemisphere economy, the Administration is preparing to ask Congress soon, it was learned today, to hasten establishment of an inter-American bank.

Eight other American republics have signified their intention of participating in the project, which may become the chief intergovernmental medium for stabilizing the economy and currency of Latin-American nations.

Organization of the bank awaits Senate ratification of the convention, and Congressional authorization of this Government's financial subscription in the institution which is to have a minimum capital of $100,000,000.

Confer On Final Details

Governmental officials have been conferring this week on final details of the plan preparatory to requesting speedy action by Congress.

The Inter-American bank plan grew out of the Panama conference of American foreign ministers in 1939. It calls for a minimum United States contribution of $5,000,000 to the bank's capital and equal or smaller amounts from the other participating countries. Those which have indicated their intention of participating are Brazil, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.

Under the proposed charter, on which officials have been working, the bank would have broad powers in helping to stabilize currencies, promoting industrial development in the Americas, and otherwise strengthening the economic system of the various countries.

Has Wide Powers

It would grant loans or credits to governments or individuals or guarantee loans.

The bank was expected to function in close collaboration with the American Export-Import Bank, which received a $500,000,000 authorization from Congress last year for assisting other American republics as an economic defense measure.

Of this amount, only about one-fifth has been used thus far because, officials said, some of the more distressing economic conditions foreseen as an outgrowth of the war have not yet developed.

U. S. OBSERVER INJURED BY NAZI BOMB IN LONDON

Major Robert Williams, Off Duty, Hit By Fragment. May Lose Sight Of Eye

German Raiders Inflict Considerable Casualties In Daylight Raids

FEB 1 - 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 31—German raiders, flying singly but in impressive total numbers, inflicted numerous casualties in London today, including Major Robert Williams, United States air observer, who was seriously injured.

Major Williams was taken to a hospital and fears were expressed that he might lose the sight of one eye. He was injured by a fragment from a one-hundred-pound bomb.

The censor authorized publication of the statement that Major Williams "was not on duty when hit."

Native Of Texas

A native of Albany, Texas, the 39-year-old major was the first American military casualty in this war since Capt. Robert M. Losey, assistant United States military attache at Stockholm, was killed in a German bombing raid at Dombas, Norway, April 21, 1940.

Three hospitals and a number of other buildings were hit.

The *Luftwaffe* switched from its former night tactics, using clouds instead of darkness to hide its movements, strewing high explosive and fire bombs over many London areas, apparently without aiming at specific targets. Other such raids were made on the east Midlands, southern and southwest England.

Raiders Follow Each Other

There were many more attackers in the air today than on the two previous days of before-dark assault. They followed one another at short distances to form wave attacks similar to the method favored heretofore at night.

At times today brusts of machine-gun fire were heard from low-flying planes apparently trying to shoot down London's barrage balloons.

Of the three London hospitals damaged, one received a direct hit. The Government acknowledged damage to other buildings and a small number of fires, but said the number of dead and wounded was not large.

Wounded Treated Near By

The direct hit came while persons injured by bombs falling in near-by streets were being given first-aid treatment. Some members of the staff were injured seriously and patients sustained minor injuries.

Other bombs fell in a London square—further identification was not permitted—and in surrounding streets, wrecking two shops and heavily damaging several others.

While this, the third straight day of persistent daylight attacks, was in progress, Prime Minister Churchill took Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's special emissary, on a three-hour tour of Britain's biggest naval base at Portsmouth and led dockworkers in a vociferous "Three cheers for the President of the United States."

Churchill Encouraged

He introduced Hopkins to Portsmouth city officials as "the envoy and friend of President Roosevelt, that great statesman and friend of freedom and democracy," and added: "One cannot help feeling enormously encouraged by the spirit of the ever-growing movement of aid to Britain which we see laying hold of the mighty masses in the United States."

Despite the difficulty of spotting the high-flying raiders above the clouds, British fighters were credited officially with shooting down two attacking bombers.

One of the downed raiders was shot out of the clouds at Plumpton, near Lewes in Sussex, and the other was sent plunging into the sea off Porthcurno, in Cornwall.

A native of Albany, Texas, the 39-year-old major was the first American military casualty in this war since Capt. Robert M. Losey, assistant United States military attaché at Stockholm, was killed in a German bombing raid at Dombas, Norway, on April 21, 1940.

Williams a Native of Texas.

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Major Robert B. Williams, army air observer injured in a London air raid, was sent to England after having served at Langley Field, Virginia.

A native of Albany, Tex., Major Williams is 39. He entered the Air Corps in 1923 on his graduation from Texas A. and M. College, and in his subsequent military career has served at Mitchel Field, New York; March Field, California, and in the Panama Canal Zone.

He was an instructor at the army's training center at Randolph Field, Texas, in 1932-32, and has graduated from the Air Corps Tactical School and the army's command and general staff school.

Nazis Are Firing Shells Over Ten Miles Inland

Deal, England, Jan. 31 (AP)—German guns along the coast of France have been lobbing shells ten or eleven miles inland from the Kent coast in the last three days, but the random shots have been falling mostly in open country.

One, however, knocked down a church steeple near Canterbury.

"The shells fall intermittently," said one observer. "Nobody is paying any attention to them."

Most of the previous shelling has been confined to the Dover Straits, harbors and the actual coastline itself. Dover is twenty-three miles from France; hence, the shells now have been fired a distance of thirty-four miles.

U. S. Air Aide in London Wounded by Bomb; Major Williams May Lose Sight of One Eye

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 31—Major Robert B. Williams, United States air observer, was injured seriously today by a high explosive bomb during a German air raid.

Major Williams was taken to a hospital and fears were expressed that he may lose the sight of one eye.

The bomb which wounded him flung glass and debris. Observers said it must have been a 100-pound missile.

The censor authorized publication of the statement that Major Williams "was not on duty when hit."

30,24-7267

30.24-7267

Day Raiders Damage 3 London Hospitals

FEB 1 - 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 31—Three London hospitals were reported damaged by German bombs, one from a direct hit, today in afternoon raids by single German planes.

Official accounts acknowledged damage to other buildings and houses and a small number of fires, but said the number of casualties was "not large."

Two German bombers were officially reported shot down.

Several Of Staff Hurt

In the hospital directly hit, some of the staff were injured seriously and some patients suffered minor injuries. Persons injured by bombs falling in nearby streets were being admitted to the hospital when it was struck. The first-aid work proceeded.

The attack repeated the pattern of those yesterday and the day before, the attackers slipping through a cover of clouds to drop explosive and fire bombs, apparently without aiming at specific targets. There had been no alerts overnight.

One raider was reported shot down near Lewes, in Sussex, and another in the sea off Porthcurno, in Cornwall, indicating the wide extent of the forays.

The raiders, bolder and more numerous than on the previous days, seemed, however, still to be operating singly.

Balloons Target, Belief

Two explosives and several incendiaries fell in one London street. In another area, several bursts of machine-gun fire from low flying planes were heard. The raiders were believed to be trying to shoot down barrage balloons.

Bombs which fell on a London square—further identification was forbidden—and in surrounding streets wrecked two shops and severely damaged others. One plunged with a violent splash into a water tank.

A number of incendiaries fell near a huge sand pile where workmen were filling bags for just such an emergency. Some messenger boys, loafing nearby, helped scoop up the sand and extinguish the bombs.

Chapel Demolished

In an East Anglian town a Congregational chapel was reported demolished and many houses damaged. One woman was said to have been killed in this eastern England action when a bomber, having cleaned its rack, returned, skimming housetops and strafing the streets.

A London source expressed belief that the Germans were using the day raids to learn weather conditions for more numerous night raiders and also to determine whether the British were using murky weather to shield changes in the positions of military forces.

The supposed machine-gun attack above the clouds on the barrage balloons—London's aerial stockade against hostile bombers—indicated a repetition of yesterday's assaults on the cable-moored bags here and at Dover. (The German high command said today twelve had been shot down yesterday in the two areas.)

British warplane destruction was more than 11 to 1 compared to that of the Axis powers during January, according to figures published today, and the ratio from the start of the war was said to be almost four to one in Britain's favor.

These were the figures on losses:

For January—Britain, 32; the Axis powers, 371.

Since the Start of the War—Britain, 848, of which 427 pilots were saved; the Axis powers, 3,068, not including losses caused by coastal command planes.

January Record

Although half the January nights have been raidless, thirteen German raiders were said to have been shot down over Britain in darkness and only eleven were claimed during daylight.

British losses included eighteen bombers on night raids in western Europe, one reconnaissance plane and one fighter off the south coast.

The score in the western desert during January is not fully tallied, but according to available figures 45 Italian planes were downed in battle, two were damaged and 209 were destroyed on the ground. British losses were listed as seven.

Elsewhere, 44 Axis planes were said to have been destroyed in the Malta region, compared with a British loss of three, and between 30 and 40 at the German-used base at Catania, Sicily, compared with a loss of two British raiders.

Trawlers Hit, Fire Plane

The British trawlers Charmouth and Rattray reported shooting down a large German plane which bombed and machine-gunned them today.

The trawlers, identified as fishing boats, were taking in their trawls when the bomber circled above them and dropped a stick of high explosive bombs.

When the attacker swooped and machine-gunned the small boats, it was said, the fishermen returned the fire and finally drove the plane away in flames. It was reported to have plunged into the sea some miles away.

None of the bombs struck the trawlers and it was said no casualties resulted from the machine-gunning.

Bad weather which kept German air raiders from Britain last night was said also to have prevented any major operations against Germany by the Royal Air Force.

Weather conditions over the continent, it was reported, obscured targets and endangered take-offs and landings.

Plane Above Clouds

The thin-bodied German plane crossed the coast above the cover of clouds.

The first time the guns went into action Willkie was standing at the end of the eastern arm of Dover harbor, about twenty miles from the German-occupied French coast.

Sees Rescue Float

The visitor also was shown articles taken from a German rescue float which recently was picked up after it had broken its Channel moorings.

Anti-invasion guns mounted at the extreme end of the harbor fired several rounds for him to see.

After inspecting a giant gun named "Winnie" for Winston Churchill, Willkie drove back to London.

To See Midlands

Willkie came to Dover unaccompanied by newspapermen, but press representatives attended his doings here. At London the Ministry of Information had said that because of the nature of what he was to be shown "we must exclude the press."

It was announced that Willkie would visit Coventry and Birmingham, two of the most heavily bombed cities, on a Sunday trip into the midlands.

"Very impressive," was the way he summed up the British defenses closest to the Nazi-held French coast only twenty-two miles across the Channel.

Willkie Sees Fighting At 'Hell's Corner'

FEB 1 - 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Dover, England, Jan. 31 — Mud-splashed and weary after a day in Britain's front line on the Channel, Wendell L. Willkie declared late today that British defenses against invasion appeared "very impressive and I wouldn't like to be the German attacking them."

He remarked that he had seen "some slight shelling" across the Channel, but that "it didn't amount to anything."

"The defenses exceeded my expectations in many ways," he said. 'I think the Germans have a tough job on their hands."

Twice during an inspection of "Hell's Corner"—the Dover defenses—Willkie saw anti-aircraft guns in action against a Dornier "flying pencil."

Willkie Gets Taste Of Nazi Shelling In British 'Hell Corner'

Dover, England, Jan. 31 (AP)—Splashing through the mud of Britain's front lines in this "hell's corner," Wendell L. Willkie witnessed some "slight" cross-Channel shelling today, watched anti-aircraft guns in action against a Nazi raider and concluded: "I wouldn't like to be the German attacking these invasion defenses."

Willkie's shoes and clothes were crusted with mud after his tour, and he was weary but full of enthusiasm for Britain's preparations against the day when Adolf Hitler's legions might attempt to set foot on British soil.

*DOVER CHANNEL

FEB 1 - 1941

"THEY EXCEEDED MY EXPECTATIONS IN MANY WAYS," HE SAID. "I THINK THE GERMANS HAVE A TOUGH JOB ON THEIR HANDS."

WHILE HE WAS STANDING AT THE EASTERN END OF DOVER HARBOR, ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES WENT INTO ACTION AGAINST A DORNIER "FLYING PENCIL." ANTI-INVASION GUNS AT THE EXTREME END OF THE HARBOR ALSO FIRED SEVERAL ROUNDS FOR HIS BENEFIT.

AFTER LOOKING OVER A GIANT SHORE GUN NAMED "WINNIE," FOR PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL, HE DROVE BACK TO LONDON.

HE DISPLAYED A KEY SENT HIM BY S.A.FOORAW, A BRITON WHO SERVED ON THE OLYMPIA, ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP AT MANILA. FOORAW WROTE WILLKIE THAT HE TOOK THE KEY FROM A SPANISH UNDERGROUND PRISON SHORTLY AFTER THE NAVAL BATTLE THERE.

WILLKIE WILL SPEND THE WEEK-END IN THE COUNTRY, BUT REFUSED TO SAY WHO HIS HOSTS WOULD BE. HE EXPECTED TO BE IN COVENTRY SUNDAY TO "SEE WHAT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION LOOKS LIKE AFTER THE SEVERE BOMBING THERE."

AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID THAT SECRETARY OF STATE HULL HAD ASKED WILLKIE TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ON THE AID-TO-BRITAIN BILL.

WILLKIE PLANS TO LEAVE LONDON TUESDAY NIGHT AND DEPART FROM BRITAIN WEDNESDAY MORNING.

FEB 1 - 1941

WILLKIE SEES GUNS

Gets Close View of British Coastal Defenses.

London, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Wendell L. Willkie inspected some of Britain's coastal defenses today. For the first time since he came to England, newspaper men were left behind.

The Ministry of Information explained that the nature of what Mr. Willkie was to see was such that "we must exclude the press."

Hopkins Visits Portsmouth

PORTSMOUTH, England, Jan. 31. (AP). — Prime Minister Winston Churchill toured this British naval base for three hours today, accompanied by Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's special emissary, and led dockyard workers in a vociferous "three cheers for the President of the United States."

To the Portsmouth city fathers he introduced Mr. Hopkins as "the envoy and friend of President Roosevelt, that great statesman and friend of freedom and democracy," and added: "One cannot help feeling enormously encouraged by the spirit of the ever-growing movement of aid to Britain which we see laying hold of the mighty masses of the United States."

Standing in front of a ship, the Prime Minister then called for the three cheers for Mr. Roosevelt. The workers responded with a roar of "hip, hip, hoorays."

With Mr. Hopkins and Mrs. Churchill, the Prime Minister climbed across the docks and delved through the bomb-hit areas of the city. Everywhere crowds greeted him with shouts of "good old Winnie!" and his invariable reply was "good luck to you all!"

Earlier Mr. Churchill visited Southampton. There he asked a crowd of civil defense workers: "Are we downhearted?"

"No!" they thundered.

Speaking to the City Council and Lord Mayor, Mr. Churchill declared the events in Libya and Albania had shown "the rottenness and weakness" of the Nazi-Fascist regime so far as Italy was concerned—the Fascists were forced to bring in the Nazis to rescue and rule them.

Add Portsmouth x x x them.

"All this gives us encouragement to face the long hard ordeals which lie before us; but to which we shall not be found unequal. We shall come through. We cannot tell when, we cannot tell how, but we'll come through. When we have done so, we shall have the right to say that we live in an age that in all the long history of Britain was the most filled with glorious achievements and the most graced by duties dones."

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FEB 1 - 1941

Join Us In Battling Italy, De Gaulle Asks Weygand's Men

Calls On French Troops In Africa To Throw Off "Shameful" Inertia And Help Him In War

FEB 1 - 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 31—The Free French commander, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, called today upon the unbeaten French armies under Gen. Maxime Weygand in north and west Africa to throw off their "shameful" inertia and help "complete the conquest of Italian Libya."

"Don't you see it is up to you?" he asked, in a French-language broadcast over the British Broadcasting Company's facilities.

Game Not Finished, He Says

It was an appeal for the Weygand forces, sizable, well-armed, but immobilized by their loyalty to Vichy and their recognition of the French-German armistice, to strike at Libya from Tunisia on the west, just as the British and Free French units are piercing that desert colony from the east.

"The game is not finished," de Gaulle declared. "The great battle of the Mediterranean will suddenly increase in scope like a powder dump when set on fire."

If the battle is lost, he went on, "French independence will vanish forever," but if it is won, "the fate of our enemies will be sealed."

Appeals For United Stand

He told of the "heroic deeds" of the Free French troops now fighting in Libya and Ethiopia and declared:

"Generals, officers, men of French Africa! My comrades in arms! Let us stand together. Are you going to stay inactive with arms at your side, humiliated, broken-spirited, when the fate of France and her empire is being decided within range of your guns? . . . Are you not going to break, as we have done for France's service and the honor of our arms, the shameful watchword of inertia?"

There have been Axis indications that Germans and Italians might send warships and troops to Bizerte, Tunisia, if the Weygand armies made any such move as that urged by de Gaulle.

According to CBS, the British radio quoting Radio Algiers, said Weygand would broadcast from Algiers Saturday night to all French Africa. It appeared possible he would answer de Gaulle.

PLEA BY DE GAULLE

Asks French African Army to Re-enter the War.

London, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French chieftain, appealed tonight to the French Army in North Africa under Gen. Maxime Weygand to reenter the war and aid in completion of the conquest of Italian Libya.

In a broadcast by the BBC addressed to the French people, Gen. De Gaulle said that "the game is not finished."

"The great battle of the Mediterranean will increase in scope, like a fire in a powder dump," he said, adding that the fate of France was bound closely with the outcome of the battle.

LONDON FIRST ADD DE GAULLE X X X THE BATTLE.

IF BRITAIN LOSES THE BATTLE, "FRENCH INDEPENDENCE WILL VANISH FOREVER," SAID DE GAULLE, BUT IF SHE WINS "THE FATE OF OUR ENEMIES WILL BE SEALED. X X X THE LATIN SEA (MEDITERRANEAN) OFFERS A STARTING POINT FOR OPERATIONS WHICH WILL MAKE A VICTORY POSSIBLE."

HE PAID TRIBUTE TO THE "FREE FRENCH" FORCES FIGHTING NOW IN AFRICA ALONG WITH THE BRITISH AND SAID:

"GENERALS, OFFICERS AND MEN OF FRENCH AFRICA! MY COMRADES IN ARMS! LET US STAND TOGETHER. . . . DON'T YOU SEE IT IS UP TO YOU, THE COMPLETION OF THE CONQUEST OF ITALIAN LIBYA? ARE YOU NOT GOING TO BREAK, AS WE HAVE DONE FOR FRANCE'S SERVICE AND THE HONOR OF OUR ARMS, THE SHAMEFUL WATCHWORD OF INERTIA?"

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NEW YORKER JOINS WOMEN'S WAR UNIT

Francis Blake Is Only Male in British Outfit.

London, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—W. V. S. designates Women's Volunteer Service in this war, but Francis S. Blake, the 28-year-old son of a New York stock broker, wears the initials on his shoulder and is the only male member of that service in England. Mr. Blake had spent several years in England, and when the war started cast about for something to do, but found most avenues blocked because he was an alien. Civil defense, the Red Cross and other units said "No." So he turned to the W. V. S. and was accepted.

Each day now he drives a truck through the countryside, carrying anything from bandages to babies. Sometimes his load consists of heavy bales of blankets, and women comrades seem to appreciate his help. Passers-by smile when they see the W. V. S. on his shoulder, but it is no joke to Mr. Blake. There is now some talk of presenting him with a suit of the green herringbone tweed used by all the other members of the service, but he will wear trousers, not skirts.

Mr. Blake married the former Barbara Stracey Clitherow, a cousin of Lord Templemore and of Lord Hothfield.

George's illness was serious, but his car was blocked by drifted snow at several places along the 200-mile route.

At one village policemen and cottagers cut a pathway for 5 miles and at another home guards and children turned out to extricate Lloyd George's automobile.

Dame Lloyd George died January 20. The husband and two sons attended the funeral January 23. At the time it was said that "road mishaps" and "obstructions" barred Lloyd George's way home.

The Cheshire Cheese To Reopen in London

London, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese, the famous Fleet street eating place, familiar to many Americans, expects to resume business next week. It survived a bombing and fire raid, but was damaged by a fire on January 23 when a rat chewed a wire and caused a short circuit.

Among other things, one of the world's biggest punch bowls was lost. Chairs used by Charles Dickens, Samuel Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith, among the patrons of the place in past centuries, were burned but can be repaired. A portrait of Dr. Johnson is believed ruined, and the long-preserved wax for Goldsmith's wig went up in flames.

British Alarms to Show Nature of Missiles

London, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Home Security announced today that it had decided to distinguish between alarms for high explosives and fire bombs dropped from raiding planes.

When incendiaries are falling, air raid wardens, policemen and firewatchers will blow a series of short, sharp blasts on their whistles.

Until now such signals have accompanied the air raid sirens to warn of imminent danger or planes overhead. From now on long whistle blasts will reenforce or replace the general siren signal.

Berlin Says Planes Sank Ship Far At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Jan. 31—Long-range German warplanes were reported by the Nazi high command today to have sunk the 3,677-ton merchant ship Austvard 250 miles off Donegal, Ireland, and another smaller vessel near the mouth of the Humber river on the English east coast.

(Lloyd's register lists the Austvard as a 3,677-ton vessel of Norwegian registry.)

A German submarine also was credited with sinking 20,000 tons of "enemy merchant shipping space."

Sailors Complained Here

(Nine sailors aboard the motorship Austvard attempted to break their contracts in Federal Court in Baltimore last August, protesting they had been "ill-treated" when their skipper left a convoy and refused to keep a zig-zag course to avoid submarines.

(They also said travel in belligerent waters had become more dangerous since they signed on. The court ruled against them and they were obliged to sail for Liverpool.

(The vessel had been trading between England and Norfolk, Baltimore and other Eastern ports.)

"Audacious Attacks"

German authorities also reported two other merchant ships attacked by long-range Nazi bombers and both so heavily hit they were assumed to have been lost. Both were described as of about 5,000 tons.

One was said to have been attacked about ninety miles west of the Hebrides and the other about 250 miles off Scotland.

During daylight raids on southeast England yesterday, a communique said, individual Nazi planes made "audacious attacks" on "airports, troops, camps, anti-aircraft positions, automobile columns, factories and rail lines."

In one attack, delivered from low altitude, the war bulletin said bombs were dropped among combat planes of the Bristol-Blenheim type standing on an airdrome.

Five Balloons Downed

Bombs were said to have exploded a munitions dump on a drill ground southeast of London and factory buildings were reported destroyed east of Cambridge. Five barrage balloons were reported shot down at Dover. All German aircraft were said to have returned to base.

Long-range German guns also shelled "war essential objectives" in southeast England, the high command said.

There was no air activity by either side last night, the Germans said.

"Germany has overlooked no possibility to expand her U-boat weapon both materially and as regards personnel in the best manner imaginable," the service said today.

"That applies not only to the number but also to the training of submarine crews, which cannot be surpassed."

Say Hitler Meant Combat Zone.

Authorized sources reiterated emphatically that Hitler referred only to ships reaching the English combat zone when he spoke of torpedoing vessels at sight.

The Fuehrer, in his anniversary speech yesterday, said:

"Let there be no deception about one fact: Whoever believes he can help England must at all events know one thing:

"Every ship, with or without convoy, that comes within range of our torpedo tubes will be torpedoed."

The authorized sources said the entire context of the speech showed no other interpretation was possible. They acknowledged, however, that the warning to neutrals also was addressed to the United States not to send ships convoyed or otherwise into this combat zone.

Question of War on Greece.

One correspondent inquired whether Hitler's assertion that the axis would now strike at England wherever she put in an appearance meant Germany would declare war on Greece.

Authorized sources said naturally they could not be more authoritative than Hitler himself and left it to each correspondent to do his own interpreting.

The general impression gained, however, was that German relations with Greece would continue on the present basis of non-belligerency.

"A rational world can take it seriously only as a revelation of dangerous delusions of a disordered mind," said the Daily Telegraph.

The Times said "America was once more warned of the dire consequences of giving assistance to Britain," but added, "the tone of the warning showed a prudent disinclination to challenge American opinion * * *."

The Daily Express comment was: "You may anger Americans by threats. You won't scare them. Swiftly Roosevelt gave Hitler evidence of that by releasing to the world the text of his week-old message to Lord Halifax (new British Ambassador to the United States). It is a pledge of warm friendliness to Britain."

Both the Times and the Laborite Daily Herald suggested the Fuehrer's speech was intended for German home consumption. The Herald added, "It has no resemblance to reality. It is pure fantasy."

The British Broadcasting Corp., in a German-language broadcast heard by C. B. S. in New York last night, remarked: "Hitler is right; this war will end with collapse and a revolution on one side or on the other, and we in Great Britain make our prophecy' The free peoples of Great Britain and of America will fight this war to the bitter end, and, to use Hitler's own words, the German people will do all that which is necessary for its own interests, which is that it will be forced to throw off the Nazis."

Moscow Has No Comment.

Moscow, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The Soviet press published prominently but without comment today accounts of Chancellor Hitler's speech yesterday in Berlin.

U-Boat Force Expanded Substantially, Nazis Say

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The well-informed commentary Dinst aus Deutschland regards Adolf Hitler's dictum that U-boat warfare is only about to begin in the spring as probably the most important section of his address yesterday.

Disordered Mind Shown by Hitler, British Declare

Speech 'Pure Fantasy,' Papers Say; Americans Held Unfrightened

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The British press devoted its headlines today to Adolf Hitler's "threat" to the United States, but in editorial comments dismissed the Fuehrer's speech yesterday as "pure fantasy" and incapable of scaring Americans.

Duce Congratulates Hitler on Anniversary

Rome, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini congratulated Reichsfuehrer Hitler on the eighth anniversary of his rise to power with the declaration, made public today:

"Together with me, the whole Italian people join the celebration with unchangeable faith and absolute decision to fight until victory."

King Vittorio Emanuele also sent a telegram to the Nazi leader, expressing best wishes for Hitler and the "greatness of the allied German nation."

Bad Storm Kept Lloyd George From Bedside of Dying Wife

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It can be reported now that the worst snowstorm of years for Wales was responsible last week for the failure of David Lloyd George to reach the bedside of his wife at Criccieth until the day after she died.

(There are wartime restrictions on reporting the weather of the British Isles.)

The World War Prime Minister started out from Churt as soon as he heard that Dame Lloyd

Hopkins Sees War Scars

London, Jan. 31 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal representative, went to Southampton today, with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Mrs. Churchill, inspecting damaged docks, buildings and homes.

Hitler Thanks Il Duce For "Friendly Message"

New York, Jan. 31, (AP)—The Rome radio tonight broadcast the following text of a message from Adolf Hitler to Benito Mussolini:

"I thank you, Duce, for your friendly message on the occasion of the anniversary of German rebirth (Thursday's eighth anniversary of the coming to power of the Nazis in Germany). On the side of the friendly and allied Italian people, Nazi Germany continues to fight with firm decision and certainty of final victory for the new Europe. With comradeship and solidarity. (Signed) HITLER."

Japanese Army Men Received by Hitler

Berlin, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler received a Japanese military mission, headed by Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, at the Chancellery today. The delegation soon will visit battlefields in Western Europe and inspect German Army and Air Force facilities.

The mission is in Germany for consultation under the three-Power pact of Germany, Italy and Japan.

German Civilians Told To Expect Casualties

Air Official Says Injury Is Inescapable Against So Tough A Foe As Britain

Berlin, Jan. 31 (AP)—Injury to civil populations is an inescapable part of modern air war, Field Marshal Erhard Milch, inspector general of the German air force, said in a radio address tonight.

He told the German people that losses must be expected in a fight against so tough a foe as Britain, that the British are of Germanic stock and in the World War "showed themselves to be the world's best flyers, next to the Germans."

Poles in Berlin May Have No Bicycles

Berlin, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Polish civilians and laborers working in the German capital may neither acquire, possess nor use bicycles, the Berlin chief of police announced today.

In addition, they are refused permission to drink alcoholic beverages in public places but may purchase liquor and take it home.

Spaniards Woo U. S.

Madrid, Jan. 31—The newspaper *Alcazar* unexpectedly spoke out tonight in favor of better Spanish - United States relations and said "an American President without false notions of racial superiority," and "a powerful, respected, united Spain" were good bases for a campaign to effect increased understanding.

The article, signed by one Federico de Madrid, was in sharp contrast to recent editorials attacking the United States for alleged designs on South America.

Germans Want Flandin Ousted, Laval Recalled

Nazi-Controlled Press Warns 'Anglophile' Vichy It Faces a 'Peace of Destruction'

VICHY, Jan. 31 (AP).—The political situation in France was nearing a new crisis tonight, with informed persons saying that Pierre-Etienne Flandin, the Foreign Minister, might have to resign.

Newspapers in German-occupied Paris continued their campaign against the Vichy government as now constituted and said that German officials took the stand that Flandin was one of those responsible for the departure from the government last month of Pierre Laval, who has been Vice-Premier, Foreign Minister and political heir to Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain.

The Germans were represented also as feeling that collaboration between Germany and France would be impossible unless Laval returned to a place in the government. They were said to feel that the Vichy government's policy at present was "anglophile."

[Authorized Foreign Ministry sources at Berlin, on Thursday, deployed the failure of Marshal Petain to get together with Laval more closely than was indicated by their recent talk.]

Thus far, Fernand de Brinon, the Vichy government's envoy to the occupying authorities, has not come here from Paris as expected, and it still is unknown when Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's expected note on the question of collaboration will be brought to Vichy.

FLANDIN MAY QUIT PETAIN'S CABINET

Nazis Blame Him for Laval Ouster—Tension Rises.

Vichy, Jan 31 (A. P.).—Informed persons here said tonight that there was a strong possibility Pierre-Etienne Flandin would resign as Foreign Minister as newspapers in German-occupied Paris continued a campaign against the Vichy Government. It was said that German officials of the occupied territory took the stand that Flandin was one of those responsible for the ousting of Pierre Laval, former Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier, from the Vichy Government.

The Germans also were believed to take the position that German-French collaboration would be impossible unless Laval returned to the Government and other changes were made in the Cabinet.

In informed quarters it was said that the Germans considered the present Vichy regime's policy friendly to Britain and that collaboration could not be resumed under present conditions. Observers expressed the belief that the French political situation was nearing a new crisis, but would not predict when a new move was to be expected.

Hitler Replies to Petain.

The British radio, in a broadcast picked up here today by CBS, announced that Adolf Hitler's representative in Paris was reported to have handed over to the envoy of the Vichy Government, Hitler's reply to the message sent him on December 25 by Marshal Petain. The reply was said to be brief.

R. A. F. BOMBS BASE 120 MILES WEST OF DERNA

Reports Direct Hits On Hangars Of Italian Airdrome At Barce

Nigerian Troops Help To Harry Fascist Forces In Somaliland

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 31—Advanced British striking forces, bombers and motorized troops, operated west of the fallen Italian base of Derna toward Bengasi today, methodically clearing the way for the expected general assault upon that important naval center and capital of eastern Libya.

Official news was scarce, but it appeared that the same program that reduced Bardia and Tobruk, and yesterday Derna, was at work again—dashes of reconnaissance and attrition by Britain's dusty tanks and an endless offensive patrol of the air by British bombers.

Italian Base Bombed

The Royal Air Force told of a heavy bombardment of the Italian air base at Barce, 120 miles beyond Derna on the road to Bengasi, announcing that its daylong activities of yesterday had been "mainly focused" on that military settlement.

The airdrome was declared to have been attacked repeatedly, and direct hits were claimed on a series of hangars and other buildings. A single Italian plane was reported downed.

The British command itself covered its activities on every front—from Libya to the fighting along the frontier areas of Italian Somaliland 2,000 miles to the south—in ten words:

"On all fronts operations continue to develop to our advantage."

Offensive In Somaliland

From Kenya itself it was reported that Nigerian troops operating in the coastal sector had joined the British in harrying the Italians in Italian Somaliland, destroying the village of Kiamboni and meeting not a single Fascist soldier.

The town, said to have been a center of Italian native troop activity, was reported burned by the Nigerians, who were aided in the operation by ships of the Kenya coastal defenses, which transported troops.

The R. A. F. reported here new bombing attacks upon Moyale, which lies in the Kenya-Ethiopian zone of fighting. Italian artillery and infantry positions were attacked.

Other planes bombed and machine-gunned Italian posts and buildings in Moyale itself, the communique said.

Stiff resistance encountered at Derna, which fell yesterday after four days of the fiercest fighting of the North African campaign, warned the British that the going may prove increasingly hard.

The belief prevailed in military circles here that the Italians, who have been rolled backward across 250 miles of arid, sandy terrain in the past 53 days, intend to make a determined stand in an effort to save Bengasi—a city of 50,000, important as a naval base and the capital of Eastern Libya.

Face Heart-Breaking Retreat.

Military strategists pointed out that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's troops must stop the British at Bengasi or face the alternative of a heart-breaking retreat along the Gulf of Sirte—an inhospitable waste of desert and rocks stretching all the way to Tripolitania.

Belief that the Italians might make a stand at Bengasi was enhanced by the fact it is only 500 miles from the Sicilian airdromes from which German dive bombers began operating recently.

In their favor, however, the British contend, is the fact that the country between Derna and Bengasi has more and better roads than territory so far conquered, which would facilitate the movement of their mechanized units.

It was uncertain here how many men Marshal Graziani has at his disposal to defend Bengasi. Reports from the front indicated that the Derna garrison consisted of about 10,000 men, and it was presumed that many of these had retreated westward before the British entered the town.

There was no indication that the British had cut the coastal road beyond Derna before the final assault and the communique announcing its capture made no mention of prisoners.

Bengasi Is Britons' Next Objective

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 31 (AP).—British operations on all African fronts were reported today by general headquarters to be developing "to our advantage."

The British Army of the Nile had turned its back on the Eastern Libyan wastelands after driving the Italians from Derna and pressed on westward and southwestward through the fertile upland country with Bengasi as its next objective.

The Royal Air Force announced a heavy bombardment yesterday of the Italian airdrome at Barce, on the road from Derna to Bengasi.

The Libyan activities of the R. A. F. were centered on Barce, 50 miles west of Derna, the communique said. In several attacks hits were observed on hangars and other buildings around the air field, the report continued, and an Italian plane was shot down by a fighter escorting the British bombers.

East African Air Operations.

In air operations against East Africa the British reported dive attacks with heavy explosive and incendiary bombs on Italian artillery and infantry positions in the Moyale area of the British Kenya colony, a section of borderland held for months by Italian invaders from Ethiopia.

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#00 CAIRO - KKK PRISONERS.

BETWEEN BENGASI AND DERNA, A MATTER OF 150 MILES, LIE THE JEBEL AKDAR MOUNTAINS, WHICH RISE TO A HEIGHT OF APPROXIMATELY 2,000 FEET IN SOME PLACES.

THE RANGE EXTENDS INWARD ABOUT 80 MILES FROM THE ROCKBOUND MEDITERRANEAN COAST, SLOPING AWAY GRADUALLY TO THE DESERT.

BETWEEN THE NORTH SLOPES, WHICH ARE FAIRLY HEAVILY WOODED, AND THE DESERT LIES A FERTILE, WELL-WATERED AREA RICH IN CROPS-- NOTABLY BARLEY -- AND GRAZING LAND.

SOME 20,000 ITALIAN FARMER-COLONISTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED THERE IN RECENT YEARS.

APPROXIMATELY 50 MILES WEST OF DERNA, ON THE COAST, LIES CIRENE, THE ORIGINAL CAPITAL OF CIRENAICA AND ONCE A GREEK COLONY. THE TOWN WAS AT ONE TIME THE HEADQUARTERS OF MARSHAL GRAZIANI'S EASTERN LIBYAN ARMY, BUT THE BRITISH REPORTED THE HEADQUARTERS HAD BEEN REMOVED TO THE WEST AFTER THE FALL OF TOBRUK JAN.22.

THERE WERE NO FRESH REPORTS OF THE PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH CAMPAIGNS ELSEWHERE IN AFRICA--IN ITALIAN ERITREA, SOMALILAND AND ETHIOPIA--WHERE STEADY ADVANCES WERE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

Advance Continues Toward Apollonia, British Report

Army Declared Closing In on Moyale, Where Italians Make Stand

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Authoritative quarters said today British troops were continuing to advance along the Libyan coast from Derna toward Apollonia, 40 miles to the west.

On the Kenya front in East Africa British troops were reported closing in on Moyale, where the Italians were said to be making a stand. (Moyale is a Kenya colony frontier post opposite Ethiopia.)

London military circles said they had no confirmation of foreign reports that Italian troops had abandoned Tepeleni on the central Albanian front, but said it was possible they had been forced to do so to avoid being cut off by the Greeks.

The British said their forces were advancing also in the Sudan area of operations, where they have been driving across Italian Eritrea, and in Italian Somaliland.

The pressure in Eritrea, they said, continues against Agordat and Barentu and the Italians were still falling back in the Umm Hagar district, in Southern Eritrea near the border with Ethiopia.

British circles said British forces in Italian Somaliland were "well inside the border and there doesn't appear to be much opposition."

Somali Village Captured.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—British African troops from Nigeria, operating from the coastal sector of Kenya, have pushed into the southern part of Italian Somaliland and destroyed the village of Kiamboni, British dispatches said today. No Italian troops were encountered, the reports said.

This sector is some 200 miles south of the El Wak area, where British forces previously had penetrated Italian Somaliland.

Occupation Of Derna Acknowledged By Rome

Rome, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Italian high command announced today that Fascist forces had abandoned Derna and withdrawn to the west and south to avoid being surrounded.

The daily war bulletin also reported that German planes, which have been reported cooperating with the Italians in the Mediterranean, had bombed the Suez Canal yesterday.

[A dispatch from Cairo yesterday reported an air attack on the Suez Canal area but said no damage or casualties had resulted.]

Attack "Smothered"

The forces which withdrew from Derna, the high command said, made a stand in new positions and "smothered" an attack by Australian motorized units.

Fascist air squadrons bombed British mechanized forces in the Derna region and shot down two planes, it was said.

On the northern front in East Africa (presumably in Eritrea or northern Ethiopia), the Italians said they had repulsed British attacks and inflicted "considerable losses."

"Our bomber and fighter detachments exerted themselves," the communique declared, "bombing batteries, troops and motor vehicles."

A British plane was said to have been forced to land on an Italian air field in East Africa, where the crew was captured.

British warplanes were reported to have raided an unidentified place in eastern Libya, "killing three, wounding several and causing slight material damage."

Heaps of Italian Dead And Wounded Found

ATHENS, Jan. 31 (AP).—Greek forces, pushing forward in the area north of Klisura were reported today to have found heaps of Italian dead and many wounded in abandoned Fascist positions.

A Greek spokesman said four Italian counterattacks had been repulsed with 200 Italian prisoners taken in two days and later reports from the Albanian front said the charges had such disastrous results that Italian commanders had to call off the offensive action in order to reorganize their forces.

Some Fascist units were said to have lost as many as half their men. Among their captives, the Greeks said, were several officers, all belonging to units freshly arrived from Italy. Much war material, including machine guns and automatic rifles, also was seized, the spokesman asserted.

Border reports from Bitolj, Yugoslavia, said the Italians had used tanks in the Klisura region but that the machines bogged down in the soft ground and had difficulty in getting back to their bases.

GREEKS ROUT ITALIAN FORCE IN COAST AREA

Fascists' Counter-Attack "Met Fate Worse Than Any," Athens Says

200 Prisoners, Including 7 Officers, Reported Taken In Assault

By MAX WERTELSON

New Positions Taken

ATHENS, Saturday, Feb. 1 (AP)—The taking of Italian positions "of great importance" in mountains nearly 6,000 feet high and the smashing of an Italian tank counter-attack at another point on the rugged Albanian front were announced early today by the Greek High Command.

Earlier, the Greek military spokesman had said that the latest Italian counter-assault, in the coastal sector, "met a fate worse than any" of the series recently attempted. Large Italian forces were used, he asserted.

The attacking troops were repulsed with such heavy losses that they retreated in confusion and have not had time to reorganize their positions, the spokesman said.

"These Fascist troops were pursued by us and we succeeded in occupying a mountain 1,500 meters high, beyond the positions from which the Italians launched this counter-attack," he said.

Also Repulsed Farther North

At another point the Greeks occupied a height of some 2,000 meters and farther to the north "repulsed the Italians from a height of 1,600 meters," the spokesman stated.

Two hundred Italian prisoners, including seven officers, were declared to have been taken in the last of the series of frustrated Italian assaults.

Greek forces were reported advancing rapidly north of Klisura.

Termed Major Setback

As a result of what were called important gains, the Greeks were reported able to move their artillery to new positions. Details coming from the front fill in a picture of what the Greeks call a major setback to the Fascist forces.

[Editor's Note—An Associated Press dispatch from Belgrade reports that Italian troops have withdrawn from the Tepeleni, but there has been no confirmation of this from Athens.]

Greek military dispatches told of Greek troops striking, while the Italians still were demoralized after four costly counter-attacks, and pushing beyond the Fascists' starting point.

Dead And Wounded Abandoned

They said heaps of dead and many wounded were found in the abandoned Italian positions. A Greek physician in charge of sanitation in one sector said his men had buried 650 Italians at one point where a Fascist charge had been tried unsuccessfully.

Some Italian units were said to have lost as many as half their men. Among 200 prisoners taken in two days, a Greek spokesman declared, were several officers from units newly arrived in Albania.

In a severe snowstorm which prevented use of air forces, these reports said, the Greeks launched their attack under an artillery barrage aimed at preventing the Italians from reorganizing after their thrusts had been so heavily resisted that Italian commanders had to halt offensive action.

Rites Held For Metaxas

On other fronts, Greek sources said the situation was satisfactory, but activities were only of local nature.

Premier General John Metaxas, who died Wednesday, was buried today after a funeral at the cathedral conducted by the Metropolitan of Athens, head of the Greek Church, and attended by the royal family, the Cabinet, high military officers and members of the diplomatic corps.

Tell of Bombing.

Rome, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Effective air attacks on Greek bridges, roads and batteries were reported today by the Italian High Command, which also said that troops and motor columns were attacked with shrapnel bombs and machine gun fire, and that one Italian plane failed to return.

On land, it said, there was artillery activity.

ITALIANS LOSE SHIP

Submarine Attacks 3 Supply Craft in Adriatic.

Belgrade, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Reports from Bar, on the Yugoslav coast, near the Albanian border, said tonight that an unidentified submarine had attacked three Italian supply ships in the Adriatic and was believed to have sunk one.

The submarine was said to have fired several torpedoes. The freighter Renunzio and one other escaped to Bar, but the third Italian ship was reported missing.

ITALIANS REPORTED QUITTING TEPELENI

Fascist Tanks Described as Bogging Down in Mud.

Belgrade, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Military men reported today that the Italians had withdrawn from Tepeleni, on the Central Albanian battle front, a key point in the Greek drive toward Valona.

Reports received in the Yugoslav border town of Bitolj, said that the Italians had used tanks in recent ill-fated counter-attacks in the Klisura region, just east of Tepeleni, but that the machines bogged down in the soft ground and had difficulty in getting back to their bases.

METAXAS IS BURIED

Thousands in Greece Line Streets to Pay Tribute.

Athens, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The late Premier John Metaxas was buried today after a funeral at the cathedral. The service was conducted by the Metropolitan of Athens, the head of the Greek Church.

A two-mile-long procession wound to the cemetery through streets lined by thousands who waited for hours to pay tribute to Metaxas, who died Wednesday.

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull today described the death of Premier John Metaxas as a "great loss to Greece in the hour of her struggle for freedom." In a message to his successor, Alexander Korizis, Mr. Hull said:

"It is with a profound sense of sorrow that I have learned of the death of his Excellency, Gen. John Metaxas, Prime Minister of Greece. Please accept my most sincere sympathy in this great loss to Greece in the hour of her struggle for freedom."

VORONOFF PROPERTY HELD

Italians Seize All in Country—His Wife Mme. Lupescu's Kin

ROME, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Turin newspaper Gazetta del Popolo reported today that the government had seized all property in Italy of Dr. Serge Voronoff, 74-year-old physician and research scientist, who formerly resided and maintained a monkey farm at Chateau Bordighera, near the French frontier. The reason for the action was not reported.

Dr. Voronoff and his 26-year-old wife, who, The Associated Press noted, is a cousin of Magda Lupescu, friend of former King Carol of Rumania, reached New York last Sept. 6. Dr. Voronoff said then that his laboratory, at Menton, France, was partly in Italian-occupied France and partly in the unoccupied zone.

Italian Forces Held Stronger

ROME, Jan. 31 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, said today that Italy's land, sea and air forces, as well as Germany's, had grown since Italy entered the war and "will soon show their efficiency."

His statement in the Giornale d'Italia refrained from details to avoid "prematurely informing the enemy."

add Rome xxx enemy."
It as made in applauding Hitler's speech yesterday which, Gayda, said Italians welcomed as "confirming that the joint war will come to a victorious conclusion within the year."
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War Communiques

German

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (AP).—The German high command communique:

A submarine sank 20,000 tons of empty shipping space.

Our combat planes made rolling attacks (Thursday) on war vital objectives in London, where incendiaries and explosives were dropped.

Audacious attacks were made by individual planes from the lowest altitude directed against airports, troops, camps, anti-aircraft positions, automobile columns, factories and rail lines in southeast England. In this action bomb hits were scored between parked combat planes of the Bristol-Blenheim type. A munitions dump exploded on a drill ground northeast of London. Bombs destroyed factory buildings east of Cambridge, near Stortford and at Nottingham.

The 3,677-ton merchantman Austvard was sunk 400 kilometers (250 miles) west of Donegal Bay. One smaller ship was sunk south of Humber Mouth.

Long-range army artillery continued the shelling of war essential industries in southeast England.

The enemy penetrated neither the Reich's territory nor the occupied region.

German pursuit planes downed five barrage balloons over Dover and seven over London. One of our own planes is missing.

British

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP).—Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

Today enemy aircraft operating singly have dropped bombs through the clouds at several points in the London area and at a few other places in the southern part of England. In the London area some houses and other buildings were damaged and a small number of fires caused by incendiary bombs. The number of casualties reported was not large. Elsewhere little damage was done and there were few casualties.

Two enemy bombers have been destroyed.

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (AP).—The British Middle East headquarters communique:

On all fronts operations continue to develop to our advantage.

The Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

Royal Air Force activities yesterday were mainly focussed on the enemy airdrome at Barce, which was attacked several times by R. A. F. bombers. The airdrome, which is situated on the main road between Derna and Bengasi, was heavily bombed. Direct hits were observed on hangars and other buildings around the airdrome. A CR-42 was shot down in flames by one of our fighter aircraft.

In East Africa aircraft dived on a bridge on the Mega-Neghelli Road and straddled it with bombs. In the Moyale area another squadron made dive attacks on Italian artillery and infantry positions, dropping high explosive and incendiary bombs. Other aircraft bombed and machine-gunned enemy posts and buildings at Movale.

During a reconnaissance flight one of our aircraft which was attacked by a CR-42 drove off the enemy fighter and then dived and machine-gunned four Capronis on an airdrome.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely, with the exception of one fighter which has been reported missing.

Greek

ATHENS, Feb. 1 (Saturday) (AP).—The Greek command issued the following communique early today:

Our troops conducted operations yesterday in a mountainous region more than 1,900 meters high. Enemy positions of great importance were occupied and about 150 prisoners were taken.

At another point of the front, an enemy attempt to attack by tanks was shattered at the start.

A communique of the Ministry of Home Security:

There were no raids on Greece.

As a result of bombing raids by enemy aviation on territory occupied by our army in Albania, a house used as an air-raid shelter was wrecked. From the debris were recovered four bodies of men, twelve of women, nine of which were girls between six and twelve years old, and one body of a baby.

Italian

ROME, Jan. 31 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front artillery activity was reported. Bombers and fighter formations carried out effective offensive actions against enemy bridges, roads and batteries. Troops and motor columns were attacked with shrapnel bombs and machine gunned from low altitude. One of our planes failed to return.

In Cirenaica (Libya) the high command ordered evacuation of Derna in order to prevent encirclement of our positions and moved troops immediately west and south, where our detachments smothered an attack by Australian motorized troops. Our aerial formations bombed English mechanized units. Our fighters shot down two planes.

The enemy raided a place in Cirenaica, killing three, wounding several and causing slight material damage.

In East Africa in various battles on the northern front we repulsed enemy attacks, inflicting considerable losses. Our bomber and fighter detachments exerted themselves, bombing batteries, troops and motor vehicles. Another English plane was forced to land on one of our fields. The crew was made prisoner.

German Air Corps planes effectively bombed Suez and Ismailia.

BELGIAN FOOD SHORTAGE HELD WORST SINCE '14

Hoover Commission Reports Need For Wheat As Most Pressing

Medical Supplies, Canned Foods And Milk Listed By Investigators

[*By the Associated Press*]

Brussels (via Berlin), Jan. 31—Belgium's shortage of food and medical supplies is in many respects greater than it was after the 1914 German occupation, members of the Hoover Inquiry on European Human Needs said today.

On the basis of information it said had come from many sources, the committee listed Belgians needs in order of urgency as:

Wheat, canned foods and especially milk, meat, oil, iodine, cod liver oil and clothing.

30.24-7273

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Need For Wheat Stressed

The committee, headed by Frederic Dorsey Stephens, departed for Berlin after exhaustive studies in which it was aided in Belgium and Holland by Belgian, Dutch and German authorities.

The need for wheat appeared most pressing. Some is coming in from Russia, Germany and France, it was said, but it was estimated by some that 300,000 additional tons would be required before the 1941 harvest to increase rations to the point regarded as adequate for scanty, but sufficient, nourishment.

The descriptions of the situation in Belgium, as given to the committee, varied from a picture of hopelessness to the opinion in some quarters that with the cooperation of all neighboring countries and possibly the United States the emergency might be met.

Difficulties Of Transport Cited

Stephens, in view of the difficulties of transport and the question of British and German views toward extending American aid to Belgium, made no prediction as to what the United States would be able to do.

The committee sought answers to seven questions and was able to get part of the information sought.

What quantities of food had been requisitioned by the battling armies?
What are the present food stocks?
How is the present relief system working?
How much food was taken by the German authorities?
How much food did the Germans bring in?
How was the 1940 harvest, in view of the times?
What were the prospects for supplies from continental countries?

Loss Put At 30,000 Tons

The questions were not fully answered, but one estimate was that 30,000 tons of wheat were destroyed by the German, English and French armies.

There was no reliable data on the quantities taken by the occupation authorities, it was stated.

The Germans were said to have brought into Belgium 20,000 tons of rye and 41,000 tons of wheat. Limited quantities of grain are received from Russia, but a Belgian delegation now is in Russia to try to stimulate shipments for which Belgium hopes to pay with machinery. Transport is the great problem.

Reserve About 41,000 Tons

The wheat reserve, it was stated, by February 16 will be about 41,000 tons, which is considerably less than in the corresponding time of the World War occupation.

Potato stocks were estimated at 500,000 tons. As to meat, it was stated that to maintain the present ration of one and a half ounces daily 150,000 tons were needed, whereas cattle stocks were estimated at 112,000 tons.

The butter shortage was described as such that the present fat and butter ration is a half ounce against a normal consumption of an ounce and a half.

Mission Reaches Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (AP).—The Hoover committee inquiring into European food needs, headed by Frederic Dorsey Stephens, arrived here tonight for interviews with German authorities and members of the American Embassy staff.

NEEDS OF BELGIUM PUT UP TO AMERICA

Wheat Sought Urgently to Prevent Famine.

FEB 1 - 1941

Brussels (via Berlin), Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Members of the Hoover inquiry committee on European human needs said today that they had been told the Belgian shortage of food and medical supplies in many respects was greater than after the German occupation in 1914.

Belgium needs urgently these things, in the order named, they were informed: Wheat, canned goods (especially milk), meat, oil, iodine, cod liver oil and clothing.

The committee, headed by Frederic Dorsey Stephens, left for Berlin after studies of the situation in both Belgium and the Netherlands. They were aided by the Belgian, Dutch and German authorities.

The need for wheat was said to be the most pressing. Some is coming in from Russia, Germany and France, the committeemen were told, but much more will be required—perhaps 300,000 tons additional before the 1941 harvest to increase rations to a point regarded as adequate for scanty but sufficient nourishment for the population.

Descriptions of the situation in Belgium, given to the committee, ranged from a drab picture of hopelessness to an opinion in some quarters that, with the cooperation of all neighboring countries, and posibly the United States, the emergency may be met without undue suffering.

In view of difficulties of transport and the divergent German and British views about American aid to Belgium, Mr. Stephens would make no prediction as to what the United States would be able to do.

DONOVAN ARRIVES TO INSPECT TURKEY

American Flown There by British Attache.

Istanbul, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Col. William J. Donovan, unofficial American observer touring the Near East, arrived here today by plane from Athens to consult Turkish leaders at Ankara.

His plane was piloted by Lord Forbes, assistant British air attache at Athens. This flight was taken as emphasizing Britain's interest in his tour.

Col. Donovan left the airport immediately for the American consulate, where Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Handyside Marshall-Cornwall, head of a group of British officers in Turkey since January 13 for staff conferences and inspection, waited to confer with him.

Further indicating British interest in Col. Donovan's mission was the tour of the Libyan battle front they arranged for him while he was in Africa. He witnessed part of the successful siege of Tobruk.

The American planned to leave by train tonight for Ankara, where he said he would remain two or three days. He expected to interview President Ismet Inonu, Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu and Premier Refik Saydam.

NIGHT LEAD DONOVAN

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, JAN 31-(AP)-COL. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, UNOFFICIAL UNITED STATES OBSERVER, LEFT FOR ANKARA BY TRAIN TONIGHT AFTER A HURRIED CONFERENCE WITH OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMAND HERE.

FEB 1 - 1941

IN ANKARA HE WILL CONFER WITH TURKISH LEADERS.

THE NEWSPAPER YIOENI SADAH INTIMATED MEANTIME THAT IN ANY POST-WAR SETTLEMENT TURKEY WOULD DEMAND NOT ONLY THE RESTORATION OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS, AT PRESENT ITALIAN-OWNED, BUT ALSO A SECTION OF ITALIAN LIBYA.

THAILAND GETS AREAS IN PACT ENDING CLASH

Indo-China Border Warfare Closed With Signing Of Armistice

Japanese-Drafted Act Sets Neutral Zone And Limits Naval Movements

FEB 1 - 1941

BY FRANK L. MARTIN JR.
[By the Associated Press]

Saigon, French Indo-China, Jan. 31—Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China ended four months of undeclared warfare along their 1,000-mile jungle-covered border today with an armistice drafted by Japanese mediators and signed at 6 P. M. aboard the Japanese light cruiser Natori.

The agreement left Thai forces in possession of several areas in Cambodia, southern Indo-China, and one section in Laos, in the north.

It established a neutral zone extending ten kilometers (6.21 miles) on either side of a line fixed as the front at the official hour of cessation of hostilities, 10 A. M. Tuesday, although fighting actually continued some hours longer.

To Negotiate At Tokyo

This is to be the demarcation line pending signature of a peace treaty to be negotiated at Tokyo with Japan as mediator. The Thai forces had pushed well into Cambodia at several points and into Laos in one district.

Thailand claims territory in both provinces, which she says the French snatched from her half a century ago.

As the French and Thai delegates signed, the Natori swung at anchor in the Saigon river, near this city, winter administrative seat of the colony.

Other Ships Reported Near By

Other Japanese warships have been reported off Cap St. Jacques, fifty miles south of here.

Thailand's long-standing claims to portions of Cambodia and Laos set off the intermittent fighting late in September. Hundreds of soldiers on both sides have been reported killed, many towns bombed from the air, and naval forces have clashed in the Gulf of Siam, with both sides claiming to have sunk one or more units of the other's fleet.

The armistice stipulates that:

Within seventy-two hours of the signing, infantry of both sides shall be withdrawn from the demarcation line which roughly parallels the boundary except for the points of Thai penetration.

Line Set For Navies

Neither navy shall cross a line extended from the border into the Gulf of Siam, and planes are to be held at least twenty kilometers (12.42 miles) in the rear of the armistice lines.

No date for the beginning of the Tokyo peace negotiations was set in the armistice, which stipulated that the cessation of hostilities may be prolonged indefinitely.

Final Conferences Scheduled In Tokyo

[By the Asso

Saigon, French Indo-China, Jan. 31—With Japanese military mediators looking on and a Japanese naval force standing by, representatives of Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China signed an armistice at 6 P. M. today, ending four months of intermittent fighting along their common border.

The pact merely established the positions of the opposing forces, pending peace negotiations under Japanese mediation at Tokyo, it was said by the participating officials.

Troops Withdrawn

The armistice provided that infantry of both armies should be withdrawn ten kilometers (6.21 miles) behind the positions occupied at 10 A. M. January 28, the hour officially set for cessation of hostilities (which, however, continued until some hours later).

The lines thus fixed follows the

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border except at several points where the Thai forces had penetrated into Cambodia, at the southern end of the front, and one similar point in Laos to the north.

The two navies were forbidden to cross a line extended from the border out into the Gulf of Siam, while aircraft were ordered held at least twenty kilometers (12.42 miles) behind the armistice line.

Japanese To Supervise

Troops are to be withdrawn within seventy-two hours of the signing. The armistice set no time limit for the Tokyo peace negotiations to begin or be completed.

The Japanese delegates, headed by Maj. Gen. Raishiro Sumita, were authorized to supervise execution of the armistice agreement.

Japanese Naval Units Explained

SHANGHAI, Jan. 31 (AP)—A Japanese naval spokesman today described the recent concentration of Japanese naval units off Southern Indo-China as "a necessity in connection with the armistice negotiations." He declined to amplify this statement and said he was not informed whether Japan as mediator would "guarantee" enforcement of the armistic terms.

The Japanese naval concentration had enhanced belief in some quarters that further Japanese activities in Indo-China were imminent. Reports from Saigon said two Japanese cruisers, two aircraft carriers and two torpedo boats were lying off the coast.

Quezon Looks To U. S. To Defend Philippines

Commonwealth President Says Its Man Power And Resources Are At Washington's Disposal

Manila, Jan. 31 (AP)—The man power and material resources of the Philippines are at the disposal of the United States in the world emergency, Manuel Quezon, commonwealth President, tonight told the National Assembly.

While pointing out that the islands were doing everything possible in connection with the national defense program, Quezon stressed that "with our own resources alone we are in no position to defend ourselves.

"Defense of our country remains primarily the responsibility of the United States. This is as it should be, because as long as the Philippines are under the American flag, it rests exclusively with the United States to determine whether the commonwealth shall be at peace or war."

The Philippines are to become independent in 1946.

JAPAN'S NEW ENVOY STOPS IN HONOLULU

Admiral Nomura Says He Is Coming To U. S. For Peace

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, Jan. 31—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, en route to Washington as the new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, said today "my most ardent wish is not to have Japan and the United States at war."

In the distance as he spoke were the two destroyers which joined his ship, the Kamakura Maru, last night and escorted her to Honolulu as a good-will gesture. Admiral Nomura said he was "greatly honored" by the escort.

"I am going to the United States for peace and not for war," he asserted. "There must be an understanding on both sides. The reestablishment of good relations is most important not only to Japan but also, perhaps, to your country, too."

Wants Better Trade Relations

Admiral Nomura said one purpose of his mission was to establish better trade relations with the United States. To a question as to whether he would attempt to negotiate a new trade treaty with the United States, he replied:

"Once we tried. Certainly we wish to have better trade relations."

The tripartite treaty between Japan, Germany and Italy was brought up and he was asked if Japan would adhere to it if the United States should go to war with Germany.

"I am sorry to say I cannot answer that question," he replied. "The Government decided it (the tripartite pact) and the Japanese people must abide by it."

Advises Japanese-Americans

Nomura told the Japanese newsmen present that American-born Japanese "should be good loyal Americans and alien Japanese in the United States should be calm, law-abiding and good residents of America."

After the interview the Ambassador was greeted by Admiral James O. Richardson, commander in chief of the United States fleet, and Lieut. Gen. Charles D. Herron, commander of the Hawaiian Department.

German Freighter Sails Out of Chile

Talcahuano, Chile, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The 7,132-ton German freighter Portland, laden with 10,000 tons of oil, cereals and minerals, sailed today for an unannounced destination after having lain in Chilean waters since soon after the outbreak of war.

Maritime circles expressed the belief that the Portland would head for Japan in an attempt to evade the British blockade. She recently was overhauled in drydock here.

Brazil Bars Propaganda.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The Brazilian Government announced today that all printed or written matter adjudged to be propaganda for or against any of the belligerent Powers would be barred from the mails.

LAND FOR REFUGEES

50,000 Acres Are Donated in Dominican Republic.

Ciudad Trujillo, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—James Rosenberg, president of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, told the intergovernmental committee for the establishment of refugees in the Western Hemisphere today that Gen. Rafael L. Trujillo, former Dominican President, has donated 50,000 additional acres of land for refugee colonization.

Gen. Trujillo previously had donated a large tract for the Sosua colony, on which the settlement association has established 300 refugees. The additional property is near Sosua, but a higher altitude.

Committee delegates, representing thirty-two nations, will leave tomorrow to inspect Sosua, returning on Monday.

Editor Deported by Panama.

Cristobal, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—William Scott, New Zealand editor of the newspaper Panama American, sailed as a deportee from Panama aboard the steamship Talamanca for New York today. He was deported on orders of President Arnulfo Arias, who charged Scott with meddling in internal politics. Scott denied the charges.

Axis Subs Are Reported Off Newfoundland

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A radio report from a British freighter indicates big ocean-going axis submarines may be operating east of St. Johns, Newfoundland, site of one of the naval bases leased by the United States from Britain.

The 4,868-ton Sheaf Crown reported last night she had sighted a "suspicious submarine" approximately 60 miles east of St. Johns. No further word from her was heard.

Canada has no submarines, and it was believed unlikely that any United States underseas craft would be operating that far north.

In the past year there have been several reports of Nazi submarine activity in the Caribbean and off the coast of South America, but this was the first hint of operations at the northern end of the Great Banks, outside the pan-American neutrality belt.

During the World War German submarines picked off 91 ships in American coastal waters.

11 Puerto Ricans Held For Failing To Register

Counsel To One Would Withdraw Because Client Says U. S. Does Not Legally Hold Country

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 31 (AP)—Eleven Puerto Rican Nationalists, arraigned today for failure to register for selective service, pleaded innocent and bail was fixed by Judge C. C. Wyche at $1,000.

Victor M. Gomez, counsel for one defendant, petitioned for permission to withdraw from the case because his client insisted that the only argument that should be used was the contention that the United States does not legally hold Puerto Rico.

Such a notion, said the lawyer, violated his own creed of devotion to the United States and his desire to cooperate in the defense programs.

Gold Braid Replaced

Ottawa, Jan. 31 (AP)—Yellow silk lace produced in Canadian factories will replace gold braid on the cuffs of officers in the Royal Canadian Navy.

"It may not be so fancy," a navy spokesman said, "but it will be as effective and it may be a worth-while economy."

Canada formerly imported the greater part of her gold braid from France but that source vanished with France's capitulation last June.

The loss threatened a hitch in naval uniform production for a time until the lace was suggested.

Kunze and Aids Are Sentenced

Get 12 to 14 Months in Prison and Fines in Jersey Race Hatred Law Case.

Newton, N. J., Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Wilhelm Kunze, national leader of the German-American Bund, and eight bund associates were sentenced today to serve from one year to fourteen months in State prison on charges of violating New Jersey's race hatred law.

Two of them were also fined $2,000 each and the other seven $1,000 each.

The men had been indicted on charges of making or permitting anti-Semitic speeches at the bund's Camp Nordland, in Andover Township. They elected to file a demurrer, challenging the constitutionality of the law and denying the seriousness of the charges, instead of standing trial.

Defendants Will Appeal.

Judge John C. Losey of the Sussex County court overruled the demurrer on January 7 and imposed the sentences today. A motion of appeal was immediately filed.

Those sentenced with Kunze were:

August Klapprott of Andover, the bund's Eastern regional leader, whose territory reaches to Florida. He was one of those fined $2,000.

30,247-75

30.24— 7275

Matthias Kohler of Irvington, N. J., bund treasurer, also fined $2,000.

The Rev. John C. Eitting of Union City, State bund secretary.

Richard Schiele of Paterson, Camp Nordland trustee.

Paul Schaarschmidt of Paterson, also a trustee.

Carl Schipphorst of Glen Rock, a trustee.

George Neuppert of Cliffside Park, a trustee.

Leonard D. Clark of New York, writer for a bund publication.

All but Clark were given prison sentences and $1,000 fines on charges of permitting the speeches. Clark was sentenced for making one, while Klapprott and Kohler were assessed the additional fines for making others.

Judge Losey released all in $2,000 bail each pending an appeal to the State Supreme Court. None of the bund officers or Clark showed any emotion as sentence was imposed, nor was there any demonstration by the crowd composed largely of residents of this rural, northwestern New Jersey county.

Keegan Trial Date Set.

Present for the sentencing was Wilbur V. Keegan of West New York, attorney for the bund, who was indicted with the others, but who elected the setting of a trial date, then a Federal court challenge of the law. Federal Judge Guy L. Fake, in Newark yesterday, set February 14 for a hearing on Keegan's move to enjoin the Sessex authorities from trying him.

"It seems to be conceded," Judge Losey told the defendants, "that the purpose of the German-American Bund is to attain ascendancy over the Jews."

He pointed out that the Constitution guaranteed freedom of worship and added there is no room in this country for anything contrary to this document.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 31 — The original dozen censors sent here by Britain — known as "the twelve apostles"—has grown today to a battalion of 700 men and women who know how to do a thing or two with pencil and shears.

The army of censors and censorettes, whose task it is to read other people's mail and intercept anything going to the enemy, have taken over two of Bermuda's largest hotels, one for their work and the other to house them.

Spending Helps Island Business

The money they spend has brought a small boom to this island, which in normal times gets the tourists' dollars.

Their chief task is to examine both mail and passengers aboard ships calling here on transatlantic trips—and they catch them both ways.

When, for instance, an American Export liner heaves to just outside the islands, a dozen or more men and women clamber aboard from a contraband control tender.

And when they've finished with you—or your mail—you've been thoroughly censored. Some speak and read fifteen languages.

The censors boast that they do not hold up the mails. They say that mail usually is placed aboard the next boat, unless it turns out to be "interesting." In the case of clippers, it sometimes is put back on the same plane.

British Censors At Bermuda Increased From 12 To 700

Examine Both Mail And Passengers Aboard Liners And Clippers—Stress Speed Of Searches

FEB 1 - 1941

FORD BAXTER (UP WRITER)

[By the Canadian Press]

In the War Zone

Observer Warns Against Regarding Threats by Hitler Too Lightly

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The consensus of the British press today that Hitler's threat to the United States won't scare Americans is a factual statement which probably the Nazi chief himself wouldn't dispute, although his hope obviously was to weaken any program of all-out aid for the Allies.

The statement by one paper that Hitler's pronouncement "is pure fantasy" and "has no resemblance to reality" can scarcely represent the general view. It strikes me that it would be highly dangerous to adopt that attitude toward an enemy much less powerful than Germany.

However, Churchill has made it clear many times over that he doesn't underestimate the Nazi menace. Hitler isn't playing at war with wooden soldiers, and it is wise to note that while he undoubtedly does his share of bluffing, he generally has considerable in reserve to back his bluff. The British appeals for quick help from America, and our own race for defensive arming, indicate plainly enough how Washington and London regard the German claims.

France as Object Lesson.

I have drawn attention to this because it seems to me that if we are to keep our perspective it is essential that we don't fall into the habit of underestimating the strength or the stated intentions of the Nazis. One reason that France lies crushed is because both she and England underestimated the threat from east of the Rhine.

One of the most interesting and important passages in Hitler's speech was his statement that U-boat warfare will begin this spring. This, coming on top of Nazi Grand Admiral Raeder's prediction of German victory through British shipping losses, would seem to be shifting the emphasis from the Nazi Air Force to the submarine drive.

In other words, the air fleet, on which the Nazis have been placing their chief reliance to knock England out, has proved wanting. The Luftwaffe, as Hitler remarked, will also be on the job, but it is patent that the Nazi High Command has had to shift its tactics.

The Nazi air arm has been unable to establish supremacy over the Royal Air Force. Indeed, the comparative strength of the British fleet has grown so rapidly—with the help of America—that I understand the command of the R. A. F. figures its actual fighting strength is now close to that of the Germans, although the latter have many more planes.

Planes Better Equipped.

The reason for this is that the planes which the British are turning out are said to be on the whole more up to date and better equipped than those of the Germans. That doesn't seem to make sense until we note that the Nazis are employing mass production and their industries are all set for certain types of planes, whereas the British have started from scratch and, because they are manufacturing various types in many plants, they can keep the models up to date.

With mass production it is impossible to make quick changes in the construction of a complicated machine like an airplane. In order to make any material alteration, a whole vast plant has to be realigned.

The Germans, though, are said to have been turning out submarines successfully by mass production, and it is to this arm that they now turn.

Canada Presses Manpower, Money Into New Patterns

FEB 1 - 1941 JAN 31

By WADE WERNER

OTTAWA — (Correspondence of the Associated Press) — Canada's money and manpower are being pressed into new patterns as the nation hardens its economy to meet the shock of war.

This hardening process manifests itself basically in three ways:

1. Mobilization and distribution of manpower.

2. Stabilization of prices and wages.

3. Drastic diversion of purchasing power away from luxury goods toward war materials.

During the 12 months beginning April 1, it is estimated more than 293,000 men will have to be taken from peacetime pursuits to supply the needs of war industry or the armed forces. Of these about 117,000 will go into the army, navy or air force; the rest are needed to man war-essential factories, presently being built and scheduled to get into production during the war.

NEED SPECIALISTS

Most of the men taken into the armed forces will be trained in the usual way for the specific functions of the various units; the navy and air force, however, have found it necessary to make special efforts to recruit sufficient skilled mechanics, radio specialists and the like.

But the needs of war industry cannot be met merely by drawing on the available supply of skilled workers. There is already a scarcity of machinists, patternmakers, shipyard workers, toolmakers, tinsmiths, chemists and so on, and the shortage normally would become more acute as more and more factories go into production.

To some extent the demand for skilled workers can be met by shifting men from non-essential industries to war industries. For instance, there are chemists presently employed by cosmetics manufacturers who can be taken out of the lipstick and beauty-cream trade and put to work making explosives.

In preparation for such moves, a census of non-essential industries is being prepared, showing the number and location of skilled workers who can be transferred as the need arises.

FARM LABOR SHORTAGE

Plans also are being discussed for transfer of farm workers from the Western provinces to the industrial East, where enough men have been leaving farms for factories to create a shortage of agricultural labor.

To forestall the really critical shortage likely to develop when all the new munitions, explosives, aircraft and cannon factories are ready for operation, a large-scale plan for training of 100,000 skilled workers during 1941 has been adopted. Many of the older skilled workers with long experience are expected to fit in as instructors in vocational schools or factory training centers when the plan is in full operation. About 200 factories already are operating plant schools.

The plan is to pay trainees enough to live on while they are learning. Single persons attending vocational schools will receive $3 a week if they are living at home, and from $7 to $9 if living away from home. Heads of families will receive $12 a week. In the plant schools trainees will be paid on an hourly basis: 20 cents an hour for the first 30 days, 25 cents an hour for the second 30 days, and so up to 35 cents an hour. They will work a 48-hour week.

Putting manpower in the right place is only part of the immense job of readjusting the nation for war. Prices and wages are to be kept from running wild—at least that is the non-inflationary policy on which Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and his colleagues base their war-economy measures.

STABILIZE WAGES WITH PRICES

So the price of butter has been pegged, to prevent profiteering; rents have been "frozen" at the January, 1940, level; and a determined effort is being made to stabilize wages in line with prices.

Arbitrary "freezing" of wages, it was felt, might easily work hardship on the lower brackets in some fields of labor; on the other hand, the government wants to avoid successive upward changes in the price level due to successive upward revision of wages in some of the war-boomed industries.

Such wage increases were threatening to become a problem from two angles: war-essential factories were bidding against one another for skilled workers in certain lines; on the other hand, there were strikes for higher pay. The government took action to discourage competitive bidding between employers; at the same time a plan was evolved for safeguarding the worker from increased living costs during the war.

Under this arrangement wage scales prevalent during the period 1926-29 are taken as a desirable level at which to stabilize wages. It is conceded, however, that living costs in certain sections of the country, if not in all sections, may rise to an extent justifying at least temporary increases in wages. Therefore provision has been made for authorizing "cost of living" bonuses where there has been an increase of at least five per cent in the price level.

COST OF LIVING BONUS

For instance, after an investigation by government experts, a cost of living bonus of 18 cents a day recently was granted to workers in Alberta and British Columbia coal mines. The bonus applies only to the period between Jan. 1 and April 30, 1941, after which it may be revised upward or downward, according to the findings of government experts at that time.

Early in the war the government used its extraordinary powers under the war measures act to extend the scope of the industrial disputes investigation law to cover not only mines and certain public utilities, but any capital-labor dispute involving war contracts.

Under this law workers may not strike and employers may not lock them out until the questions in dispute have been investigated by a board of conciliation. In a further effort to avoid disputes likely to hamper war production it has been the policy of the government to insert in all war cantracts minimum wage and maximum hour schedules drawn up in consultation between the Department of Labor and other government departments involved.

In some cases government authority has been used to increase the length of the working day and the working week, but only where the work to be done is declared an "emergency project."

DISCOURAGE LUXURY BUYING

The third factor in the government's war-economy program is the discouragement of luxury buying and the diversion of such purchasing power into war-essential spending through increased taxation and invesment of private savings in war bonds and war savings certificates. An embargo has been enacted against most luxury goods formerly imported from the United States—including everything from automobiles to mouth-organs; the Dominion income tax rates have been drastically boosted, and an intensive campaign is being waged to persuade citizens to invest every spare cent in war savings certificates.

Behind this spartan policy is the government's conviction that while sacrificing comforts and luxuries may be an unpleasant way to finance the war, the alternative method of inflation is in the long run the cruelest—for it would destroy the value of the nation's currency and, in effect, cancel life-insurance policies and all other contracts based on a stable currency.

WIRTH AND HIS ASSOCIATES WERE ACCUSED OF PREPARING A PUTSCH, OF PLANNING TO SEIZE REGENT NICHOLAS HORTHY AND FORCE HIM TO ASSIGN THE PRIME MINISTRY TO THE LEADER OF THE HUNGARIAN NAZIS, FRANZ SZALASI.

WIRTH ORIGINALLY WAS CONDEMNED TO FOUR AND A HALF YEARS; TODAY'S HIGHER SENTENCE RESULTED FROM AN APPEAL TAKEN BY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

FEB 1 - 1941

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WITH SAIGON

FEB 1 - 1941

BANGKOK, THAILAND, JAN 31-(AP)-A THAI (SIAMESE) PEACE DELEGATION OF 18 PERSONS, HEADED BY PRINCE VARNVAIDYAKORN VORAITARN, WAS REPORTED TONIGHT PREPARING TO LEAVE FOR TOKYO SUNDAY TO INSTITUTE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES, HELD UNDER JAPANESE AUSPICES, ARE EXPECTED TO BEGIN FEB. 10. A TRUCE ENDING THE UNDECLARED HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THAILAND AND THE FRENCH COLONY WAS SIGNED TODAY ABOARD A JAPANESE WARSHIP OFF SAIGON, INDO-CHINA.

U122AES

A95

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, JAN 31-(AP)-THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE TODAY SENTENCED CAROL WIRTH, A NAZI MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, TO 15 YEARS HARD LABOR FOR CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE REGENT AND THE STATE.

ANOTHER ACCUSED PLOTTER WAS SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS, TWO TO 11 YEARS, AND FIVE TO FOUR YEARS.

FEB 1 - 1941

A43

DUBLIN, JAN 31-(AP)-THE IRISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT IT HAD PROVIDED FOR A SYSTEM OF MILITARY COURT TRIALS WHICH WOULD BECOME EFFECTIVE SHOULD THE COUNTRY BE ATTACKED BY AN "OUTSIDE POWER" AND WOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE DECLARATION OF A STATE OF SIEGE OR MARTIAL LAW.

FEB 1 - 1941

MILITARY COURTS WOULD BE COMPRISED OF THREE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH POWER TO IMPOSE A DEATH PENALTY TO BE CARRIED OUT WITHIN 48 HOURS.

30.24-7277

IRELAND MAY FIND HERSELF ONCE MORE OBLIGED TO FIGHT DESPERATELY FOR LIBERTY, SEAN LEMASS, THE MINISTER OF SUPPLIES, DECLARED TONIGHT IN A SPEECH.

FEB 1 - 1941

"OUR PRESENT SITUATION IS GRAVE," HE SAID, "AND THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE PROMISES ONLY PROBLEMS GREATER STILL."

U642PES

AGYS OUT

FEB 1 - 1941

DUBLIN, JAN. 31-(AP)- THE IRISH MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE HAS TAKEN OVER SURPLUS STOCKS OF BUTTER TO SEE THAT THEY ARE SPREAD EVENLY IN THE TEN WEEKS COMMENCING FEB. 2.

UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF APRIL WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS WILL RECEIVE SUPPLIES SUFFICIENT TO MEET 50 PER CENT OF NORMAL REQUIREMENTS.

LDNB 02130 WSM 342P

AGYS OUT

LA LINEA, SPAIN, JAN. 31 -- (AP) -- SIX BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE REPORTED KILLED AND 10 SOLDIERS AND CIVILIAN WORKERS INJURED BY THE PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF A DYNAMITE BLAST IN FORTIFICATIONS AT BRITAIN'S GIBRALTAR CITADEL. OTHER CASUALTIES STILL MAY BE MISSING, IT WAS SAID.

FEB 1 - 1941

02030 BB312P

BERLIN, JAN. 31 (AP).--. GEN. WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMY, PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND OTHER HIGH ARMY AND NAZI PARTY OFFICIALS ATTENDED A PREMIER OF THE HIGH COMMAND'S DOCUMENTARY WAR FILM "VICTORY IN THE WEST" TONIGHT.

FEB 1 - 1941

AN ARMY JAZZ BAND AND AN ARMY STRING ORCHESTRA GAVE AN OVERTURE PERFORMANCE, WHILE A DOUBLE ROW OF STEEL-HELMETED SOLDIERS [redacted] FORMED A PATHWAY FOR ARRIVING OFFICIALS.

RDG-205PES

EGYS OUT

LONDON, JAN. 31-(AP)- THE GREATEST HOUR IN BRITAIN'S HISTORY IS APPROACHING "AND WE SHALL ARISE TO IT," A.V. ALEXANDER, THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, TOLD A MEETING AT PRESTON TODAY.

"WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED," HE SAID, "HAS GIVEN US OUR CHANCE TO WIN. NOW WE MUST TAKE THAT CHANCE TO GO ON TO VICTORY."

FEB 1 - 1941

GREAT ORDEALS STILL LAY AHEAD, HE WENT ON, ADDING:

"OUR ENDURANCE AND COURAGE WILL HAVE TO RISE TO YET GREATER HEIGHTS.

INEVITABLY, HE SAID, THE FULL WEIGHT OF THE WORLD'S MIGHTIEST MILITARY MACHINE [redacted] WOULD BE HURLED AGAINST BRITIAN AND "WE'LL HAVE TO MEE THE ONSLAUGHT SINGLE-HANDED. WE MUST CONQUER OR PERISH."

CANPEEE 2125A. 2212S AFL WDN 358P

LISBON, PORTUGAL, JAN. 30--(AP)-- PASSENGERS LANDING FROM THE PORTUGUESE LINER [redacted] COLONIAL TODAY SAID THE SHIP PICKED UP 300 OFFICERS AND MEN OF FRENCH SHIPS IN FREETOWN, BRITISH WEST AFRICA, AND TOOK [redacted] THEM TO CASABLANCA TO REJOIN THE regular FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.

FEB 1 - 1941

THE BRITISH PAID THE FARES OF THE FRENCH SAILORS AND SENT THEM NORTHWARD AFTER THE MEN MAD DECLARED THEY WISHED TO REMAIN FAITHFUL TO [redacted] FRENCH CHIEF OF STATE MARSHAL PHILLIPE PETAIN.

THE PASSENGERS SAID THE SAILORS TOLD THEM THE BRITISH HAD TREATED THEM "VERY WELL INDEED", BUT THEY FELT THEIR DUTY WAS TO JOIN [redacted] GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND'S FORCES [redacted] TO "BETTER SERVE THE INTERESTS OF THEIR MOTHER COUNTRY." #

LISBON, JAN. 31-(AP)-WILLIAM L. WHITE, SON OF THE EMPORIA, KANS., PUBLISHER WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, AND A 4-YEAR-OLD ENGLISH GIRL, BARBARA KEMP, WHOM HE IS ADOPTING, WERE AMONG THE PASSENGERS ABOARD THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXCALIBUR SAILING FOR NEW YORK TONIGHT. #

FEB [redacted] 19[redacted]

30.24-7279

30.24 — 7279

AGVS IN IN

OTTAWA, JAN. 31-(AP)-THE FIRST CANADIAN-BUILT HARVARD ADVANCE TRAINING PLANE WAS PUT THROUGH ITS FINAL ACCEPTANCE TRIALS TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

FEB 1 - 1941

THE PLANE IS THE FIRST OF A NUMBER TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY THE DOMINION TO HELP SPEED UP TRAINING OF PILOTS UNDER THE EMPIRE PROGRAM. HERETOFORE HARVARD TRAINERS HAVE BEEN BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

CPN17-EDS-909P

A94

SOFIA, BULGARIA, JAN 31-(AP)-IVAN BAGRIANOFF, BULGARIAN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE WHO HAS BEEN MENTIONED IN POLITICAL CIRCLES AS A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOFF, TODAY PROPOSED A COMPLETELY STATE-CONTROLLED AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY, AS IN GERMANY, IN A 3-HOUR PARLIAMENTARY SPEECH.

FEB 1 - 1941

U1041PES

B100

KX

BOSTON, JAN.31-(AP)-THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION TO THE SALE OF THE INTERNED 5,000-TON GERMAN TANKER PAULINE FRIEDERICH TODAY ENDED NEGOTIATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF THE VESSEL TO AMERICAN INTERESTS, A BOSTON SHIP BROKER ANNOUNCED.

FEB 1 - 1941

THE SHIP BROKER, WHO REQUESTED ANONYMITY, SAID THAT THE NAZI GOVERNMENT APPARENTLY FEARED THE SHIP MIGHT BE USED TO TRANSPORT OIL TO ENGLAND.

THE VESSEL WAS ENROUTE TO GERMAN FROM PORT ARTHUR, TEX., WITH A CARGO OF OIL WHEN SHE SOUGHT REFUGE IN BOSTON AFTER ENGLAND DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY.

FEB 1 - 1941

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SALE OF THE TANKER, THE BROKER SAID, HAD BEEN APPROVED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND CASH WAS AVAILABLE FOR THE TRANSFER WHEN HE RECEIVED WORD OF GERMANY'S OPPOSITION.

QQJOSPES

WASHINGTON, JAN. 31-(AP)-THE DUAL STRAIN OF WAR AND DISLOCATED TRADE, DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID TODAY, MAY BECOME SO INTENSE ON JAPAN'S ECONOMIC STRUCTURE THAT REALIZATION OF JAPANESE DREAMS OF "A NEW ORDER" IN THE FAR EAST MUST BE INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

FEB 1 - 1941

BECAUSE OF THE INCREASINGLY CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS, IT WAS SAID, JAPAN MAY FEEL COMPELLED TO TAKE "DRASTIC STEPS" IN AN EFFORT TO REMEDY THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC POSITION. THE DIPLOMATIC SOURCES BASED THEIR OPINIONS ON AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION RECENTLY RECEIVED.

FEB 1 - 1941

AS EXAMPLES OF WHAT TO EXPECT IN EVENT OF A "DRASTIC STEPS" DECISION, THESE SOURCES CITED JAPAN'S ARMED INTERVENTION IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, THE STRONG PRESSURE ON THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES FOR EXTENSIVE ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS, AND THE DIPLOMATIC PUSH TO ESTABLISH A JAPANESE-DOMINATED "EAST ASIA ECONOMIC SPHERE".

AMERICAN OFFICIALS ARE INTERESTED IN THE EFFECT THAT DECREASING TRADE AND INCREASING ECONOMIC STRESS MAY HAVE ON JAPAN'S POLICIES AND ACTIONS IN VIEW OF POSSIBLE REPERCUSSIONS ON AMERICAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS REVEAL, OFFICIALS HERE REPORTED, THAT, DESPITE FRANTIC EFFORTS TO TURN THE TIDE, JAPANESE EXPORTS TO GOLD-PAYING COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN STEADILY DECREASING TO AN EXTENT THAT GREATLY DIMINISHES JAPAN'S ABILITY TO PURCHASE ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS IN MANY COUNTRIES.

JAPAN'S SERIOUS NEED OF OIL, COTTON AND OTHER COMMODITIES FOR INDUSTRIAL AS WELL AS WARTIME PRODUCTION IN THE FACE OF ITS DRASTICALLY REDUCED PURCHASING POWER, IT WAS REPORTED CONSEQUENTLY MAY BECOME THE PARAMOUNT CONSIDERATION IN JAPAN'S FUTURE POLICY TOWARD THE SOUTH SEA AREAS WHICH POSSESS SUCH A STORE OF STRATEGIC AND RAW MATERIALS.

TOKYO HAS SOUGHT TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF UNFAVORABLE ECONOMIC INFORMATION BY DISCONTINUING PUBLICATION OF TABLES ON JAPAN'S IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE WITH GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS AND SPECIFIC COUNTRIES.

FEB 1 - 1941

A13WX

FROM FIGURES AVAILABLE FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1940, HOWEVER, TRADE ANALYSISTS HAVE FOUND THAT WHILE EXPORTS TO CHINA, MANCHUKUO AND OTHER YEN-BLOC COUNTRIES HAVE INCREASED THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY DECLINE IN SALES TO NATIONS WHERE THE JAPANESE ARE PAID IN GOLD, DOLLARS OR OTHER VITALLY NEEDED FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

IMPORTS FROM GOLD-PAYING COUNTRIES (CHIEFLY RAW MATERIALS NEEDED FOR INDUSTRY AND WAR SUPPLIES) EXCEEDED EXPORTS DURING THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS BY 825,000,000 YEN, THE FIGURES SHOW, REVERSING THE FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE JAPAN ENJOYED IN NORMAL YEARS.

(THE YEN IS OFFICIALLY VALUED AT 23.44 CENTS, BUT CAN BE BOUGHT FROM 7 TO 8 CENTS IN SOME FAR EASTERN CITIES).

A87

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, JAN. 31)

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GREEK COUNTER-OFFENSIVE BOGGING DOWN IN SNOW

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FEB 1 - 1941

BATTLE LINES CHANGED LITTLE SINCE EARLY GREEK GAINS (590)

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BY E.D.BALL

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JAN. 31-(AP)-GREECE'S COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AGAINST ITALIAN LEGIONS, OFF TO A WHIRLWIND START THROUGH ALBANIA'S FROSTY MOUNTAINS IN NOVEMBER, HAS ALL BUT BOGGED DOWN IN WINTER'S SNOWS.

DAILY WAR BULLETINS FROM ATHENS HAVE TOLD OF CONTINUED GREEK SUCCESSES, BUT THE BATTLE LINES HAVE CHANGED LITTLE SINCE THE SURPRISING GAINS IN THE FIRST EIGHT WEEKS OF THE WAR.

TRUE, SWIRLING SNOWS AND BITTER COLD HAVE SLOWED THE OPERATIONS, BUT IT WAS JUST SUCH CONDITIONS THAT THE GREEKS SAID WOULD AID THEIR HARDY TROOPS AGAINST FASCISTS UNACCUSTOMED TO SEVERE WINTER FIGHTING.